NORTH. 5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:29 A. M. Daily (except Sunday).
8:14 A. M. Daily (except Sunday).
9:15 A. M. Daily.
1:04 P. M. Daily.
2:47 P. M. Daily.
4:23 P. M. Daily.
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only. 7:20 A. M. Daily.
8:49 A. M. Daily.
11:16 A. M. Daily.
12:25 P. M. Daily.
5:05 P. M. Daily (except Sunday).
6:02 P. M. Daily.
7:10 P. M. Daily.
12:19 A. M. (Sunday A. M., only).

#### S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE.

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

#### POST OFFICE.

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

성대 회사 회사 전에 가는 이 사람들이 되었다면 하면 하면 되었다면 가게 되었다면 하는데 하다 되었다.	
A. M.	P. N
From the North 9:00	3:0
" South10:00	6:4
MAIL CLOSES.	
No. 5. South8:30	a. m
No. 14. North	8. m
No. 13. South	n. m
No. 6. North 6:00	p. m
E. E. CUNNINGHAM,	

#### 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.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of The Citizens' Mutual Protective Association will be held in the courtroom Tuesday, November 19th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Business of importance to be transacted. A full attendance is requested. W. J. Martin, President.

#### The Ladies Rule.

Duplicate whist is the rage among the ladies of Buffalo, and The Commercial now take this form: "Duplicate whist at 8; two tables; individual scores. moves the cynical Rochester Express to happened almost under my very nose. remark: "The breezy frankness of this is delicious, and one can imaginé Buffalo husbands rushing about in desperate haste each evening at 11. Doubtless ose evenings are long past. docile but freezing Buffalo husbands in the many years. have now is the remembrance that in those same old days ladies sometimes fell in love with coachmen, and so may yet smile with affection upon hus-

#### A World's Fair Reminiscence.

It happened two years ago, but the facts never came out till one day last week.

A man'whose personality must be concealed for the present under the fictitious name of Tom Gallagher was attending the World's fair. He stepped into a restaurant in the Manufactures building to get something to eat. The crush was enormous, the waiters were flying to and fro in helpless confusion and after Tom Gallagher had secured a seat at one of the tables he seemed no nearer his dinner than before.

He waited patiently a few minutes and then beckoned a waiter to him. "My friend," he said, slipping a half dollar into his hand, "bring me some-

thing to eat as quick as you can." 'Boss," said the waiter, with emotion, "I've been here more'n a month, and you're the first man that's ever give me a cent. But," he added in a hoarse whisper, "I've managed to steal \$6."-Chicago Tribune.

### The Eggs a Grasshopper Lays.

How many eggs does a grasshopper lay? Mohammed, according to the Caliph Omar, when these insects fell upon him, that he could read upon their wings the words: "We are the legions of God, and we bear 99 eggs. When we produce a hundred, we shall devour the world." In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Kunckel d'Herculai says that Mohammed was wrong in supposing that the locust laid exactly 99 eggs at a time, although he was quite right in attributing to it extraordinary fecundity. M. Kunckel finds that one of these insects will lay as many as from 500 to 900 eggs during a season of from 10 to 11 months. He points out that if the French government wish to get rid of the locust plague it is particularly advisable to kill the insects just before the season when their eggs are laid.

### Couldn't Account For It.

"Here!" snarled the transient to the landlord of the country hotel, who, for the moment, had laid off his imperial robes and was waiting on the table, "bring me a glass of good waterthere's something ails this stuff."

"It ought to be healthy water," the landlord softly made reply, peering critically into the pitcher; "it was drawn in a well bucket.'

Amid the deathlike silence that enst d the butter got down from the table

RAILROAD TIME TABLE THE FALCON'S FLIGHT

It was a cold, desolate winter, and I was making an official tour in the society of the district intendent. We were driving to the remotest corner of Siberia, about 900 versts in a straight line on the ice of the river, over a thick layer of snow, the rocky formation of the shores on both sides glowering down upon us dark and savage in their arctic splendor. There was nothing worth looking at beyond this. The monotony of the trip served to bring the virtues of my companion into strong relief. He was an old man, tall, with a large, strong face, from which a nose of solid formation protruded; hair cut short and a gray, close cropped beard, but despite his rough exterior one of the best natured of men. He was a bachelor, living all by himself, who had grown gray in the service and accepted lapowki (perquisites) from no matter whom or for what purpose, and had thus gained the nesses were to kill bears, to sing songs and to talk about Siberia, the latter ple!' with passionate fondness. Like most of the officials there he was a zealous patriot, and whenever he discoursed upon Siberia and its charms he was apt to lapse into poetry. To offset this he be-littled Russia. Although he had never been on the other side of Urals, he insisted that the people there were nothing but a mixture of Tartars and immigrants, devoted to the industry of stealing handkerchiefs and purses.

I twitted him that Siberia was only an imitation of Russia; that it had never produced a song of its own; that its father and schoolmaster were the penal colonists. That aroused him, es- standing, I know not. They sing, they pecially the reflection regarding its dearth of song music, and to disprove it he saug in no unpleasant manner, in his scend, one after the other. The other hoarse, age enfeebled basso, sundry old convicts stand still or sit down at the Russian airs with the zealous assurance

that they were the purest of Siberian. "By the way," he suddenly declared, "I'll tell you a story—an actual occurrence-that will show you the sort of

songs we sing." And he began thus:

they meet on the docrsteps of the houses big and bony, with large, disagreeable nitsch on the other. The one ascends where the symposia are held and chat eyes. He walked with a slight stoop, slowly, then sits down. The other, unand jest together over the charms and seeming to be thinking to himself; was deterred, climbs upward faster and whims of their ladies, just as their own very serious in his demeanor and lived faster. The song dies out. coachmen used to do in the simple and apart from the rest. He was never

> "Well, he had a voice! I have heard not a few excellent voices and myself sang not badly in my younger days, but struck with clanking sound on the rock this was something superior. People below, when he screamed out—not unthere love songs, and good singers soon til then was the charm broken which come together, but when Wasi Semic- his song had cast upon them all. Quick nitsch began to sing everything became the guns to the eye. They fire. Ah, seek so still that you could hear a fly. Crowded in the door stood overseers, soldiers and convicts, listening to his favorite

> song, 'My Little Falcon Flies.' 'He sang rarely. They would gather around him in vain, for people there are fond of the convict and vagabond dant was examining the elder. 'Did you airs. But one evening he sang of his not all see it, you blockheads?' own incentive, and all came running and surrounded him in silence, as if he had cast a spell upon them. He sang a you were all witnesses of his flight?" prison song, long and sad. I cannot exactly describe his voice to you-half like a powerful baritone, half tenor of to the spot, listening with breathless in- senses. terest. It seemed so tender and simple, and yet it seemed to penetrate the heart like a knife. Then suddenly his voice burst forth like the roll of thunder and though some subtle power were bending said. 'All tell the same story. I have you to earth, and then all would sound soft and plaintive, and you breathed again. Even the commandant stood there with lowered head, apparently in a pensive mood.

> 'One day they brought in a new convict. He was an ugly fellow, not worth a puff of powder, weak, sickly, like a half grown child. He had beaten his wife to death, or his mistress, or something of the sort. He used to laugh stared at the commandant. That worthy much and showed the prisoners various tricks, like a clown. The convicts liked him because he was good natured, tractable and awkward, but specially because he knew a great many songs. His voice was not remarkable-weak and tremulous, but ineffably sad and tender.

"Well, Wasil Semionitsch formed an attachment to this man and he became his accompanist in singing, and they soon harmonized. The first would thunder away and the other would join in very tenderly, as if you heard some one weeping softly. If one ceased, the other would catch the last note, and

then you would hear a powerful duet. "And so it went on until spring came, and the Tajga awoke and became lively. But one must know what the Tajga is

"Well, it was spring, a spring morning, warm and bright. The snow had not quite melted, but in the valleys the grass was growing.

"Very early the convicts were led out and stalked indignantly out of the room. to work, as they are always led by the ter Ocean.

elder and the soldiers who encircled them with their guns like a chain.

"Then Wasil Semionitsch struck up his favorite song, 'My Little Falcon Flies,' but he soon broke off. All had begun to prick up their ears.

"And now they began to plead. 'Sing, sing!' The elder himself approaches. 'Sing in Christus' name your song. Semionitsch, or have you only been tempting us?'

"He refused again and again. At last he said to the elder, 'Feodor Wasilitsch, don't appeal to me like that, for if I sing that song now, upon my word, I'll

escape. "The elder laughed. Why should be not? Six years had he passed in prison. A hundred times had he scorned to fly, and here be said it aloud before the soldiers, and could he really mean it? It was a jest. 'Very well,' they said, 'fly, but sing first.'

"And the other repeated his speech: 'I tell you frankly I am not jesting. I'll escape. It is this way. I will sing, but esteem and friendship of all who came on condition that you lay me low with into contact with him. His three weak- a bullet. Do not use the butt of your guns, that I may not turn into a crip-

"The elder continued to laugh. 'Very well, 'said he, 'a bullet will serve us better. It will reach you with the living hand, not like the butt end!'

"While they were talking in this way they were not far from the shaft. It is a sort of open passage that penetrates the earth where the gold is dug. The shaft was long and deep and extended to the base of the mountain. If you ascend it, the Tajga extends behind.

"And so Wasil Semionitsch calls his accompanist to him, and what they made out between them remains a secret. An agreement or a silent undergo singing, and everybody listens.

'Now they reach the shaft. They deedge of the shaft. The soldiers form a chain all about them, the guns in their hands, the butt at their feet-everything proper. They peer into the opening and listen.

'And the two walk slowly along the shaft and sing their song. Wasil Semio-"It was in the days of my youth, aft- nitsch takes a high note, rising ever of that city says that whist invitations er I had taken service in my country behind the Baikal. I was presiding not The one pauses, and the other takes the far from the Kara region. I knew near- note. And they so sing together that Husbands may be ordered at 11." Which ly every convict by sight, and the affair one is often puzzled whether it is one or the other-just like one voice. Now There was a life convict. I forget they approach the end of the shaft, and now what he had done, but of course it the drift again leads upward, and as was no small affair. He had red hair, they ascend so rises their song, the acwith a sprinkling of gray in his beard; companist on this side, Wasil Semio-

good old days when husbands and wife mixed up in anything, either with the he quickly clambers up the mountain Hignite died immediately. Bently went to balls together, or played 'hearts,' officials or the convicts. Six years he side. He is on the peak. Unobserved he lived eight hours. each with the other for partner. But had lived on the Kara and should really had rid himself of his chains. He holds soon have gone over to the trusted. them in his hands. He swings them dies rule, and the only comfort that the Many wondered why he had not escaped above his head and casts them far from him in a wide curve and screams in a shrill voice, 'Escaped!'

"Not until then, when the chain the wind in the field!

"That was the song of the Falcon." "But then," I said, "the soldiers"-"Ah, that is the marvelous!" he quickly interrupted me. "I reached there the day after, when the comman-

" 'We did, your highness.' " 'Well, and yet he escaped? And

'We were, your highness.' "Well, then, how did it happen?" "' 'Don't know, your highness. He unusual range and purity. I felt riveted misled us-cast darkness upon our

" 'Fie. dunderhead!'

"The commandant was quite scarlet with anger and perspired prodigiously. Thereupon he detailed the occurrence to been vexing myself with the case for 21 and go daft. It's enough to drive a man crazy!

"The elder was a good man; no blockpurposely for my benefit called up all the soldiers. All of them told the same story. And he was gone—fled—the Fal-

"Do you see, little father, what sort of voices we have in the Kara?" So the intendant concluded his story.-From the German.

Burglars are said to seldom receive more than 20 per cent of the value of their booty from the buyers to whom they dispose of it, if it happens to be in any other form than coin. - Chicago

An authority on jewelry estimates of gold and silver ornaments.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

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

James B. Sturgis, cashier of the National Bank of Houghton, Mich., died last week.

The villages of Hamlet and Davis, Ind., on the Fort Wayne road, are in danger of destruction by forest fires.

There was a \$250,000 fire at Decatur. Ill., last week. The Grand Opera-house was the principal structure Judge Jenkins of Milwaukee has

issued an order appointing Alfred L. Garry special master in the Northern Pacific cases.

Colonel W. E. Worcester died at tevideo, Uruguay. Marlborough, Mass., last week. He out the Civil War.

through the mails.

First National Bank of New York city as reserve agent for the First National Bank of Stockton, Cal.

Six nights crews on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad a cargo of coal, has arrived at Calloa, struck last week. The strike is con- and reports having experienced a severe fined to the Oil City yard.

Every colliery and coal stripping in the Lehigh, Pa., region, which was forced to shut down several weeks ago on account of the drought, has resumed work.

Whitehead & Lewis of Detroit, Mich., at \$4425.

John W. Cadman, the uncle of Presdent Cleveland's wife, who attempted suicide, recently, is somewhat immatter of a short time when he will

"Then suddenly before the eyes of all killed his brother about a year ago. against such competition."

General Land Office under the civil service rules. He will also suggest that all members of the clerical force in the Indian Office not under civil service be included in the order.

A big gas deal was concluded last city gas companies consolidated their interests. The seven companies have a total capital of \$12,000,000. The name of the new corporation will be the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and the proposed capital is \$30,000,000.

The Controller of the Currency has in all 30 per cent on claims proved Moria, and Department of Public In- ager at the Casino, was seen running dividend, 10 per cent, in favor of the Bank of Baker City, Or., making in and Europe. all 50 per cent on claims proved. amounting to \$61,409.72.

Representative Myer and Colonel made one tremble. You would bow as me. 'Isn't that too remarkable?' he Hill, representing the Louisiana sugar producers, have selected two cases, hours, and the only thing I can hear is, for trial before the United States who is wanted by the New York police. "he misled us-cast darkness on our Circuit Court at New Orieans. These senses." Just think of it! He sang a song are the claims of Andrew J. Gay, to them, and they prick up their ears under the \$500,000 appropriation, and head at all. I knew him, and there he consented to have the cases tried on New York saying the prisoner was not clever forger. He had a peculiar and stood actually like a wooden image and an agreed statement of facts, which will involve necessarily a fair and square test of the question of the con- of the Argentine Republic, is inclined would apply to some wealthy man for stitutionality of the bounty appropria- to doubt the report from Buenos Ayres, tion act.

> An important ruling affecting the city of Chicago employes who are members serious that he will not return to for a few days' services, it was an easy of political organizations was made power. He says that his latest advices matter for him to raise it, and with by the Civil Service Commission last week. According to it and the provisions of the law prohibiting political assessments or collections from or by sufficiently serious to inconvenience city employes, all members of organizations of purely political intent at not threaten to become serious. Presipresent employed by the city cannot pay their dues unless contracted prior and is of too strong a consitution to to the time the civil service law became succumb to an ordinary attack of inoperative. This practically forces the fluenza, Senor Dominguez says. resignation of city employes from pothat there are at least \$200,000,000 in- litical organizations. By this ruling vested in this country in various kinds all city employes at present members of left Stockton Nov. 4. for San Fran- Adelaide five sailing days. The ships ward clubs or other political organiza- cisco, carrying altogether 1300 tons of will not sail on the same date but tions where payment of dues is com- flour to be shipped to China on the the bet will be decided on the actual When you know what a man's idea pulsery will either violate the law in Evandale, to sail from San Francisco. sailing time. Each will carry about of fun is, you can form a pretty correct paying their club debts or will be This shipment makes all told 2500 tons the same cargo. The Mauna Ala is estimate of his character.—Chicago In- forced to resign their position in the of flour shipped from that city in two of 818 tons burden and the Bertha of city's employ.

#### FCKEIGN ITEMS.

M. Phillippex Athanast Cucheval Clarigny, the well-known French journalist and member of the Institute, is dead, at the age of 75.

A special from Shanghai says Liu Yung Fu, the black flag leader in Formosa, is reported to have escaped BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. on a Geramn warship from Amping ITEMS TO SUIT THE BUSY READER. to Amov.

A messenger belonging to the British agency ran amuck at Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and killed Lieutenant-Colonel Mohammed Akrauhan, the British Envoy, and severely wounded the envoys' son.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Salvador telegraphs that the Parliamentary party has issued a circular inviting all Latin-American countries to form an international league to well. wage a commercial war against oppression due to European influence.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro cables that the British commander in Brazilian waters has been informed that the English Government acknowledges Brazil's miles of Butter creek, \$50,000 for range land. rights in the island of Trindidad. The British fleet left Rio Janeiro for Mon-

The American ship Granite State, served with marked distinction through Captain Fulton struck some rocks near Land's End, Penzance, while bound Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith was out and was beached to save her from arraigned and held for trial in Boston foundering. It is feared, however, for sending scurrilous postal cards that she will be a total loss. The Granite State belonged to Allan Fulton The Controller has approved the of Portsmouth, N. H.

The British ship Indian Empire, Captain Thomson, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Callao July 13tn, via Valparaiso and Mollendo, Peru, with storm, during which 100 tons of coal were jettisoned and the ship dismantled.

Figaro, commenting upon Venezuelan affairs, says: "The dispute between England and Venezuela is worth watching on account of the proximity ized by George E. Nolan of Los Angeles The contract for the disinfecting of the British and American fleets. plant for the quarantine station at San Prudence recommends that they be The capital stock was all subscribed Diego, Cal., has been awarded to not left too long together, for the last night, and the erection of the plant intense batred of Americans toward the old country is appalling." The London Daily News says: "A

perusal of the report of the Ministry of proved, but it is thought to be only a Brazilian Gvernment has special reasons for attaching importance to Trinidad, the possession of which is regarded W. P. Bently, a member of the Ken- as the key to the telegraphic situation. tucky Legislature of 1887-88, and the If the rock is Brazilian territory it most prominent man of Leslie county, cannot be utilized for cable purposes in most prominent man of Leslie county, cannot be utilized for cable purposes in fought a duel to the ceath one night opposition to the existing systems, the last week with Bigo Hignits, who Government having given a guarantee hotel of which every one may well be

A special to the New York Herm. Secretary Smith will recommend to steamer Antonia has arrived than ing, and as a result the public will find the President the placing of the law from Hamburg. Her captain says ratn a thoroughly equipped house, elegantly clerks of the Interior Department and on October 18th, latitude 4 mindl 2 furnished and under competent mansec. north, she spoke the German b5ka agement. Kaindria. On board the bark were the members of the crew of an American Eighth Infantry Regiment, Third steamer laden with lumber which was burned at sea. The Kaindria refused provisions and aid. The bark is bound from Chatham, N. B., for this port, week in Brooklyn, when the seven and upon her arrival the name of the American vessel will be learned.

cutive, has formed a new Cabinet, the Battalion; O. E. Graves of Company New York Herald's correspondent at D, Red Bluff, Captain. Guayaquil cables. The nev Ministry declared dividends as follows: A of Foreign Affairs, Ignacio Robles: De- Mont., by a lone robber. McGowan second dividend, 10 per cent, in favor partment of Finance, Lizardo Garcia; resisted and an exchange of harmless of the creditors of the First National War Department, General Morales; shots followed. Frank Hawkins, whose Bank of San Bernardino, Cal., making Department of Public Works, Davio stage name is Frank Rice, stage manamounting to \$16,517.21. A third struction, Victor Govgotena. Luis away from the scene of the shooting Felipe Carbo is named as Minister and was arrested. McGowan identicreditors of the Baker City National Plenipotentiary to the United States fied Rice as his assailant.

Mr. Reis, who was arrested at Colon as he landed from the Allianca one day Morgan. Whether he is insane or only last week, charged with stealing jewelry from L. S. Friedberger of New York, proves to be Christian Reis of \$45 on his person and was stylishly which, it is thought, can be brought San Francisco and not Joseph Reis, dressed. All day he has been begging The arrest was made by the American can see his friends in San Francisco. Consul at the request of a New York He was arrested at College Park after detective bureau. Upon furnishing of the Realty Company, under the satisfactory proofs of his identity, the knife. \$238,000 appropriation. It is under-Consul ordered Reis' release. The stood that the Attorney-General has Consul also received a message from tured Max Ehrharett, an extremely the man the police were looking for. Senor Dominguez, charge d'affaires

were to the effect that the President good clothes, to change his appearance. was suffering from an attack of influenza, but that the disease, while him in the discharge of his duties, did dent Uriburu is about 60 years of age

days for the China trade.

## COAST NEWS ITEMIZED

Important Events of the Week in Condensed Form.

Pithy, Pointed Paragraphs That Describe Recent Happenings in a Manner to Suit Everybody.

The making of vinegar and vinegar pickles is becoming quite a thriving local industry. at Los Angeles. There are six or more of these factories in the city, and they are all apparently doing

Joseph Vey, one of the sheep kings of Umatilla county, Or., can neither read nor write, but has business ability. He has amassed a fortune, owns four miles of Butter creek, and has paid

James Patton, a woodchopper, committed suicide at Visalia Sunday by taking morphine. He had been drinking and gambling, losing his money. The decreased was 37 years old, unmarried and a native of Virginia.

The prospect is excellent for the early commencement of work upon the first section of a system of boulevards for Los Angeles. The desirability of such a system has long been felt, and for years the subject has been agitated.

Another industry has just been added to the many which have been established in Los Angeles since cheap fuel, in crude petroleum, became a fact. It is the Pacific Coast Lime and Mortar Copmany, with a capital of \$40,000.

Williams, the busiest little city in Arizona, will soon have electric lights. An electric light company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, has been organand S. C. Wyncoop of Phoenix, A. T. will commence immediately.

Burglars broke into the grocery store of E. D. Carter, on Mendocino street, Santa Rosa last week, and obtained a Telegraphs, just issued, shows that the number of boxes of cigars and tobacco, several sacks of flour and miscellaneous groceries. The burglars got into the store by sawing a hole in the door which enabled them to insert their hands and turn the key in the lock.

proud. Dr. J.M. Ford, the enterprising builder, has invested some from Buenos Ayres says: The Geraere \$40,000 in the building and its furnish-

At an election for field officers of the Brigade, N. G. C., at Chico, the following officers were unanimously chosen: Park Henshaw (re-elected), Lieutenant-Colonel; R. A. Gray of Colusa (re-elected), Mayor of First Battalion; Captain M. Pirkey of Com-General Alfaro, Ecuador's new Exe- pany G, Willows. Major of Second

Bob McGowan, a faro dealer, with is as follows: Department of the Interior, Jose Luis Tamayo; Department one of the principal streets at Butte,

> Held at the County Jail San Jose, is a young man by the name of Jeremiah suffering from delirium tremens cannot yet be told. When arrested he had the officers not to hang him until he chasing a woman with a large hunting-

original method, which he has recently worked here to great advantage. He work, stating that he was willing to published in a New York paper, that earn an honest dollar at any employthe illness of President Uriburu is so ment. Receiving a check in payment

A clipper-ship race from Tacoma to Adelaide, N. S. W., on a big wager is about to take place. The contestants will be the Hawaiian bark Mauna Ala, Captain Smith, and the German bark Bertha, Captain Rasch, both now loading lumber at the Tacoma mill. The bet was made several days ago, but the amount has not yet been made public. By its terms Captain Smith Three Navigation Company steamers bets that he will beat the Bertha into 1653 tons.

### Editor and Proprietor.

Just as Well. Bright sayings are often to be heard in

the courts, and they enliven a dull and tiresome day. At one time, Sergeant Manning, a very nervous man, was arguing a case before the judges of the common pleas. He had a large number of books before him, almost enough to constitute a library

While he was reading the report of one of the cases, a number of books tumbled off the table in front of him. 'My lords," said the sergeant, nervously, "it is reported in two other books

in these exact words." 'Are you sure," asked Justice Maule, "that it is exactly the same?" "Certainly, my lords," replied Man-

ning earnestly.
"Well, then," said Justice Maule, gravely, "why hunt for the other books? Read the same case again out of the one you have in your hand."

Manning saw the point, and when the merriment caused by the justice's suggestion had subsided, he procedeed with his argument without further search for the much quoted case.—Youth's Companion.

#### Patent Office Now Up to Date.

For the first time in 15 years the United States patent office finds itself, this week, up to date with its work. This means that in all of its 33 examining divisions the work is in such a condition that a new application filed today will be acted upon its merits within 30 days, and an amendment filed today will receive attention within two weeks. One year and a half ago the more important and busiest branches of the office were more than ten months behind hand. One year ago 27 divisions were more than a month in arrears, 12 were more than two months and seven more than three months behind hand. The office force has not been increased, nor has the number of applicants fallen off. The new applications average between 700 and 800 a week, and the number of amendments about 1,600.-Washington Star.

#### The Intrusive Tulip Tree.

The tulip tree appears to be better able to reproduce itself and is evidently more hardy when young than any other of our native trees. Wherever there is a bare or neglected place in Brandywine park this species of tree immediately begins to grow. Within the limits of the park there are two or three abandoned quarters which have not been used for years. In these quarters there is already a rich and abundant growth of young trees, and the tulip appears to gathering up in front of the knife or est and most abundant on the farm, do better than any others. This is true of every place in this section. Every abandoned road or bit of neglected ground soon has these tulips or poplar trees in abundance. - Wilmington (Del.) News.

Christ Will Come In April, 1901.

An English Scriptural prophet, figurbook of Revelation, gives the following as the coming "prophetic events" is fulfilled, you had better make arrangements to square accounts by All Fools' day in the year last above named; Ascension of 144,000 living Chris-

tians to heaven without dying on March into the mold. Care should be taken ular rations, reducing the quantity of lieved in, the old "sunken land of

1897, and Jan. 26, 1901.

Christ will descend to earth and the

#### Execution of Admiral Byng.

The execution was fixed for March 14, and Byng's demeanor thenceforward was equally unaffected and undaunted. He met his death with a calmness of demeanor and a fortitude of spirit that proved him to be no coward of that ignoble type which fears pain or dissolution as the greatest and most awful of evils. His personal friends were solicitous to avoid anything that might give him unnecessary pain, and one of them, a few days before the end, inventing a pitiful ruse, said to him, "Which of us is taller?" "Why this ceremony?" asked the admiral. "I know well what it means. Let the man come and measure me for my coffin."-"The Plymouth Road"-C. G. Harper.

#### Bringing Up Children.

The son of a very eminent lawyer, while awaiting sentence in the felon's dock, was asked by the judge, "So you remember your father?" "Perfectly," said the youth; "whenever I entered his presence he said, 'Run away, my lad, and don't trouble me.'" The great lawyer was thus enabled to complete cure this cheese.—Practical Farmer. of culls that will be among the whole his great work on "The Law of Trusts," and his son in due time furnished a practical commentary on the way in which his father had honored that most sacred of trusts committed to him in the person of his child.—Exchange.

#### Alum.

vegetable or animal impurities. Two in the escutcheon. It should be covgrains of alum to each gallon of water ered throughout its length and breadth is the formula recommended by The Journal of Hygiene. The alum acts as a sort of coagulum on the impure matter, causing it to curdle and settle to the bottom of the vessel. No taste or unpleasant effect is produced, as the alum goes with the suspended matter. It requires about 10 or 12 hours to effect the cleaning. The purified water may be decanted and kept in bottles in the ice chest until wanted.

#### Mabon and Patti.

A good story is told of Mabon. At a concert in Wales Mabon and the great prima donna were among the performers. The concert over, Mme. Patti stepped up to the M. P. and observed, with a pleasant smile, "You sing really well, Mr. Abraham." "Yes, madam," responded Mabon gallantly, "and so do

# THE ENTERPRISE. TO TILLERS OF SOIL.

Hints That May Prove of Benefit to Our Neighbors.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE FARMERS

Articles of Undoubted Worth to the Horticulturist, Collected From Reliable Sources.

How to Make Cheese

A reader of the P. F. in Texas asks us to tell in this department how to make cheese. This is a very indefinite thing to either answer or do, as the makers of cheese have all been students in the art, and at work beside the vat for years, and yet have not full command of the trade. To make the best kinds of cheese takes apparatus and full knowledge of the business; and switzer, brick, and all that class, require much practice and apparatus, and in a new section and with limited facilities and a weather so much different from the North, advice how to make cheese would be an almost impossible thing to do by mail; but as three requests have come from the South on this one subject, we append the method of making what is known as the Gouda cheese, a very fine cheese, and in making avoids the almost chemical knowledge of making chedder and like varieties. And by the way, this is a kind that is growing in favor in the North, and we do not see why it cannot be made in Texas as well!

It is made from milk while warm

and fresh from the cow. It should not or two after being drawn. It must be aired by baling with a large dipper or few times. Rennet should be added mence to coagulate in about seven to ten minutes. This will require at the making material extant. rate of from eight to twelve ounces of rennet extract to 1,000 pounds of milk. The curd should be ready for the knife in from fourteen to twenty minutes. To ascertain if it is ready to cut, insert the index finger into the milk at an angle of 45 degrees until the thumb touches the milk, gently raise the finger and if the curd breaks clean across it leaving few or no flakes, it is ready to cut. Practice will soon teach one when it cuts to best advantage. It should not get so firm that it will cut hard by shorts, provender or whatever is cheapswaying off to one side; as this causes until the whole is a crumbly mass. uneven cutting. Neither should it be cut when it is too soft, as this occasions great loss of curd in the whey; yet the Let the mixture stand a few minutes general tendency of the curd should be toward softness. To insure even cook- narrow, clean trough to the layers in ing cut fine-about the size of wheat the morning. kernels. Stir gently for about five ing from the writings of Daniel and the the curd reaches 10 degrees F. to 104 degrees F.; should require from twenty bring plenty of eggs. Each layer and has now disappeared below the which will take place between Jan. 1, stirred during the whole process, and 1895, and April, 1901, the date he has when ready for the mold it should be set for the end of the world. If the first quite firm and make a squeaky noise clover hay or lawn clippings—the two off or dip it out and fill the mold at once by taking a double handful of curd and pressing it gently but firmly A scion of Napoleon will massacre before it is put into the mold, as the curd will not pack so readily when too dry. When the mold is full, take the cheese out and turn it and replace in millennium begin first week of April, the mold, put on cover and put under crease the pressure. Leave in press twenty-four hours, when it is ready for salting. Make a brine as strong as possible, let the cheese float in the from the general basket (in which all surface had a place on the charts of a brine from five to eight days, turning the eggs are placed when collected) them every day and sprinkling a little salt on top. When salted they should be washed in warm water, wiped dry and placed on the shelf for curing.

How to Buy Good Cows. It is possible to choose first-class cows invariably only after much study and practice. A successful buyer, or one who never buys inferior cows, must be a careful observant student. See to it that there is no hair growing providing a place for storing the eggs Alum will purify water containing downward and no intrusion whatever with short, silky hair. I always look for spots of oily, lemon colored dandruff also. After studying cows for years and comparing my observations with those of others, I would recommend to the learner Francis Guenon's is important that they do not become treatise on milch cows, published by frozen, for an egg will lose its vitality Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette

place, New York. But the proper keeping of cows after they are bought has much to do in proving the standard of judgment in poorly fed and irregularly cared for, can be secured, while a great portion cannot do her best. I cut my hay early, taking care not to dry it too the time of using them. much. This does not mean that I fail to do it properly. I strive to retain all the nutriment. My cows are kept in a warm stable and fed regularly. of men never get on in the world is because

individual conditions. We water twi daily, leaving the stock out just look enough to drink. I have eight thoroughbred Holsteins and 17 grad and make an annual profit of \$100 r more per year from every cow in the herd. It is a good average considering that some of the animals are heifers and does not include the calves raised nor the butter products used in the family. My cattle are doing fully as well as last year. I begin my accounts each year at March 1.

I have never overcrowded my stock with grain that I may force a fancy record or obtain an abnormal flow of milk. I have had as high as \$168.75 from the cheese tactory near by for a single month's milk on grass alone. No one should fail to recognize the value of persistent milkers My cows come in in the late fall and are mostly dry during July, August and September. Fresh cows are fed two quarts of wheat bran and this is increased by littles until my heaviest ration is reached, which is two quarts corn meal and three quarts each of bran and barley sprouts. After the cows get dry I take off their grain ration. The average cost of keeping my cows is \$10 for grain and \$25 for coarse fodder. -John Jaqueny, Hamilton county, N.Y.

The Proper Food for Egg Production. This is a very important factor, because by finding what the egg is composed of, and feeding such costituents we are more likely to get the egg. The white of an egg is rich in the alkalies, potash and soda, a part of the latter being present as common salt; the yolk is usually rich in phosphoric acid, and contains much more lime than the white. The fundamental principles to be borne in mind in arranging be allowed to stand more than an hour the diet of a hen are that the largest ingredients in eggs are lime, nitrogen pouring from one vessel into another stated what an egg is composed of and when the milk is at 90 degrees F, been hitherto thrown away or given another that green bones which have using enough to have the milk ccm- away by the butchers when cut, not

> Green bones are rich in albumen, phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid which go to make egg and shell. Feeding cut bone has been a revolution in the economy of egg-production during

A good plan for utilizing other waste products is to put all kitchen and table waste, in the shape of meat scraps, pieces of bread and uneaten vegetables, in a vessel. Heat this in the morning with boiling water and mix in bran, A small quantity of black or red pepper should be dusted in before mixing. until partially cooked and feed in a of it, to the voyage of the nameless

A light feed of oats at noon, and a minutes, then apply more heat until liberal ration of wheat, buckwheat or other grain for the evening meal should should be sent to roost with a full crop to carry her over the long night fast. when ready for the mold it should be Green food, as unmarketable vegetables, when chewed. Now let the whey run latter dried in summer and put away ily at work. On the sea charts of 11/2 to be steamed for winter-should be centuries ago various islets are marked supplied. If green bones are fed they which further search has failed to dismay be given in lieu of any of the reg- cover. Besides the Atlantis, so long benot to allow the curd to drain too much grain in proportion to the quantity of Buss," west of Rockall, that lonely bone used.—A. G. Gilbert, Poultry rock in the Atlantic, is by many believ-Manager, Ottawa, Can., Exp. Farm.

Instead of attempting to hatch chicks press for an hour. The pressure should from eggs laid by all the hens of the be light at first. The cheese should flock, the better plan is to select ten or these hypothetical places, or others adbe oval and weigh about 10 pounds fifteen of the best hens and mate them mittedly fabulous, very recent charts each. The cheese is then taken out with one or two good males. Ten hens note Atlantic isles which the surveyor for dressing, which is done by taking with one male is a fair proportion. has long ago set down as fiction. a cloth about six inches wide and long It will be necessary to have some place enough to go around the cheese. Dip where the selected hens can be sepa- island, which Garcia de Loyasa reportcheese and cloth in whey or water at rated from the other members of the ed in 1525, if it was not really the isle about 110 degrees F. Wrap the cloth flock, but this expense will be balanced of Annobon, in the gulf of Guinea? smoothly around the cheese, folding by the reduced number of males. It Santa Cruz, which in sixteenth century the edges carefully over the sides, put is entirely unnecessary to keep and charts is placed about two leagues west a cloth cap on each side, replace in the maintain males that are of no use, for of St. Matthew's, Ascensao or the False mold and put under press, moving the the hens will lay just as many eggs Trinidad and Santa Maria d'Agosto weights to the end of the lever to in- without their presence as when the are equally chimerical, unless they can

males are with them. chicks by hatching from eggs taken the Atlantic rocks just rising above the cannot possibly improve their flocks, as they do not know which hens laid the Pilot" of 1799 places "St. Helena eggs used for hatching. When a few Nova" as "doubtful," and between the hens are selected for the purpose of bay of Biscay and Newfoundland, the Be sure to rub and turn at least once a providing the pullets of next year, day the first month, twice a week the something will be known of the stock the Green island. But of all of these second month, and once a week the and what to expect of it, but when spots in mid-Atlantic, St. Paul's rocks, third month. The curing room should pullets are raised by using eggs from be cool, and if possible rather damp. all manner of hens, much labor will A cool, moist cellar is a good place to be lost, owing to the large proportion number hatched.

Some persons have difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of eggs for hatching unless they use eggs from all of the hens, as only a portion of the flock will lay ouring cold weather.

This difficulty may be overcome by until they are wanted for use. During the very warm days of summer fertile eggs rapidly become decomposed, but in the winter an egg can be kept box or on a rack, and turned three times a week. The eggs should be kept in a cool (not cold) place, as it form extreme cold. About 40 degrees the temperature required for water. The eggs kept will hatch if six weeks will, of course, be much fresher near

He who wins and keeps the affection of a good, practical woman has done gloriously. The simple reason why thousands My grain ration consists of barley they married nonentities and nev r got sprouts, wheat bran and corn meal over it.-Dr. Talmage.

#### MAKING GEOGRAPHY.

SUPPOSED PRE-COLUMBIAN DIS-COVERY OF AMERICA.

An "Authentic Island" and the Ingenious Deductions Made From Its Supposed Location-Mr. Oldham and Other Eminent Geographers on the Question.

The Geographical Journal contains an important paper by Mr. Oldham oh a supposed pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Portuguese. The evidence on which the Genoese mariner is to be displaced from the position which he has held for more than 400 years appears, says the London Standard, somewhat slender. It consists of an inscription on a manuscript map executed in London during the year 1448 by Andrea dispatches were sent paid or collect, Bianco, a famous Venetian cartographer. On this document, now one of the ing, and all newspaper dispatches were pher. On this document, now one of the most valued treasures of the Ambrosian library in Milan, it is recorded that in 1447 an "ixola otintcha," an authentic island, had been discovered 1,500 miles to the west, which is portrayed in the shape of a long stretch of coast line southwest from Cape Verde. The only land in such a position is South America. Mr. Oldham therefore concludes that, as actually happened to Cabral in 1500, a Portuguese ship-and Bianco's map was intended to illustrate the latest Portuguese exploration-might have been driven on the South American coast. Ingenious though this information undoubtedly is, the opinions of Mr. Markham and other eminent geographers, appended to Mr. Oldham's paper, are for the most part rather against the conclusions at which he arrives.

More than likely the "authentic island" was one of the group discovered to the west of Cape Verde, or else some mythical country, such as "Antilia," which so long occupied the position of the Azores. St. Brandan's island was one of those fabulous seagirt spots which, ages after the world had ceased to believe in the fabled Atlantis, were fondly imagined to exist far out in the Atlantic. The Irish saint is supposed to have reached it in the year 565, just as Robert O'Machin and his ladylove inadvertently discovered Madeira 800 years later. But as exploration proceeded, and no St. Brandan's isle could be found, the trustful cartographer, unwilling to dispense with so useful a piece of territory, shifted it farther and farther into the byways of the ocean, antil, on Sanson's map of 1669, an island of that name is placed to the west of Madagascar. The silence of the Portuguese regarding their suggested priority in the discovery of America is a strong presumption that they knew nothing about the "authentic island." They were so angry at being anticipated by Columbus that they would certainly have put in a claim, if they had heard mariner. The early navigators were persistent in holding almost every new land they discovered to be an island.

It is just possible, though not very surface. In the course of the last 400 or 500 years earthquakes, volcanic disturbances and the slow secular depression of the sea bottom have been steaded to have been founded on something more substantial than myth, while geological opinion seems again to be stiffening in favor of the once discarded "Miocene Atlantis." But apart from

Where, for instance, is St. Matthew's be merged into actual spots or have The targe majority of those who raise perished since their discoverey. All over century ago. For instance, between St. Helena and Cape Negro, the "African "isle of Mayda." the Devil's Rocks and or the Penedo of St. Pedro, are about the only ones which have survived the unimaginative cartography of the pres-

We hear nothing of the others. Where are they? Did they ever exist? The Atlantic is so much traversed and retraversed every year that it is scarcely possible for any spot to be overlooked. Indeed new islets are no longer among the annual discoveries of seamen in the Pacific, though now and then we hear of submarine volcanoes throwing up cinder heaps. We are therefore justified in speculating whether the forces of nature may not perhaps have saved the for a month or six weeks, if placed in a credit of the old navigators by occasionally submerging an islet in the Atlantic.

#### Cats and the Law.

An American decision on the law of cats seems to have taken some English people by surprise. A citizen of Baltiis not too high. An egg freezes at 10 more recently annexed a fine Maltese degrees above zero, which is lower than cat from his neighbor, and the latter had the annexer arrested for theft. When the case came on, counsel for the buying correct. A magnificent animal, old, and in that time a large number prisoner pleaded that you could not steal a cat, and the attorney general for Maryland has supported his plea on appeal. But there is nothing new about this. It is the common law of England that there is no property in a cat. The harmless necessary cat, even a most valuable Persian, cannot be the subject of larceny by our common law. -London Standard.

THE TELEGRAPHIC "THIRTY."

How the Cloher, Which Is Now Universal, Had Its Origin.

I attended a funeral the other day where there was a lovely flower piece with the figures "30" in the center. The deceased had been familiar all his life with that signal, having been connected with telegraph or newspaper business for nearly 30 years, and yet I doubt if ever he or any one who contributed to the flower piece knew or dreamed how 30 came to mean any-

thing, especially finis, or the end. As a part in telegraph history I will explain how this signal, which has come to mean so much, had its origin. Like a great many other expressions, it was started accidentally, as it were. In the infancy of the telegraph business not only abbreviated, but sent collect. his face, for he looks decidedly clever. now, and papers had friends in all the about his ability, it would be set at rest towns, who were authorized to send them dispatches to be called for.

Every beginner in the art of telegraphy was given a book of abbreviations and signals, which he had to commit to memory and practice till he became expert in their use. Among those to General de Wimpffen on Sept. 1, meant "collect pay at the other end." business message, if not prepaid, the signal 30 was attached. As all press dispatches were paid for where received, they all had 30 at the end. So when news agencies began their work the signal was retained, for they were still paid for where received.

This signal has come in these days to be a universal finis to all press dispatches, private, special and general, and a secondary meaning, or perhaps, better, a legendary meaning attaches itself as "the end" and is a proper and beautiful expression of the finis of a telegraph operator or any other person.

It well may be a signal to the spiritual dispatch of a human soul to the great center of rewards and as a notice to estimate its value when received and "collect pay at the other end."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

#### PURITANICAL LAWS.

How They Round Up Delinquent Debtors In Cultured Boston.

"Just wait till I eatch him in Boston. Then I'll make him come to the center," remarked an angry man the other day while roasting a theatrical manager who owed him a few hundred dollars for services rendered. I told him that I supposed he would then clap the debtor into the Charles Street jail. the mad actor explained how easy it was to get even with people of that sort in the Hub. No matter what the debt, nor where or how it was contracted, all one has to do is to enter a complaint and that settles it. If one who owes is averse to notoriety, he'll hardly take the poor debtor's oath, which releases him for a certain number of years, but does not wipe out his obligations, but will linger in the bastile until he can interest his friends or realize on his collateral and settle.

I know several New Yorkers who have run against creditors in the bean burg and have suffered. Some joke about their incarceration and the questions put to them during the process of from "red" into "well meaning." administering the poor debtor's oath, but most all agree that the Boston law is a puritanical provision that should be materially amended. Bostonians who are dodging process servers are agitating a change that will permit them to pay up on the installment plan instead of being forced to cash in the full amount or remain a guest of the Charles street hotel. If such a law was on the New York statute books and was enforced here—well, the Tombs or some other prison would be holding hundreds who now look as if they owned the town instead of merely owing the townspeople. -New York Letter in Pittsburg Dis-

### Poisoning by Tinned Food.

posed to the air for some time after being opened. The exact manner in which multitude of instances. In one well known case the first half of the contents of a tin of lobster was consumed with no ill effect, but the rest a few days afterward proved extremely poisonous. It is suggested that as a safeguard manufacturers might label the tins with some such notice as "The contents of this tin paign, he was sent as prisoner of war to are perfectly wholesome when eaten fresh from the tin and afford good food, but the public is advised not to transported to a small town on the Visexpose the contents for any length of time to the injurious influences of the lutely sequestrated—without effect, for atmosphere." The Lancet writer even he made his escape after all. goes so far as to suggest that some such warning might be insisted on by the norant of all this, as well as of his re-

### Where We Are Going.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. To reach the port of heaven we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail and not drift, nor lie at anchor. -Oliver Wendell Holmes.

#### His Money All In Stocks.

"There's money in stocks," said the man who is young and enthusiastic. "Yes," replied his seasoned friend, 'I'm sure there is. I have been putting half my salary there for the last four years, and it's all there yet."-Washington Star.

#### THREE COMMANDERS.

MEN WHO WOULD LEAD EUROPEAN ARMIES IN CASE OF WAR.

An Englishman Who Thinks It Would Be Profitable to Make a Technical Comparison Between Viscount Wolseley and a Russian and French General.

I do not know the new commander in chief of the English land forces. I saw him once or twice in my life, but this is many years ago, and in military matters of the magnitude involved in the supreme command of a great army I am afraid I should prove an incompetent critic. But I believe to a great extent in physiognomy, and if Viscount Wolseley be not a very clever man he ought to bring an action for libel against There were no news agencies then, as If there were any doubt in my mind by the not very enthusiastic remarks in connection with his appointment I read in one or two French newspapers. "You are an irritable people, envious, jealcus and proud to a degree," said Bismarck signals that of 30 was found, and it 1870. "You are an irritable people, envious, jealous and proud to a degree." Whether a news dispatch or common he repeated. "You were under the impression that victory is an appendage which was exclusively reserved to you." Has the quarter of a century gone by since those words were uttered made a

difference in that respect in the French people? I should not like to say. It may not be altogether uninterest. ing to look at the two men against whom the English commander in chief will be pitted if a quarrel should ever unhappily break forth in Europe. I am alluding to the commanders in chief of

the Russian and the French forces. The Russian army contains several men of unquestionable capacity; nevertheless, there appears to be a consensus of opinion that, in the event of war, with no matter whom, the supreme command would virtually devolve upon General Obroutcheff, to the exclusion even of General Kouropatkine. I say virtual command, for, nominally, young Nicholas would be at the head of his legions.

Having declared myself at the outset incapable of judging the English commander in chief from a military point of view, I am not going to stultify myself by endeavoring to do this in the case of Obroutcheff. I only repeat what I have heard. Until very recently the chief of Vannowski's staff and Aid-decamp General Obrontcheff was, in spite "That's just what I will do if I ever of his recognized talents, looked askance catch him there, you bet." And then at in Russian military circles. The epithet "red" was invariably tacked to his name as late as 15 years ago, and the third section of the imperial chancellerie, without troubling to inquire into the matter, placed him on the list of "dangerous" men "to be watched very closely." A note like that from the Russian police becomes practically indelible, and, aid-de-camp general though he was, not the slightest attempt was made to efface his name from the list. After his exploits on the Danube Loris Melikoff drew the attention of Alexander II to this apparently flagrant injustice, to this permanent insult. The name was maintained on the list for all that, but the epithet was changed

> Obroutcheff has married a Frenchwoman, and is a declared partisan—or supposed to be-of an alliance with France. His views in that respect date from 1870, when he was an obscure general. I repeat, about his abilities there is little or no doubt. After the first checks in the Turko-Russian campaign he was sent in hot haste to the Danube, and he is credited with having saved the Russian army from total destruction. Before that, though, he had already become the intimate friend of the heir to the throne, and the friendship underwent no diminution during Alexander III's reign.

Wherever the scene of the next European campaign of the French may be laid, General Felix Gustave Saussier, Some light is thrown by The Lancet | the present military governor of Paris, upon the mysterious cases of poisoning is beforehand designated as the leader. by tinned food which from time to time Saussier is close upon 70. In spite of are reported. They are believed to be his large size he is very active, but for due to neglect of the caution against that size he would give one the idea of eating tinned foods that have been ex- a mousquetaire of the Louis XIV period dressed in modern uniform. There is no doubt about his value as a soldier, poisonous substances, technically known which does not always mean an equal as "ptomaines," are generated so rapid- value as a supreme commander, but it ly is not known with certainty, but the is fair to state that in the battles around fact that they are produced in sufficient Metz, a quarter of a century ago, he quantity to cause very grave symptoms distinguished himself most signally. of poisoning have been brought out in a The famous infantry charge at St. Privat, which practically barred the progress of the Germans on that side, was led by him.

Saussier was one of the officers who signed the protest against the surrender of Metz. Having refused to pledge himself not to serve again during the cam-Cologne. Nor would he give his promise not to escape, consequently he was tula (Grandenz, I believe), and abso-

He allowed Gambetta to remain igpublican origin, and the "great tribune," whose infallible instinct has been vaunted so much, only looked upon Saussier as a colonel of the empire and treated him as such. After that Saussier went once more to Algeria. Saus sier, I should say, has had more fight ing than any general in the French army, but it would be rash to say that this made him a strategist. A brilliant soldier he was and is still, it spite of his age, and as he was barely 40 when France suffered her reverses he may have profited by them. To many in France herself he is an unknown quantity. These are the two men a comparison with whom and Viscount Wolseley it would be profitable to establish, but I mean a technical comparison. London Illustrated News.

#### WOMAN'S WORLD.

AN INTERESTING LITTLE SKETCH OF KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

Women Who Mold Opinion -- Corsets and the New Woman - Kate Field on the Suffrage-Good Looks In Business-Women Bookbinders-Fashion Hints.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin is the sub ect of an entertaining article by Emma B. Kaufman in The Ladies' Home Journal. The writer says: It was in a crowded car in an unfashionable quarter of San Francisco that I first met Mrs. Wiggin. She got into the car and crowded it more because there were half a dozen small ragged children hanging about her, and they were calling her "Miss Kate," and she was smiling with very blue eyes at one, and she was talking with very red lips to another, and her cheeks were very pink even then, and her golden hair was all blown by the wind.

She had on a little hat that was surrounded by a wreath of red roses, and she had on a pretty dress that fitted her to perfection.

It all struck me as being very incon gruous-this pretty, fashionable lady who did not seem in the least to mind all these ragged children clinging to her and trampling on her dress, and the children, who did not seem to be in the least afraid of the lady's style or beauty.

The car was full of poor people, who seemed to know her, too, for they smiled at her and made room for her in a way they had not done for me.

Presently I discovered that the conductor was a acquaintance, too, for sud-



MRS. KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

denly he stopped of his own accord and called out Silver street. Then there was a scampering and a scattering, and it flashed over me that the lady was Mrs. Wiggin of kindergarten fame.

Let me say here that Mrs. Wiggin was the pioneer of free kindergarten work on the Pacific coast and the organizer of the Silver street school, the first free kindergarten established west

of the Rocky mountains. Mrs. Wiggin was born in Philadelphia and educated in Andover, Mass. but Maine, where she declares she loves every stick and stone, claims her too. She spent many years of her childhood there in the small town of Hollis, where last year she purchased a house with the g ner summer in uninterrupted work. This residence is appropriately known as Quillcote.

It was the atmosphere of that region which lent color to those stories of hers about New England life and character. which have appeared in The Atlantic

For two years Mrs. Wiggin's winter home has been near New York at Bronxville.

There, the last time I saw her, she was acting in the capacity of cordon bleu, of musician and singer and poetess and humorist and hostess.

#### Women Who Mold Opinion.

New York is so vast and wealthy a community that it seems impossible to satisfy the demand for talent of all sorts. The city itself does not appear to produce enough for its own wants and so draws from the outside world. There is a constant stream of bright, intelligent women flowing into the metropolis, and yet there is always room for more. It is hard to keep a record of all who come, as most of them respond to engagements of which the public knows nothing.

Of the many newcomers Miss Esther Singleton makes a specialty of literary and musical essays and novel entertainments, in which poetry, song and the piano are components. She has a delightful way of illustrating history, drama and verse with musical compositions. Miss Louise Stockton is emphatically a great literary teacher and master. She makes books living beings and makes even the dullest realize the organic relation between literature and daily life. Miss Beaston is an apostle of contemporaneous literature. She strives to induce women to read carefully American history, to understand what is going on around them and to master the great authorities in order to comprehend recurrent facts and questions. Miss Martina Johnstone is music personified. She is a master of its art and science. She can at a glance determine the strength and weakness of any student or amateur.

Miss Mary Proctor makes astronomy and mathematics simple and wonderfully fascinating. Miss Jessie H. Bancroft is the leader of physical culture, or muscular Christianity. In this field she finds the secret of health, beauty, grace, endurance and the power to work untiringly with either mind or body. Miss Field and Miss Yates are both fine oriental scholars. Miss Stephens is an authority on South American topics. These and many others are a power in the parlor as well as on the platform. They are leading their sisters upward into a higher and broader culture. -Margherita Arlina Hamm in New York Mail and Express.

Corsets and the New Woman.

At the National Council of Women, which recently met in Washington, tha

ladies held a sort of experience meeting, two very presentable books that have with corsets for a text. It must have been an impressive and thrilling moment when Miss Susan B. Anthony confessed in public that, although she had worn them for years, she did not approve of them, nor had she known a comfortable moment when incased in

I am afraid Susan laced, laced tight. Of course she never knew a comfortable swelling ambitions and bubbling emotions could never be made comfortable why such a strong minded woman should Our Home. submit to a bondage she did not approve of, when the throwing off of shackles is just in her line.

In the olden times corsets were called "stays," and it was the work of two women to incase one waist. After the own well in spite of its long popularity. rear lacing was effected a kid covered tortured flesh and the stay. Manifestly a woman stayed in the machine after once getting into it. But we have improved on all that, and now that the photographers have pronounced the throat and the flesh tints of Rachel Foster Avery the most beautiful that ever came under the camera, all the women will approve of reform dress. Woman's first duty is to be beautiful, or at least just as beautiful as her own physical limitations will admit of.

From the corset to the revision of the Bible is a far cry, but none too far for the audacity of woman.

The new woman is a restless creature, who, having slipped the old moorings, is grasping out wildly in every direction This is the favorite lace of the season. for fresh anchorage. When, however, she undertakes to revise the Bible because some of the present translations do her sex full justice, she is stepping into the realm of impiousness. - Jeannette H. Walworth.

#### Kate Field on the Suffrage.

Sixteen months ago, on the platform of the World's fair congresses in Chicago, I stated that, never having believed in universal suffrage unallied to universal intelligence and honesty, I had never publicly advocated woman suffrage. Logically I have always believed that women had as much right to the ballot as men. I denied the right to both sexes. I have always claimed that suffrage is a privilege and should be granted as a reward of merit regardless of sex. If woman suffrage leaders had taken the same ground, I would have joined them long ago.

I was convinced that whenever a majority of American women wanted the ballot they would get it. I never met a man who did not assent to this conviction and who did not second my assertion that the worst opponents to female

suffrage are women themselves. Why, then, did I experience a change of heart in Chicago? Because I had begun to look into our naturalization laws and was terrified at facts. Because I discovered that the new states were in the hands of aliens, not citizens of the United States. Because I saw that female immigration was much less than male immigration; that a large majority of female voters would be American born, and that the sooner the forces of coal also is an excellent disinfectant and anarchy and rebellion were met by the purifier. An open box of it makes a good conservators of home and law the better | cellar ornament. Admit a draft of fresh for the country. I heard the threatenings air daily, however cold the weather. Do of riot that broke out a year later, and it seemed to me time for women to come

What I thought 16 months ago I firmly believe now.

#### Good Looks In Business.

Here is a little story which seems to indicate that the pretty girl's business prospects are hampered by her pretti-

The secretary of a large eastern insurance company decided a short time since that it would be better for his office work to introduce half a dozen or more women as typewriters, operators and assistant bookkeepers. He had noted that of the feminine employees in his office the pretty ones were the least effective and attracted the most attention, to the detriment of the work of the other clerks. So he decided to engage only women who were of mature years and experienced in office work. First he advertised, stating that applicants should give age and number of years' experience. He did not succeed in getting a single satisfactory reply. Then he went to a well known business college and told the manager that he did not suppose he would have any trouble in aiding him, as he did not want a young or attractive looking woman.

The manager listened to him while he explained his wants, and then, going to a desk, took out a file of letters, with a smile, and laid them before his visitor. There were upward of half a hundred applications from banks and commercial institutions, and every one of them, without a single exception, asked for a woman of mature age. The manager said that it was absolutely impossible to supply the demand for employees of the description that business men now demanded, but he had rafts of pretty girls at all times who were applicants.

#### Women Bookbinders.

Amateur bookbinding is a new species of employment suggested to those who are weary of fancy work. It was recommended by a physician as an employment that would occupy the patient's mind without overtaxing her strength. The girl describes her work as follows: "I have had several pupils and have found them nearly all fully as enthusiastic on the subject as I am myself. We are always on the lookout now for suitable books to put into pretty covers. The old Tauchnitz editions have been unearthed and made beautiful forever, or at least for a much longer time than if they had fallen into the cheap binder's hands. My binding is done in a simple fashion, in my own morning room, with no tools save a sharp penknife, a steel foot rule and a wooden T square.

"If there is no linen press available, I must add to this short list a press of

had no pressure but that arrived at through dumbbells, flatirons, etc. A good strong press, however, is really necessary. If it is important to reduce the expenditure as much as possible, it is easy to pick up a secondhand iron press, such as is used in copying letters. There is always endless work to be found in making tidy volumes of our music and magazines and in renovating moment in them. Women with such the books on our shelves. Of course one could not expect, without years of experience, plenty of appliances and probin any known combination of bone and ably special aptitude, to turn out such coutil. But one cannot help wondering specimens as an expert workman."-

#### Fashion Hints From Newport.

Crepon, ribbons, lace and fine, dainty, fluffy lingerie are the fancies for spring and summer gowns. Chiffon holds its

The mixture of thin and thick goods copper board was inserted between the in one costume continues. A pretty gown was of a green and black wool of a wiry quality. This material made the full plain skirt and the large sleeves. The waist was of green silk covered with black accordion plaited chiffon. Down the edge of every plait were fine steel beads. The collar was of green chiffon. The effect of the waist covered lengthwise, with strings of the steel beads, was bewildering, as the plaits fell together and apart with every movement of the wearer. The chiffon had the fashionable blouse length and hung over the skirt at the waist line.

Accordion plaited chiffon, used for vests sometimes, has on every fifth plait an edge of narrow valenciennes lace. The box plait is to be a decided feature of summer fashions as it was of the winter, and the same sagging effect is seen on the front of waists, but the backs are made flat and trig, except for very slender women. The box plait in the middle of the bodice in front is often edged with a graduated ruffle of the waist material. This is very narrow at the belt and reaches its widest point on the shoulders, where it goes over the sleeves rever fashion. - Newport News.

#### The Approach to Hoops.

"Now buckram dames do walk in weet Mayfair," and in the streets of Boston too. Fashions have stiffened and linings grown heroic of haircloth to such a degree of late that 'tis rumored that the penance of her carriage or her calling gown is Lenten to ladies who on the promenade rejoice in the armor that is concealed even in silk attire. The effect of the enlarging sleeves is balanced, to a fine perception, by the counterpoise afforded by all the stiffening the goddess of fashion indulges in. Trust not the soft exterior of the most gentle maid or matron who has traffic with fashion in these days. There is costly weight of woe to be carried about when buckram rules. Neither the notions of the cloister nor the manners of costlier kind than now are copied by those who wear haircloth today. - Boston Transcript.

#### The Cellar In Springtime.

Be lavish in the use of lime. Charnot let rubbish accumulate. If your desire for hoarding old things is irresistible, gratify it anywhere but in the cellar. If you have a furnace in the cellar, insist upon its having a cold air box. The heated air which fills the up stairs rooms is more healthful if drawn from outdoors into the furnace than if supplied from the cellar, however clean and well ventilated the latter may be. -Good Housekeeping.

#### The New Woman In the Schoolroom.

An undergraduate of a woman's college says that she notices a curious distinction between the way the older women teachers talk to the girls and that in which the younger ones address them. The former always imply that the pupils will marry; the latter seldom seem to take matrimony into their calculations at all. They plan their classes' futures for them as if there were no such thing as the masculine gender in the world, but the old time teachers, even if they are spinsters themselves, are not so advanced as this. - Philadelphia Times.

#### Sacrificing the Shawl.

The once fashionable and still valuable cashmere shawls of our grandmothers' time are being sacrificed to the scissors at last and made into sleeves, bodices and bias folds, appearing with black or with dull red brocade silk for very rich afternoon gowns for elderly

Pennsylvania is to have its State Federation of Women's Clubs. The District of Columbia has a flourishing federation. It looks as if the subfederation idea were to be the permanent one, the national organization remaining merely a governing council.

Thirteen girls of the present senior class of Vassar college have been awarded honors which signify that their work throughout the four years' course has exceeded a certain standard.

Over 40,000 women are attending the various colleges in America, yet it has only been 25 years since the first college in the land was opened to women.

French maids are not so popular with fashionable women as they were, and English ones are to a considerable extent taking their place. Miss Mary Dennis, pastor of East

ed the Indiana senate with prayer on one morning. The ornamenting of the front seams of the skirt for evening wear is a pleasing relief from the monotony of the

Park M. E. church, Indianapolis, open-

godet style. A new wrinkle is a large bow of some kind, though I have seen one or black satin ribbon tied at both wrists

#### ON BLOODY FIELDS.

THE BATTLEGROUND OF THE LATE WAR AS SEEN BY A BOY.

Thomas Nelson Page Writes About the Terrible Scenes Attending the Battle of Fredericksburg-A Historic Section of

In the county of Spottsylvania, in which Fredericksburg stands, three campaigns were fought out, and 400,000 men were killed and wounded. The little town was on the road to Richmond, and surrounded by its historic heights became an important strategic point. Years before the war Burnside, then a young subaltern fresh from West Point, came to Fredericksburg on a visit to wait at the wedding of one of his comrades, perhaps that of General Dabney Maury, from whom I had the story. The young officers walked around the heights and discussed the points of attack and defense. It was their judgment that 20,000 men could make the heights impregnable against any army that could muster under them. Years afterward General Burnside was instructed at Washington to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and proceed to Richmond. He stated his knowledge of the place, but was told to proceed. The result was one of the most decisive defeats suffered by the Federal armies during the war. Meagher's men charged up the heights again and again, only to be swept back by the deadly fire poured down upon them.

The place has always possessed a peculiar interest to me because as a child I came up from home and went over the battlefield when they were burying the dead. My home was in Hanover, about 30 miles to the southwest, and for two days we could hear the distant boom! boom! of the guns. My father, two uncles and many cousins were in the battle, their rank ranging from general down to private. The next day was quiet, and hearing no news my mother could stand it no longer, so an uncle, who was a clergyman, took my older brother and myself in the carriage, and we drove up to see about them. We crossed the little tributary streams, the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ni, which flowing together make the Mattaponi. And following the road we soon arrived on the outskirts of the great army which for two days had been battling for the salvation of the south.

I remember the scene as we drove up. We were now in the heart of the army and could scarcely get through for the camps, camp equipage and campfires. One thing struck me forcibly—the amount of praying that was going on. Time and again we passed fires around which a prayer meeting was going on. It was a solemn time. There was not a regiment or battalion which had not in the last two days' battles lost dearly prized comrades, and none knew what his

fate might be next day.

When we reached my uncle's campthough my father's was a half mile farther on-I was too tired to wait longer. All I recall is the blue light of the campfire and a general greeting from smiling faces, some of which I knew and some of which were unknown to me, and when I became conscious again it was next morning, and I was in my uncle's cot, and he was just rising from his blanket on the floor of the tent. which was of split oak saplings. The next day we rode over the battlefields in comthe old days when the stuff was of a pany with my uncle and his staff while the dead were being buried under the flag of

I shall never forget our ride that day, and the picture of the battlefield and the town is one which I shall never lose; the roads filled with refugees afloat, as well as in every conceivable vehicle; their families and household gear packed together indiscriminately; the roads almost bottomless and littered up with stuff dropped or thrown out in the exodus of the past few days; fragments of vehicles, household furniture, books, wearing apparel, playing cards, everything.

up and were buried in a long trench or trenches stretching across a sort of common. But I saw more dead horses than I had ever seen alive, and as we rode along the places where the fight had raged flercest we had abundant evidence of what had been there. I remember at Mary's Heights seeing the fragments of the gun which had exploded while General Lee stood close by it. At the foot of the heights 17 men of Meagher's brigade had fallen in five minutes. I remember that a railroad out along which the road was said to have laid in the direct line of fire and to have been almost filled with dead. A little orchard was whipped into fragments, and a plank fence behind which a line had laid

was shivered into splinters from end to end. Unless I had seen it I would not have believed that men could bleed so much. It looked as if barrels of blood had been poured upon the ground along that fence. As we rode into town the scene beggared description. Earthworks and barricades had been thrown up by the Union troops to shelter themselves from the rolling fire which poured from the heights above them. remember children were at work with fire shovels filling up the trenches, and on one earthwork a tiny Confederate flag was planted, and the youngsters mounted on the red embankment cheered us as we rode The houses were riddled and battered by bullet and shot, and the church steeple

had several cannon balls through it. All of this was vivid enough to me as I rode the same road through the same country and town so many years afterward. We could tell the place where my father's camp had been by the location of the roads, but there was little else to show that one among the greatest battles of history had been fought here and that every turf beneath the feet was a soldier's sepulcher. The town lay so peaceful and quiet that it justified my father's speech that the only signs he saw were in the cemetery. Yet how history has tramped these quiet hills! Here at Fredericksburg itself, there away to the westward a few miles where Jackson executed his famous flank movement, which nothing but genius could have conceived and nothing but genius could have performed, and doubling up Hooker's wing marched beyond the stars, with the name and fame of Stonewall Jackson dead on the field of glory at the age of 39.

Just back of us is the Wilderness, and there is Spottsylvania Court House, where Lee and Grant met in that long struggle which was to give them both fame and end only when Lee, having failed to drive Grant back across the Rappahannock, but having wedged him south of Richmond with a loss of more men than he himself had in the field, met him at Appomattox in that interview when the dignity of the conquered was almost to eclipse the fame of the conqueror. Poor as the country seems, it is rich with memories of our race -Thomas Nelson Page in New York Herald.

#### Can't Have Everything. She (admiringly)-So you have had a play

He-Yes, but not acted. It was only produced .- Truth.

### ALBERT EDWARD'S EXPENSIVE JOKE.

How He Smashed the Crockery and Furniture of an Elderly Countess.

Albert Edward, prince of Wales, is perhaps the most popular man in England. This popularity is due to his love of sports and all manly traits which are particularly commendable in the eyes of the average Britisher. As a youth his audacity and appreciation of a joke, either as a perpetrator or victim, were

well known. One of his early escapades resulted in her majesty the queen footing a bill for broken crockery and wrecked furniture which the young prince caused in the house of one of the lesser members of the nobility. A rather elderly countess whose quick temper and sharp tongue drove even her servants away from her advertised for a footman. The prince, to whose ears tales of the peculiarities of the old lady had come, resolved to teach her a lesson. He therefore presented himself in disguise at her ladyship's house and applied for the position of footman.

The countess had just finished her breakfast, and pushing her chair back from the table instructed the servant to bring before her the applicant. The prince was thereupon ushered into the room. The countess looked him over from his feet up.

Apparently pleased with the appearance of the prince, she said, "Let me see you walk.

Albert Edward did as commanded and walked backward and forward several times across the floor from one end of the room to the other, now walking briskly at the request of the old lady and then pacing slowly, as she wished to obtain points on this score.

This performance over, the countess ordered him to trot. The dining room still the theater of action, the prince trotted around it several times. When this exercise was completed, he again came to a standstill near the head of the table, where the countess was seated. Her ladyship seemed pleased and was just on the point of asking the young man some questions about himself when he shouted:

"Now see me gallop!" Grasping a corner of the tablecloth firmly in one hand, the prince rushed around the room, pulling the crockery off on the floor in a heap, knocking over the furniture and finally winding her ladyship up in the folds of the cloth. He then bolted for the door, leaving the countess sputtering and shouting and the servants running about in a distracted way to liberate their mistress and quiet her rage.

In the hubbub and confusion the prince escaped. The next day a check from the keeper of the privy purse settled the amount of the damages and likewise established the identity of the mischief maker. - New York Herald.

#### Some Everyday Mistakes.

Current natural history is sometimes very amusing. An observant country boy can give you more reliable information in half an hour than many of the writers who are accepted as authority. Two examples of the fallacies of the latter have been going the rounds. One was an article on the cricket, which was described as a very dainty insect with a delicate appetite. There is in reality but one that is more voracious, and that is the cockroach. The cricket has a robust taste for almost anything, The dead men had nearly all been taken especially farinaceous matter, and it is very destructive to clothing. A housekeeper had her lace curtains eaten up, and the writer remembers once visiting in a house where the walls had been ceiled and papered. The paper hung loose here and there, due to the crickets that gnawed through to get at the paste that had been used by the paper hangers.

Another story was of the marvelous self control of a man who discovered that a black snake had concealed itself in the pocket of his coat, which he had thrown aside in the field and donned again, very stupidly, without discovering the reptile. This of itself was surprising, as it is generally from four to five feet in length and and weighs several pounds. The black snake of the northern middle states is as harmless as the toad, and, moreover, is extremely cowardly. Its greatest fault is its destructiveness of young birds—the broods of those species which nest in low shrubs or upon the ground. But a man might carry one in each pocket and come to no harm, if his pockets were large enough and if he did not have the inherent animosity of mankind toward reptiles.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

#### Humming Birds and Flowers.

It has long been known that insects assist plants by carrying the fertilizing pollen from flower to flower, but the fact has only recently been prominently brought forward that humming birds are just as effective distributors of pollen as insects are.

It has been shown that these little birds, which are as fond as bees of the honey of flowers, carry the pollen grains in great quantity, not only on their feathers, but on their long bills also. Indeed, so well suited is the humming bird to do this work of distribution, without any intention of its own, that the question has been raised whether it may not be the most beneficent of all the unconscious friends that the flowers have in the animal world.-Youth's Companion.

#### Voluminous.

A Philadelphia lawyer said a very bright thing the other day. He was seated with a group of friends, and they were discussing in a desultory way the leading topics of the day. One of the parties present, Mr. ---, persisted in monopolizing more than his share of the conversation, and his views did not at all accord with those of the lawyer. As the men separated one of them said to the lawyer:

"That - knows a good deal, doesn't

"Yes," replied the lawyer; "he knows entirely too much for one man; he ought to be incorporated."-Green Bag.

#### DREAMS THAT PAID.

VISIONS OF WINNING HORSES CLEAR-LY SEEN IN SLEEP.

A Woman Who Backed Harved and Won \$1,200-The Westerner Who Saw the Monmouth Track In a Dream and Won, In Consequence, the Next Day.

The discussion was of dreams in connection with horse races and several good stories were told. A newspaper man told how the wife of a fellow writer had brought a \$50 bill to his house long before he had risen, and confiding it to his wife left instructions to place the money on a colt called Harved for the Lawnview Handicap at Gravesend. The newspaper man, over his breakfast, scoffed at the chances of Harved beating such high class horses as Richmond and Favor and wanted to leave the money at home in trust for the wife of his friend. Yielding, however, to the earnest arguments advanced as to the condition of affairs there would be if this horse really won and there was a large sum of money to make good, the \$20 bill was taken to Gravesend. When the time came for the Lawnview Handicap, the fourth race on the card, to be decided, a visit was made to the betting ring. The plungers were on Richmond to a man and with McLaughlin in the saddle it seemed to be sheer madness to bet on any of the others that sported silk in the same race, for the Dwyer brothers' champion was at that time in the zenith of his powers. Harved was a 3-year-old owned by a Broadway merchant, and he had but shortly risen from obscurity, having run only one or two races in moderate company, and his chances were so poorly thought of that 60 to 1 was a common quotation in the betting ring. The newspaper man fingered the \$20 bill irresolutely, being confident that it was like throwing so much good money into the fire to place it on the 3-year-old. He was placing the money in his pocket again with the intention of returning it to its fair owner and giving at the same time some good advice for government on other ventures in speculation when Charles Reed, the veteran sportsman, came along. "Hello, youngster! What are you on?"

was his cheery salute.
"Nothing," was the reply, and then came the story of the commission of \$20

on Harved. Grasping the newspaper man by the

arm, Mr. Reed said:
"When you're as old as old Reed, you'll know better. Come on, and we'll bet that \$20 at the longest odds. When you get a commission—don't take 'em if you can get out of it-but when you get a commission put the money down, if it's on a red ox to beat a railway train."

The money was placed at 60 to 1 and the ticket calling for \$1,220 was carefully folded and placed in an inside pocket. At flag fall Harved, to the utter astonishment of the throng, shot to the front and opened up such a gap that McLaughlin had to go to the whip on Richmond half a mile from the finish. Young Ossler, at that time a white haired midget, but a jockey of great promise for his years, had the mount on Harved, and so well did he stall off Richmond's rush in the homestretch that the 3-year-old won by a head.

No man who has not been there can imagine the feelings of the commissioner as he watched the rice and realized how nearly he had been to making a grave mistake. The woman received her winnings, and as she tossed the heap of greenbacks about in her lap smiled and said:

"I knew Harved would win, for I dreamed that he won, and that's why I bet on

It was known that the woman did not frequent the race track, and she was asked how she knew there was any such She did not know and had only known that there was such a thoroughbred by the shouts heard in dreamland of "Harved wins; the outsider wins." sulted the morning paper, and seeing the name had rushed pellmell to her friend's to place the money. There are a few rings and some china in that house today that were bought with the money won on Harved. The horse was of high quality and had been well manipulated, but he died-was poisoned, some persons said, at Brighton Beach a month later.

"I can tell a tale quite as remarkable," said a young westerner who had left the farm for the race track. "When I came to New York in the eighties, I knew comparatively little about your horses. I had saved up some money, and being fond of horses naturally wanted to see some sport where there would be an opportunity to see the best horses that the country could boast of, and I laid my plans to visit the best race tracks in the east. The first three or four days of my stay in New York I devoted to sightseeing. Then my thoughts turned to the races, and I made inquiries at the hotel and was told that Monmouth park was the place to see what I was after. That night I saw a race course that was entirely new to me. I saw the faces of strange persons, thousands of them, and I saw horses, with jockeys in bright jackets of silk and satin, gallop past the long, low grand stand. I heard the applause and remembered with what breathless interest I watched them striving for the advantage at the start, then the murmur of the throng as they noted the positions of the horses during the contest. At the head of the homestretch I saw two bay horses shoot away from the others and charge valiantly down the straight, running shoulder to shoulder and flank to flank. Each of the jockeys was doing his best work to win, and the crowd was shouting as though possessed:

'Rupert wins! " 'No, Kaloolah wins!'

"The finish was terrific, and while the shouting was the loudest I awoke. The next day I went to Monmouth park-then the old track—and recognized the scene of my dream. I looked at my programme, and in the fourth race found carded James Murphy's bay mare Kaloolah, by Longfellow, out of Sylph, and the Preakness stable's bay gelding Rupert, by Falsetto, out of Marguerite, and I determined to bet on the race. Now, I awoke before the finish and couldn't tell which one had really won, but as both were at a good price for the place I played them for the place. The race was the counterpart of my dream, and I think it was a dead heat, but at any

rate I won both my bets." As the westerner concluded Jack White opened his eyes languidly and sleepily said: 'Say, where does this crowd smoke?"-New York Sun.

#### Dangerous Symptom.

"I fear that Maud is developing 'new woman' tendencies," said the anxious

"What has she been doing?" asked the father in genuine alarm. "Been wanting bloomers? "Oh, not so bad as that. But she used

a buttonhook instead of a hairpin this morning to fasten her shees."—Cincinnati Tribune

## THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1895.

#### PLANT TREES.

With the advent of the fall rains the time for tree planting has come. Every one who owns his own home, or who has the interest of the town at heart should beautify his place of residence by planting trees. The successive tanks of large trees which stretch from below Baden down beyond San Mateo were planted only a few years ago, under the direction of one of California's most enterprising men, Mr. W. C. Ralston. The result has been a complete modification of the climate around San Bruno, Milbrae, and San Mateo. These places are no longer wind swept as in early days. A tew old trees in the vicinity of San Mateo in their uniformly bent and one-sided growth tell the story of the unchecked trade winds, whilst the straight, even shaped trees of more recent years thickly planted in all directions give advice we cannot ignore.

Let every citizen plant trees around his place. Trees can be had for the stacked for a considerable period to try asking. Land Officer Martin last summer caused the hot house at the ranch to be used for the propagation of trees, and he has now nearly ten thousand young cypress, eucalyptus and pine trees, which he will gladly give away to any citizen of South San Francisco rehabilitated in the various countries of who will agree to plant and care for Europe. - Exchange. same. Every one should take advantage of this opportunity, and in a few years South San Francisco will be a vian chief who claimed jurisdiction over place of beauty, as well as of business.

The matter of providing, without further delay, for the protection of property against loss by fire is of the utmost importance to avery property owner in this town. The admirable water system of the Land and Improvement Company affords an abundant paly of water, under ample pressure, hydrants provided for every lock. Furthermore, the Land and Improvement Company has furnished for the use of our "Hose Company No. 1." a hose cart and hose. All that is lacking is a sum of money sufficient to purchase a fire alarm bell, also another hose cart, and about three hundred feet of hose.

The "Citizens' Mutual Protective Association' has asked property owners to pay 35 cents on every \$100 of the assessed value of improvements on real estate, which it is estimated will provide money sufficient for the pur-

Many property owners have responded promptly and cheerfully, but we regret to say that a number-and among these some of the larger holders -have as yet done nothing. We trust orders. terest to contribute their pro-rata to this fund.

It is a stigma upon our town, and a disgrace to owners of property that there should be any difficulty or delay Corner Grand in raising the petty sum required to protect the town from the ravages of the fire demon.

The "Enterprise" has risen from the shes of the defunct "News" at South San Francisco, with E. E. Cunningham as editor and proprietor. The first number of the new paper is a vast improvement upon the old, and if it receives its just deserts it will be well patronized by the citizens and business men of the community in which it is published. We extend our best wishes to Brother Cunningham and welcome him into the newspapr fold.-Demo-

Many thanks, Brother Crow, for your kindly notice. There are, however, no ashes on us. We sprang into existence independent of anything ancestral. Necessity was our progenitor. WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN. Our aim in life will be to emulate in all respects, save politics, to the best of our ability, that splendid paper known as the Redwood City "Democrat."

The good work of Inspector Dockery of San Francisco, in detecting and punishing the venders of impure milk is universally approved, and 'by none more than by honest millionen. We are proud of the reputation of the dairymen of our immediate vicinity. Such men as G. R. Sneath of the "Jersy Farm," and Howard Tilton of the "Baden Dairy" who furnish only Also Manufacturer of Colors in Oil, Putty, Etc., and dealer in Glues, Varnishes, Etc.

pure milk to their patrons are benefited by the work of Inspector Dockery.

At the age of 82 years, Ex-Senator Thurman is recovering from the effects of a recent accident. Having survived political discomfiture by the corporations, the slings and arrows of an ungrateful party, and the physical onslaughts of his old enemy, rheumatism, lit is not fit he should yield his indomitable spirit to a petty fall.

The boys of "Hose Company No. 1" are doing themselves credit by the regularity with which they are meeting, drilling, and perfecting themselves in the knowledge and art of putting out fires. We doubt not, if called upon, they will prove effective in actual

It is interesting to learn, on the authority of Dr. Mantegazze, the Italian professor, that the soldier generally turns out an exemplary and faithful husband, one of the reasons being, oddly enough, that the family dinner is grateful to him after a long course of mess

The professor counsels young men to distrust equally pronounced brunettes with very black eyes, whose passionate temperaments will cause trouble, and large, fair women, whose nonchalance and indolence are similarly disastrous to domestic happiness.

They should seek a young girl who is neither very fair nor very dark, and neither excessively domineering nor feeble in character, and, above all, one who loves little children. This is an infallible sign, according to the professor, of a tender and good disposition.

To prevent the deterioration which takes place in coal when stacked in an ordinary manner it has been proposed in the case of a large quantity having to be the effect of submerging it in a sufficient depth of water to give the necessary pressure for confining the gas within the pores. And it is further suggested that to prevent loss of gas in transit coal might be conveyed, while remaining submerged, by the numerous canals and navigable rivers which are now being

Denmark was at first Danmark, or the mark or limit set by Dan, a Scandinaits territories.

Over 70 lamps have been found ranged around the walls of one Etruscan tomb.

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# **ՈՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐ Ի ՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐ**

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

that all will see that it is to their in- Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

# Detroit Livery Stable **EXPRESS AND TEAMING**

OF ALL KINDS.

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BUILDING PAPER ROOFING

PARAFFINE PAINT CO., 116 Battery St., S. F.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

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E. CUNNINGHAM,

AND-

LOCAL AGENT

FOR THE

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND &

HAMBURG-BREMEN AND

PHŒNIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

House Broker.

NOTARY PUBLIC

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner . Grand . and . Linden . Avenues,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Subscribe for "The Enterprise." Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore's infant

child is quite ill. city last Sunday.

attack of la grippe.

E. Pratt is making an addition to his house in block 127.

Thieves stole a horse from Hermann Karbe Saturday night last.

Mrs. S. L. Akins has returned home from a visit in Stanislaus county.

Ed Barnum tried his first case here in the Justices' Court on Friday last.

trees. They can be had for the asking. contributary negligence. W. E. Wagner has returned to our

The S. P. Company have ornamented their depot buildings with a new coat of paint.

house.

Frank Sanchez has opened up a new meat market in the Foley building on

Rehberg's teams have been busy of late hauling fertilizers to Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

the S. P. Company, is under the weather with la grippe. Read the editorial about trees. It will interest everybody who is interested in the future of South San Fran-

visco. Mr. S. L. Akins came in Thursday with a train of fifteen cars of splendid cattle from the northern part of the

number.

afresh on Thursday on his loam work. which has just occurred. He has a large force of men and teams busily employed.

H. J. Knight, agent for C. A. place, was in town on Wednesday.

charge of an assalt with caustic chemical upon Frank Cristo was held on Timothy Guy Phelps, Peter Casey, Thursday to answer with bail fixed in the sum of \$1,000.

J. L. Wood is making the improvements for D. O. Daggett on his Cypress hams, G. Einstein, G. W. Fox, H. Mcworkman, and like all old soldiers, entirely reliable.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lambe left for Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lambe left for their new home in Sidney, Australia, last Thursday, Mr. Lambe will have last Thursday. Mr. Lambe will have charge of one of the largest sheep packing companies in that place.

Surveyors are still at work along the ocean front of this county making surveys for the West Shore Coast Railway. By the way, what has become

the bicycle railroad capitalists?

at 3:15 p m. No evening service. William Smith, driver of Ed Daniel's Green Valley Meat Market wagon disappeared on Saturday last. Mr. Daniel reports that about fifty dollars

in cash disappeared at the same time. Hon. Jacob Bryan, of Colma, Supervisor of the First Township, was in town on Thursday. Mr. Bryan is an advocate of "good roads" and has supported his theory with practical work.

materially. People are beginning to found an envelope containing a clipfind out that they can get their gro- ping from a newspaper which gave Cal., November 1, 1895: and of equally good quality."

tween the knee and ankle. He was He found the facts to be wholly at removed to the German Hospital in variance with her statement. Instead the city for care and treatment.

again in a few days. Their present stoppage is only temporary. Mr. Martin has received assurances from Sanford Bennett, the receiver of the as the one mentioned had been found road, that the cars will be operated upon him when arrested. The officers steadily all winter.

Ed Daniel drives his own meat driver and some good hard cash, but Ed says such trifles cannot interfere with the Green Valley Market. If you want He can neither read nor write; he the best meats, and prompt service, give your orders to Ed.

Remember that E. E. Cunningham alleged attempt at burglary at Baden. is the agent for the Equitable Life When the San Francisco authorities Assurance Society, the Hamburg are through with him he will be brought here for examination on the brought here for examination on the the Old Phœnix of Hartford, Fire Insurance Company. If you want insurance don't fail to call on him.

J. Eikerenkotter & Co. report busi- up theory. The fact that Mrs. Marness in general merchandise and gro-shall told him more than one story ceries very much improved. "First-class Goods and Small Profits" is the motto of this firm. Dr. H. W. Felton vinced him that it was a "fairy tale," has charge of the prescription case in the drug department of this store.

Vinced him that it was a sife he was the drug department of this store.

Vinced him that it was a sife he was and it looks very much as if he was correct. The examination of the that while the visit of Joseph Manley

the exact number of people in South identifies, will go far towards con-San Francisco proper shows our population to be 671. Of this number 354 are men, 146 women, and 171 children.

which any citizen desires to bring to the attention of the Association will be heard.

Mr. Nelson V. Paddock of Redwood City visited our town on Saturday last in the interest of the "Times-F. M. Persinger came down from the Gazette." Mr. Paddock is the wideity last Sunday.

Wm. Kelly is suffering from an track of la grippe.

Wm. Kelly is suffering from an track of la grippe.

Gazette. Mr. Faddock is the county, awake agent of a live paper. He reports payments good. The "Timestrated here last Monday with the object of purchasing a large number of support of the support of support of the support of support of support of the support of the support of the support of support of support of support of support of the support of s people.

Wm. Rehberg and his city mules met with quite an experience on the San Bruno road last week. As he was nearing the Sierra Point House he met a squad of bloomers. The mules immediately took to the hills, overturning the wagon, and fortunately dump-Frank Gilbert of Redwood City paid ing Mr. Rehberg into the road unin-jured. Had Mr. Rehberg been killed, a visit to his friends here on Tuesday. the verdict of the coroner's jury would See Land Agent Martin if you want no doubt have said something about

town. He is employed at the packing ments and summer garden which avail themselves of it. Henry Michenfelder has just finished, cost nearly \$3000. "Actions speak Mr. Cuesta took the night passenger louder than words." Henry Michenfor home.—Arizona Sentinel. felder is a thoroughgoing business man. He has always been successful even during the darkest period of our town's history. And this display of confidence Bold Work of Thieves Last Tuesday in the future of our town is in keeping with the good judgment and foresight which Henry has always shown. His bowling alley is one of the finest to be larized during Tuesday night or Wed-C. N. Peterson, Assistant Agent of found anywhere, and his summer garden is a perfect bower, which, to be

fully appreciated, must be seen. D. O. Daggett is making improve- Foster was on the front car, and was work this morning he discovered the ments on his building on Cypress unable to free himself. He was harled depredations that had been committed off striking against a huge rock and during the night and soon found, to Hereafter the "Enterprise," in addi- in a very few minutes. This is the he had placed behind the door of the tion to regular reading matter, will second fatal accident which has hap-baggage room, was also missing. The contain a short story completed in each pened within the last few months in robbers took an overcoat belonging to Contractor Broderick started in similar in every respect to the one underwear and other articles. The

Hooper & Co., at Ocean View, and a 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. The names former well-known resident of this drawn are as follows: First Town-Arthur, Robert Brown, E. M. Beeson. Forth Township-Wm. Baughart, William Pringle, C. J. Bowman, P.

LENA MARSHALL AGAIN.

This Time She Claims to Know Her Alleged Assailant.

Mrs. Lena Marshall, about whom so Communion at 11 a m; Sunday School while operator at South San Francisco was in Redwood City Monday night, in company with a private detective. She went before Justice Hannon and swore to a complaint charging a colored man who had been arrested in San Francisco, with being one of the parties who had held her up. The warrant was issued, with the consent of the District Attorney, who questioned ber closely. She said that a colored man named McClellan had been arrested in San Francisco for burglarizing a Geo. Kneese says, "that business in shoe shop, to which charge he had the grocery line is improving very pleaded guilty; that on his person was ceries from me cheaper than in the city, the particulars of the Baden episode, and that she had positively identified Nelson Jones of the Stockyards was him as one of her assailants. Sheriff thrown from his horse last Saturday, McEvoy went in Tuesday to serve the and sustained a fracture of the leg be- warrant and bring back his prisoner. of having pleaded guilty, McClellan The electric cars will begin running was in the custody of the Sheriff gain in a few days. Their present pending trial by the Superior Court and could not, therefore, be brought here now. No such clipping upon him when arrested. The officers booming the interests of the Smoky there say he is a ne'r-do-well, well City for the Rupublican Convention. known in the city, who has been frewagon at present. He is short a quently arrested, who was never known to carry a pistol, or have one in his possession, and is so harmless he is usually made a "trusty" in the prison. stoutly maintains that he can prove he was in the city on the night of the

The showing is very creditable and nate in one particular, and that is in of the land as concerns San Francisco. marks our town as growing steadily. the fact that its entertainments are Governor Greenhalge, when seen by We desire to call attention to the conducted under the watchful eye of the Call correspondent tonight, stated Wines, Liquors & Ciquis. meeting of the Directors of the Citi- such an efficient officer as Sheriff Phil that there was no more need to boom zens' Mutual Protective Association, McEvoy. The Coroner's services will the cities against the claims of the at the Court-room, next Tuesday, at never be required at these so-called Golden State for the convention, as from 2 o'clock p. m. Aside from some "glove contests" if the Sheriff con- all the information he had at hand San special business to come before the tinues to follow his present course in Francisco would win easily, and from meeting, all grievances with reference stopping every contest the moment it the general tone of the Eastern press to fire assessments, or any other matter becomes decidedly one sided or brutal. and the expressed views of those prom-

firming or disproving his conclusions.

PRESS NOTES.

A LARGE CATTLE OWNER.

Ed. de la Cuesta, one of the prominent cattlemen of Santa Barbara county, Cal., and a member of the stock cattle for his ranch, known as Santa Ynes, in the above county. He left the same day in company with Ed. Hodges to visit the cattle men up the Colorado valley.

Mr. Cuesta on his departure will appoint Ed. Hodges, his agent, for this section and authorize him to buy good stock cattle whenever opportunity offers, and when a carload is secured to ship the same to his stock ranch.

Our small cattle owners will now have an opportunity to dispose of their marketable cattle whenever they wish, The bowling alley, building equip- and they will no doubt appreciate and

> They returned Monday night and Henry Michen- for home.—Arizona Sentinel.

> > REDWOOD DEPOT BURGLARIZED.

Night.

nesday morning, but the thisves either ly lying down when the shot was fired. became frightened and left abruptly before they had completed their work Another fatal accident occurred on the safe or gave it up as a bad job, Thursday evening at the Warren & because they only succeeded in open-Malley quarry, near the Guadaloupe ing the outer door of the safe This Dairy. The tram-cars used in convey- was done by a sledge hammer, around fied. ing rock from the quarries down an in- which was wrapped, in order to deaden clined road to the wharf, broke loose the sound a light overcoat belonging to in some manner and ran with light-ning speed down the incline. Jim Eckhart, the station agent, went to his work this morning he discovered the depredations that had been committed off striking against a huge rock and sustained injuries from which he died in a very few minutes. This is the second fatal accident which has happened within the last few months in this quarry, the first accident being similar in every respect to the one which has just occurred.

Our next Grand Jury was drawn Nov, 9th to appear in the Superior Court, Redwood City, December 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. The names drawn are as follows: First Township—H. Q. Tilton, W. J. Fay, John Lemon, J. D. Ehrkart, J. Noonan, Jason Wight, L. Kelley. Second Township—W. J. Phyllosh, S. Son Son, S. Son ship—H. Q. Tilton, W. J. Fay, John Writer, No. 2716; a dark gray over-terge of an assalt with constite a barrier of the Wight I. Kellynnian and the Wight I. Kellynnian assalt with constitute and the wind as a second control of the constitute and the wind as a second control of the constitute and the constitute and

THANKSGIVING MASQUERADE.

The fire boys are actively engaged in arranging for their masquerade ball in Germania Hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 27th. It is needless to say that everyone should attend the ball and the ball sheep. Wethers dressing for their masquerade ball in Germania Hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 27th. It is needless to say that everyone should attend the ball sheep. Wethers dressing find the last of the ball sheep. Wethers dressing for the second quality, 4%c6c; sec or purchase a ticket to help the Fire Department. It must be remembered that the only funds the department receives is from the annual hell and weight: second quality, \$\\$ \text{b}, 2\\$/\(\lambda\) (22\\$/\(\lambda\) (22\\$/\(\lam that the only funds the department re-ceives is from the annual ball, and on Sunday next, Nov. 17th, the who gained considerable notoriety on the ground of her grotesqe, vari-colored town and they should be encouraged, FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' Rev. Geo. Wallace will hold service account of her grotesqe, vari-colored town and they should be encouraged, and in no better way could such ensured town and in no better way could such ensured town and they should be encouraged, and in no better way could such ensured town and they should be encouraged. couragement be given than in patronizing the approaching masquerade, which, aside from the worthy object, will be a very enjoyable affair, as are all events given under the auspices of the department. Posters and tickets will be out next week. -Times-Gazette.

What a valuable suggestion the foregoing clipping is to our new hose company. Get a move on you, boys, we are with you!

ABVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, Baden, San Mateo county,

Charles Brown, William Fitz-patrick, J. Lavelle, Oliver Myers, William Nixon, Master Kirk Pattridge, Theodora Frank.

Foreign-F. J. Howard. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

BOSTON FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

They Say That Aside From This City There is None Other. Boston, Mass., Nov. 14.—During the past week Pittsbug agents have been actively engaged in New England So far as can be learned, however their efforts met with little if any success. Since Boston dropped out of the anxious to secure the honor have been working hard for the interests of their respective cities, but the entire East is for San Francisco, and there will not be the least wavering. The Call correspondent secured interviews tonight with several of the Pittsburg agents, warrant. Since his first investigation any information as to the success which and while they were unwilling to give P. J. LYND. of the Baden affair, Sheriff McEvoy had attended their efforts, from the has had no faith in the attempted hold-casual tone of their conversation the fact could be gleaned that it was far from satisfactory. Time, instead of lessening the San Francisco boom among Eastern politicians, has served

A careful census made this week of colored man, whom she so positively to San Francisco was given out as having no political significance it was in truth made at the request of several persons interested in National politics The Colma Athletic Club is fortu- who wished to know exactly the lay

inent in Republican circles Pittsburg. G. W. HANSBROUGH the only rival that had shown any strength at all, was hopelessly out of the race. It is a known fact that the Pittsburgers have been spending money pretty freely, but with apparently no effect. The entire New England delegation are solid for Reed, and there will not be the slightest hitch, and while the crafty Maine statesman has not openly expressed a preference as to the place where the convention should be held, a man who is very intimate with him states that he is heart and soul for the convention going to California. At the present time the situation may be summed up as an easy victory for San Francisco so far as the Eastern delegation is concerned South S. F. 648 Waller St., S. F. as the Eastern delegation is concerned unless a very sudden change should be wrought by Pittsburg money, at pres-

RINCON'S MURDER MYSTERY.

ent a very doubtful contingency.

A Skeleton With a Bullet-Punctured Skull Found in the Brush.

Riverside, Cal., Nov. 14.-Evidence of what is believed to have been a brutal murder was discovered near Rincon, in this county, yesterday. A sheep-herder found the skeleton of a man lying in a clump of brush near the roadside. The skeleton, covered by a few shreds of clothing, was stretched upon a blanket. A pictal stretched upon a blanket. A pictal stretched upon a blanket. upon a blanket. A pistol bullethole through the back of the skull was found, and the ball had carried away the lower jaw. The man was evident-

The indications were that the murderer had attempted to cremate the body of his victim after the killing. No papers or articles were found on the body by which it could be identi-

MARKET REPORT.

The Fresh Meat market is steady. No change in prices during the week. Live-stock, Provisions and Lard also steady.

FRESH MEAT—wholesate Edithers prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality, **b**, 5@5½c; second, 4½@4¾c; third, 3½@4c.

Veal—Large, 5@6c **b** tb; small, 7@8c.

Mutton—4@5c **b** tb; Spring Lamb, 5@6c.

## 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.

race agents of all the cities that were Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Table Board a Specialty.

PROPRIETOR.

THE . COURT. ARTIFICIAL

CHOICEST

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

# Lontractor

.....AND.....

Estimates given on all kinds of Carpenter Work.

# LAUNDRY

954 Howard St.

San Francisco, : : California. We Solicit your Trade and Guarantee

THE CALIFORNIA

Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.



appointments and style of service by any Wieland, Fredericksburg,

without notice.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are at the control of European Plan

Reasonable Rates

Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement.

THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'HOTE.

Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m...... 75 cts.

THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS.

A. F. KINZLER, Manager.

J. L. WOOD.

Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

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

ol Room s, Liquors and Cigars.

AVE. - NEAR CRAND. South San Francisco LAUNDRY.

All kinds of Laundry Work at CITY PRICES!

On Baden Ave., near Cypress.

-WHOLESALE-

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

BREWERIES

THE UNION ICE CO.

**Grand Avenue** SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

CHOICEST WINES

LIQUORS THOS. BENNERS Proprietor.

# 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

GEORGE GOODMAN

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Schillinger's Patent Side-walk and Garden-walk a Specialty. OFFICE: - - 307 Montgomery Street, Nevada Block, San Francisco.

For Perfect Satisfaction and Economy, Use NEW WELLINGTON

SOUTHFIELD WELLINGTON FOR STEAM. For Sale by South San Francisco Coal Co., Baden Avenue between Maple and Spruce Sts.

# **Baking Powder** ARSOLUTELY PURE

The Vanderdecken Yarn.

There are many versions of the famous legend of the Flying Dutchman. Quite recently an American gentleman set himself the task of endeavoring to discover paternity of the tradition, and who the Hollander was that brought upon himself and his companions such a miserable doom by his act of profanity. The result of his investigations would be extremely interesting, but it does not appear that he has yet given them to the world. Perhaps the story has nowhere been better told than by Captain Marryat in the novel which he founded upon it.

Cornelius Vanderdecken, a sea captain of Amsterdam, coming home from Batavia, is much troubled by head winds when off the cape of Good Hope. Day after day he goes on struggling against the baffling weather without gaining a foot of ground. The sailors grow weary, the skipper impatient. Still the bleak sou'wester continues to blow the old galliot steadily back. For nine dreary weeks this goes on. Then a terrible fit of passion seizes Vanderdecken. He s down upon ed fists to his knees, and raising the heavens curses th him, swearing that cape yet in spite of th he should go on bea

day of judgment. As a punishment for th g in the l the last piety he is doomed to go on stormy seas east of Agulhas i trumpet shall sound, forever truggling against head winds in a vain effort to double the South African cape. Such, in brief, is the legend of the Flying Dutchman as it has been accepted by English speaking sailors for many generations past.—Chambers' Journal.

#### Why He Was Advanced.

A business firm once employed a young man whose energy and grasp of affairs soon led the management to promote him over a faithful and trusted employee. The old clerk felt deeply hurt that the younger man should be promoted over him and complained to the manager. Feeling that this was a case that could

not be argued, the manager asked the old clerk what was the occasion of all the noise in front of their building. The clerk went forward and returned

with the answer that it was a lot of wag-The manager then asked what they were

and returned, reporting that they were loaded with wheat. The manager then sent him to ascertain

how many wagons there were, and he returned with the answer that there were 16. Finally he was sent to see where they were from, and he returned saying they were from the city of Lucena. The manager then asked the old clerk

to be seated and sent for the young man and said to him: "Will you see what is the meaning of

that rumbling noise in front?" The young man replied: "Sixteen wag-ons loaded with wheat. Twenty more will pass tomorrow. They belong to Romero & Co. of Lucena and are on their way to Marchesa, where wheat is bringing \$1.25 a bushel for hauling.'

The young man was dismissed, and the "My friend, you see now why the youner man was promoted over you."-Popular Science Monthly.

#### The Earth and the Sun.

M. Flammarion, in his new "Popular Astronomy," has managed to clothe with interest every matter that he has discussed. Take, for example, his presentation of the facts concerning the revolution of the earth about the sun: "We sail, then, in immensity, with a velocity 1,100 times greater than that of an express train. As such a train travels 1 100 times more rapidly than a tortoise, if we could send a locomotive in pursuit of the earth through space it would be exactly the same as if we set a tortoise to run after an express This velocity of our globe in its celestial orbit is 75 times swifter than that of a cannon ball.'

These figures may not be exact to a decimal, but they are good enough for the purpose for which they are used, which is to exhibit how fast the earth must travel to cover 18 miles every second. A picturesque addition to these figures is a description of the sensations one would experience who should be permitted to stand on in space and see the earth go by. would shudder with tremor as it approached, under the form of a magnificent star, as it came nearer becoming a frightful moon, covering the whole sky with its enormous mass, traversing without a stop the field of his affrighted vision, rolling itself, passing away like lightning and diminishing in the yawning depths of space." It would make the flesh creep on one of the old fashioned writers to find this in an astronomical work, but in spite of the absurdity of the hypothesis it is decidedly impressive.

#### Admitted to the Bar.

Miss Cora A. Benneson has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. The application for her admission was made by Lawyer Hemenway. A number of well known persons attended court on this occasion, including Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of Radcliffe college. Miss Benneson is a graduate of the law school of Michigan university, and has already been admitted to practice before the supreme courts of Illinois and Michigan. She speaks in the highest terms of the kindness and courtesy with which she was treated by all her fellow law students at Michigan university. The day following Miss Benneson's admission, Miss Amy Acton was also admitted, with 35 other students from the Boston University law school. They all stood up together in the supreme judicial courtroom in this city and took the oaths in concert.

#### Charlotte M. Yonge.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge received, on her recent seventieth birthday, an album containing 5,000 autographs of admirers of her writings. Among them are those of the archbishop of York, the marquis of Salisbury, 15 bishops and

any others of eminence. The queen of ily sent an autograph note and a phograph of herself.

THE CATTLE CONTROVERSY. Attempts of Shippers to Crowd Yankee

Beef Out of the London Market. There are some pretty shrewd men among those interested in the Canadian cattle trade, as is shown by their latest move. They are seeking, and with a prospect of success, to change the dispute between the Chicago and New York shippers of meat and the London butchers and importers from its present position of a mere quarrel as to trade customs into a vast American conspiracy to get the control of the entire meat business of this city, with the ultimate design of enormously increasing the cost oppose this iniquitous Yankee plot," says a benevolent Canadian cattle agent, by affording our colonial brethren facilities for sending their nice oxen into our markets and selling them on reasonable terms. By doing that you get cheap meat and defeat foreign wiles at same time."

his view is actually being forced upon the attention of the board of agriculture, and American shippers had better understand that the pressure is really influential. Of course the bogy of pleuropneumonia has been raised, but this is to be laid in an artful manner. The board of agriculture object to remove the existing prohibition of the importation of live Canadian cattle because the disease exists in Canada, and they decline to run the risk of bringing it into this country and then having to stamp it out at vast expense. "But," say the Canadians, "we still deny the existence of the disease. But, admitting that there is some risk, we are prepared to take end. all of it. Admit our cattle, and if you should be able to trace a single case of the outbreak of the disease to one of our beasts we will guarantee to defray the entire cost of stamping it out."

That is the scheme now under consideration. It remains to be seen whether it will tempt the board of agriculture. The probabilities are that its very novelty will induce the board to refuse to loaded with, and again the clerk went out have anything to do with it, because, as a rule, newness is on the face of it a distinct disqualification to anything submitted to any British government department. - London Letter.

Milanese Dress In the Last Century.

The dress of any period is always a matter of interest to women and to wise philosophers. The Milanese dress of this period, before French fashions invaded it, was fearfully and wonderfully made and weighty to wear. The women robed themselves in brocades and silks so solid and substantial that a dress would last a lifetime and sometimes descend from and slew him. mother to daughter. Such also were the coats and waistcoats of the sterner sex, who strutted about in their unbending garments like so many hogs in armor. Consistently with this style of 'ress

the hair of both sexes underweat the the artist thereunto addicted, an architect in his way, who delighted to build the lofty pile of tresses tier above tier aspiring to the skies. Then came the powdering, an art by itself, perfected by a genius of the age, who devised what may be called, without figure of speech, the powdering chamber, from whose perforated ceiling the powder fell like snow from the heavens. Every well appointed mansion had its powdering room. The patient, released at length from the hands of the hairdresser, entered the room, wrapped from neck to foot in an ample sheet. The floury shower began to fall, and within a few minutes the patient emerged, half choked, but beautiful to behold as a cabbage covered with hoar frost and not a hair disarranged upon his sacred head. - Macmillan's Magazine.

#### Take That Desk.

Able Editor-Want a position, eh? Do you understand the Irish question? Applicant-Um, to tell the truth, I question.

"Are you familiar with international law?"

"No; I can't say that I am."

"Have you followed up the various African and polar explorations and have you all the localities at your finger ends, so that you could write column after column on the subject without exhausting yourself?"

"I-I never took any interest in such

things. "Are you thoroughly familiar with French, German and Russian politics?" "I don't know anything about European squabbles and don't want to."

"Young man, take that desk there. shouldn't wonder if you could make a paper that sensible people would like to read."-London Tit-Bits.

#### Failed In Part.

Father-in-law - What! Only six months married and looking so heavy hearted? What's the matter?

Son-in-law-Well, father, to tell the truth, married life hasn't turned out quite as exhilarating as it promised. In fact, it's been quite a failure.

Father in-law-That all comes, my dear boy, from your failing to obey my injunction.

Son-in-law-What was that? Father-in-law-Have you forgotten so soon? Don't you remember that when you came to ask me for my daughter I said to you, "Take her and be happy!" You took her all right, but have evidently slighted the last part of my in-

junction. - Richmond Dispatch.

#### EARLY PROJECTILES.

THE USE OF THE JAVELIN, SLING, LONGBOW AND CROSSBOW.

Origin and Employment of These Weapon In the Wars In Asia and Eastern and Western Europe-Dexterous Archers In

It is quite probable that man's first rude attempts at missile weapons were limited to the throwing of sticks and stones by the mere aid of the hands, acts which several animals are capable of.

A desire for more successful aggression no doubt suggested to him the use of more efficient projectiles. By a very slight change of form the simple stick would become a javelin, capable of being hurled with great

force and precision. An aid would suggest itself by casting a stone by means of a fillet or band, and from this no doubt came the sling. Lastly, as in volving a little more of mechanical contrivance, would be invented the bow, which in process of time, by subsequent additions, would become the arbalest or crossbow.

By the time portable weapons would have been brought to the perfection just indicated increasing civilization would have led to the building of cities and inclosing design of enormously increasing the cost them in walls for protection. Then would of food to the poor consumers. "Let us arise a necessity for other projectiles of greater force, inasmuch as in the event of war such wall would have to be demolished before the town could be entered and taken.

The transition from portable projectiles to those of a beavier class was obvious enough. Enormous javelins and darts were hurled by crossbows of corresponding size, termed catapults, and engines having the crossbow for their model and the sling for their function for hurling enormous stones were called balistas.

The ancients were well acquainted with Scriptures and was extensively used by Homer's heroes.

In order to perfect the practice of this weapon the ancients instituted javelin matches, constituting a part of what the Romans called their "jaculations." It would appear that the javelin used on horseback was about 5½ feet long and the steel with which it was headed was usually three sided, but sometimes round. In order to launch it with greater force it was propelled not by the unaided arm, but by the assistance of a thong fastened to its butt

Such was the javelin employed by the Greeks and Romans on horseback and for the most part in their games, but the Roman infantry possessed a much more efficient weapon of the javelin kind, termed

'pilum.' Of these weapons every man of the le giondary soldiers carried two, which he hurled against an enemy in the charge.

With every improvement of which the javelin is susceptible it never could acquire a long range; consequently, as archery was developed, the use of this weapon declined. Among savage nations the use of the jav elin is very common, the Australian savages using one of peculiar form called a boomerang, which they project into the air apparently at random, but it returns with great force and often fatal accuracy to the enemy whom it was apparently projected from but really against

The sling was a celebrated missive weap on of antiquity. The sling is a fillet of leather or a similar substance, broad in the middle and tapering away at either end. This common sling was employed to project stones, bullets, etc., in a way familiar to nearly every one. David, as a shepherd lad, faced the giant Goliath with a sling

The islands of Majorca, Minorca and Ivica were called the "Balearic isles" on account of the expertness of their people in the use of the sling. This dexterity they acquired by constant practice, being trained to it from infancy.

It is said their mothers placed their daily most elaborate treatment at the hands of the artist thereunto addicted, an archi-more than they could beat down with stones from their slings.

The Romans had slingers in their armies. for the most part inhabitants of those is lands, and it is related that such was the violence with which in battle they projected their missiles that the latter seemed as though they were cast by some military engine, and no armor could resist their

In besieging a town they wounded and drove the garrison from the walls, throwing with such exactitude as rarely to miss their mark. Slings never appear to have been much used by the English.

In regard to the bow, it may be said that this weapon, under some shape or other, was employed by most nations of antiquity. but not always as a warlike instrument Scarcely any two nations have made their bows exactly alike. The Scythian bow, we are told, was very much curved, as are the ing as the clock struck 11, "if from any Turkish, Persian and Chinese bows. The English weapon, when unstrung, was straight.

The American Indians also used the bow extensively and had several forms of it, as in Europe and Asia.

In process of time a modification of the bow was invented. In place of the original, don't know anything about the Irish a much shorter and stiffer bow, usually of steel, was placed transversely in a stock. bent by a lever and discharged by a trig

ger, after the manner of a gun. Bows of the former type were called "longbows," whereas the latter were called

The Greeks ascribe the invention of the bow to Apollo, by whom its use was com municated to the inhabitants of Crete Hence in later ages the Cretan arches were thought to be superior to all others. The Grecian bows were usually made of

wood, but sometimes of horn, and frequently ornamented with gold and silver. The string was generally made of horsehair. but sometimes of twisted hide. The bow was not drawn in the same way

by every nation. The ancient Persians drew the string toward their ear, as is the practice still with the English. The ancient Greeks, however, drew the bowstring toward the breast, and the fa-

bled Amazons are represented as doing the same, their right breast being cut off, it is said, to give them facility in drawing the bow.-Boston Herald.

Loosening Glass Stoppers.

When a glass stopper sticks in the bottle, pass a strip of woolen cloth round the neck of the vessel and seesaw it backward and forward. This friction heats and causes the neck to expand, so that the stopper be comes loose. On this principle of expansion by heat a tight screw may be withdrawn from a metal socket by surrounding the socket with a cloth dipped in boiling water -London Tit-Bits.

#### Noting a Difference.

"Strange what a difference one little let ter makes in a word," said Wagg. "Yes," returned Boggins, not waiting for the catch. "Your pins have points, but your puns haven't."—Harper's Bazar.

O'er lone Pompeii when the wild bird flies, Slower its pinions and more sad its song, The wind that steals its trembling walls

among Howls hollower there, and there more softly sighs Of ruin, death and fatal destinies.

The silence palpitates as 'twere the strong Pulse of a giant heart to break e'er so long Beneath the weight of unsaid miseries. In utter sadness o'er the amber waves

The setting sun flings forth his last goodby; The infinite bosom of the hills and caves Re-echoes to the universal sighwhich the sunlight scantly laves,

Dead in the past, dead now, again to die.

-Margaret Thomas in Youth's Companion.

#### PARSON CARTWRIGHT'S WOOING It Began at a Dance Which He Turn

Into a Prayer Meeting. McKendree college, at Lebanon, been presented with an interesting relic in the shape of a pair of saddlebags, in which the famous itinerant preacher, Peter Cartwright, carried his Bible and hymnbook in his horseback travels in southern Illi-

Parson Cartwright was a well known character in early days, and his pulpit eloquence is still recalled by people who lived in southern Illinois 50 years ago. His eloquence swayed multitudes of people at the old time camp meetings in Egypt. When thoroughly aroused by interruptions and abuse, the parson became a veritable giant in strength. He would spring upon the bully like a tiger and give him a thrashing that was never forgotten. After the bully was whipped the pugilistic preacher would suddenly change into a ministering angel of mercy and dress the wounds of his vic-tim. He would then offer up a devout prayer for the salvation of the man's soul, and if he did not make a convert, wech he usually did, he effectually disposed of a

disturber. A romantic story of Peter Cartwright is related in connection with his early days the javelin. It is noticed frequently in the as a preacher. When a boy in his teens, one night he stopped at a country house in southern Illinois for the night. fashioned farmhouse was prepared for a country dance. By the time young Cartwright had eaten his supper the largest room had been cleared for dancing.

The pretty black eyed daughter of the host walked straight up to the young stranger and asked him to lead in the dance. The remarkable beauty and winning manners of the farmer's daughter for the moment mystifled the youthful parson, and he allowed himself to be led to the center of the room. Before the "set" was complete, however, the parson had time to collect himself.

When the musicians commenced to tune their fiddles, the parson dropped upon his knees and commenced to pray. There was mirth at first, but before it was closed there were tears in the eyes of those who had at first felt inclined to laugh. The result was that the proposed dance was turned into a revival meeting, and many of those present professed religion then and there. The farmer's pretty daughter, who chose the parson for her partner in the dance that night, afterward consented to be his partner in the journey of life.-Chicago Tribune.

#### James Anthony Froude.

James Anthony Froude came on the stage of life at the period of transition, and being unable to adjust himself to either of the contending currents of thought at Oxford he went off on his own lines, or rather upon lines that Carlyle suggested to him, and never got his attitude very clearly adjusted to the end of his long life.

This was the cause of his limitations as a historian. He was quite off with the old methods and not quite on with the The older historian was avowedly partisan. The modern historian means to be scientific and impartial. Froude was not scientific nor statement, but while he professed indifferentism his beat was really polemical, and though it was never quite certain what point of view he would assume he gener-

ally assumed it first and wrote to sustain it. But he was a modern historian in thisthat he wrote with literary charm and made history interesting. In this respect at least he was a leader. And he had one extraordinary talent—he was a brilliant biographer. His portraits may not always be true, but they are always strong and vivid and full of life, the work of a great literary artist.—Philadelphia Times.

#### Not That Way.

It was late in the evening, and the young professor of physiology ought to have known enough about the human system and functions of society to have gone home, but he didn't, or if he did he was not putting his knowledge to much use. The girl in the meantime was doing the best she could under the circumstances.

"You see, Miss Frances," he was say cause the brain is unduly stimulated, whether by emotion, thought or external impressions on the one hand, or by the acceleration of the blood current and increased blood supply through the cerebral vessels, then the supervention of sleep will be delayed and possibly prevented for a prolonged period."

"Yes," she responded, with feeling, "but you see mine isn't that way."-Detroit Free Press.

#### A Sure Thing.

Exasperated Husband-I am tired of this everlasting quarreling. I've a notion of jumping off the dock.

Provoking Wife-Oh, don't do that! You may be rescued and brought to again. Say! What's the matter with getting employment in an electric light company or umpiring a baseball game? You want something that can be relied on. - Texas Siftings.

#### Naturally Inferred.

"The Bluffington trolley road isn't doing the business that it ought to,' said one investor. "Why, it's paying dividends right

along." replied the other. "I know it. But that's a blind. Busi-

ness must be very light. They haven't killed anybody for three weeks.".

#### BRUISERS.

No set of men in the world more aptly illustrate a certain important point than prizefighters. The point is with regard to he punishment they give and have to take. Whether victors or vanquished, they come out of a contest bruised from head to foot. That such men should be seen with all the olue spots cured seems marvelous, until we know that they have used St. Jacobs Oil. Everyone knows the virtue of the great remedy and that it will cure bruises, and the moral is all can profit by the example. If the fighter knows he can be so easily cured, it is a lesson to all subject to burts will lose no time from work if they use it.

We gain nothing by falsehood but the disadvantage of not being believed when we speathe truth.

### UNJUST TO WOMEN.

OBJECTIONS TO WOMEN BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Unreasonable Discriminations Made by Most of the Big Life and Accident Insurance Companies Relative to Policies For

Life and accident insurance companies seem not to have found out that this is the "woman's century" if one may judge by the rules they lay down to govern the writing of policies for women.

Accident insurance is next to an impossibility for a woman to secure. A policy may be written for her, but the agent is instructed to point out that she is not entitled to collect upon it a weekly sum in case of disability as a man would do, but that in the event of death the full sum will be paid to her representatives. Thus she has practically no option between accepting life insurance or nothing. She pays full price for half protection. This operates and is intended to operate to shut out women from the benefits freely offered by the companies to the more fragile sex.

In the "straight life" companies the rules differ somewhat in detail, but are alike in the fact of discrimination. The usual rule is to accept women as risks upon the payment of \$5 per \$1,000 greater premium than men of the same age would pay. Thus for a \$10,000 policy a man of 30 would pay \$233, and a woman \$283 per annum, a considerable difference in favor of the shorter lived sex. Another custom is to limit insurance for women arbitrarily to \$3,000 and to require conditions not required in the case of men.

Insurance men give queer reasons for these discriminations. Here are some of

First—Women are more liable to accident than men, because they are disabled in exi-gencies by their clothing. They cannot guard themselves against accidents. They get on and off street cars facing the rear. They have less

Second—It would not do to give sick benefits to women, as they are ill all the time, or would or could be if there was anything to be made

Third—The extra risk involved in giving birth to children during a long period of a woman's life has been considered to have a deterrent influence upon the life underwriter. To be sure, some women do not marry, and others marrying do not have children, but the life insurance company could scarcely ask for a guarantee that the insurance would never be

subject to this risk.

Fourth—The man being the natural protector, the application for insurance on the life of a woman has been looked upon with suspicion. a woman has been took of the chance of such an insurance being "speculative" has been regarded as being consider

Fifth-Life insurance on established or uniform methods is not yet old enough for the com-

panies to know very much about women. Sixth—A man's life insurance risk is known to be safer daring 20 years following 35 than during the 20 years preceding it. This cannot be said of women, and until the actuaries get a little further advanced in their calculations and statistics, so that a manual of rates for women may be issued, with rates graded for the various ages, they must pay \$5 per \$1,000 uniformly more than the manual of rates for

Seventh-Women, having less earning power than men, would be more apt to default in payments and surrender their policies.

Eighth—The \$3,000 limit is adopted because

if women were allowed to insure for larger sums husbands would murder their wives to get the money.

That there is reason in the last consideration the records of the criminal courts unfortunately prove. None of the others will bear an instant's evamination

For the insurance companies to plead the baby act, to beg more time for actuaries to figure up a manual of rates for women, is simply absurd—as absurd as it is to quote the deterrent risks of maternity. Both objections are met by the statistics of the "expectation of life" for the two sexes which show beyond the possibility of doubt or question that the female sex is the more tenacious of life. Here follow Dr. Farr's figures compiled for British actuaries:

THE EXPECTATION OF LIFE. Age. Women. Men. 0. ....41.85 39.91 10.....47.67 47.05 Age. Women. Men. 35.....30.59 40.....27.84 .....40.29 39.48 50.....20.75 .....37.04 36.12 .....33.81 32.76 60.....14.84 90..... 3.01

These figures are not so recent as might. be wished. Probably the true expectation of life is slightly greater now. In France the life period for women is given roughly as two years greater than that of men. In this country the English figures are followed, but in the agents' books of instructions no separate tables are given for the two sexes, so that even the underwriters may have no reason to doubt the truth of

excuse No. 3.
As to No. 1, it is undoubtedly true that women, owing to the criminal habit of trains and corsets and their congenital inability to get off a street car correctly, would be-other things equal-more liable to accident than men, but other things are not equal. The occupations of men call them into greater daily danger, and the records of hospitals show that an overwhelming preponderance of "emergency cases" are of the sterner sex.

Default in payment by women and conequent lapse of policies are altogether to the advantage of the companies writing the policies, except where, as in Massachusetts, they are compelled by local laws to refund the surrender value of the premiums. Objection No. 7 is in other states, therefore, too disinterested to need much refutation.

The real reason for discrimination against women remains to be stated, and it can be given in a single word-prejudice-the same prejudice which prefers second class men to first class women for school principals, to the inevitable detriment of education; which denies the ballot to the sex most needing its protection; which sets up a different code of morality for the sexes and stones the fallen woman, while her betrayer finds no door closed to him-just prejudice.

The insurance companies are not altogether to blame, since no one of them could amend its rules without encountering this prejudice in the insuring public. Yet the greater insurance companies could certain ly suffer no loss and might reap great gain could they but act together by concerted recognition of the shut in and sheltered sex as, even under present conditions, the better life risk. This recognition would not be immediately followed by anything like such a general movement for insurance as prevails among men, but it would be a great boon to the considerable and increasing number of professional women whose labors are the sole support of themselves and their children or parents .- John L. Heaton in New York Recorder.

#### Silk Designing For Woman.

A silk manufacturer said to me not long ago that there was a great chance for women to earn a very good living at silk designing. Nearly all the patterns used are im-"Many of the women's ideas are good," said he, "but they are inaccurately carried out. Besides designs for silk, the students show excellent work in ornamenta tion for wall paper, carpets, book covers.

"Crocodile tears" are alluded to by several Latin and Greek authors, it being a superstition among the ancients that the crocodile, after killing a man, ate all his body but his head and shed tears over that before eating it also.

#### WHEN WRINKLES SEAM THE BROW,

And the locks grow scant and silvery, infirmi-And the locks grow scan and savely, where these is one of the benign effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine to which the aged and infirm can resort as a safe solace and invigorant. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and neuralgia, improves digestion, rectifies billousness and overcomes malaria. A rectifies biliousness and overcomes malaria. wineglass before retir ng promotes slumber.

Some men lose their nerve when they go to a dentist's, and others wish that they hadn't any to lose.

#### DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and, when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The politician who wrote an open letter wishes now that he had kept it closed.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.— LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

Many people mistake stubbornness for brav-

#### SURE CURE FOR PILES.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles.
One box has cured the worst cases of ten years'
standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after
using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs
tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice,
gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment
is prepared only for Piles and itching of the
private parts, and nothing else. Every box is
warranted.

warranted
Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt
of price, \$1.00 rer box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents Sat giancisco. Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from \$8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Buy your Cloaks and Fur Capes at actual wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome street, San Francisco—up stairs. Garments made to order without extra charge. FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Mar-elous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.



### ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK. M.Y.

Boys Waist Send us 18 cts. in stamps and we will send we will send you a boys percale or cale or cale

DR. GUNN'S

LIVER A Mbid Physic. One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for salth. These pills supply what the system lacks to ake it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the yes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics.

## Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold every-where. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO. Philadelphia, Pa. THE BEST IN AMERICA

W. G. Woods & Co's. "Castlewood" Kentucky Bourbon CARTAN, McCARTHY & Co. SOLE AGENTS, AND DISTRIBUTORS SAN FRANCISCO

TREE WASH. oda and pure 100 per cent. Caustic Potash. Ale coays reliable. 226 Market St., S. F., Cal., Sole Agents. Sulphur, Whale Oil, Paris Green, Copperas, etc.

# FRAZER GREASE

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THR GENUINE. FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

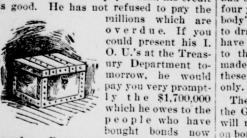


NDS ISSUED BY UNCLE SAM NEVER REDEEMED.

Profit on Unredeemed Notes and Orders, Stamps and Bills Which

Sources of Income. Washington correspondence:

Uncle Sam owes millions of dollars which he will never pay. Still, his credit is good. He has not refused to pay the millions which are



securities, because most of them, it is much more in unpaid interest up to date. quite evident, nave been destroyed. Some have been dissolved in the ocean; some found until dry-rot has made them un- ernment's creditors, these officials encour-

OWHEMAKESMONEY penses for a year. It would not keep the Government machinery going for more the sub-treasury a lump sum of \$1,250.

The \$220,200 outstanding on account of the loan of 1862 is the largest amount to be credited to any one loan, except the \$44,300 balance of the funded loan of 1891 outstanding at the end of last year; but it is much too early to calculate on the Certificates Is Enormous- Money profits of that loan. The treasury received \$96,200 worth of bonds last year, and more are coming in all the time.

The oldest bonds presented for redemption last year were part of the loan of July and August, 1861. They were not called till 1881, and last year \$7,400 worth were presented at the treasury. They had drawn no interest for nearly twentyfour years while they lay hidden in somebody's strong box. If they had continued overdue. If you to draw the original interest, they would could present his I. have brought an income of \$444 annually O. U.'s at the Treas- to their owner. The Government has ury Department to- made more than \$10,000 in interest, on morrow, he would these bonds, reckoning at single interest

the \$1,700,000 These illustrations serve to show what which he owes to the the Government profit is. The treasury people who have will make no less than a million dollars on bonds issued before 1895 never presentoverdue. But no one can present all these ed for redemption, and it has made as

The officials of the Treasury Department would be very glad have been consumed by fire; some have have every loan paid within a week of been eaten by mice; some have been torn its maturity, for under the present condiup by babies; some have been hidden so tion the loan account is never closed. With securely that they will probably not be a view to keeping in touch with the Govrecognizable. Nevertheless, every few age bond buyers to take registered rather years some of the Government's old se- than coupon bonds. Very few registered curities turn up at the treasury for re- bonds are lost; and when there is a loss demption. It was not very many years the Government seeks out the loser and ago that the owner of a very large amount encourages him to make application for

about \$12,500,000 profit had accrued to

the Government up to Jan. 1, 1891, from

United States notes, gold and silver

This amount the experts distributed as

National bank notes . . . . . . . \$6,394,555

United States notes ..... 5,410,541

Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$12,452,100

This amount, these experts now esti

mate, has been increased to about \$15,-

000,000. In proportion to the amount of

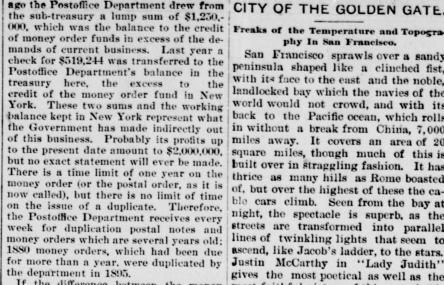
stroyed is not so great now as it was in war times, but there is much more in cir-

200,000

Silver certificates .....

Gold .....

would not be presented for redemption.



If the difference between the money received and the money paid out by the money order bureau was an indication of the Government's indirect profit on the business, here is the way last year's account would stand:

Amount received . . . . . . \$156,709,089.77 Amount paid ...... 156,344,460.21

Profits on lost money or-

ders about ..... \$364,629.56 Tais would be in addition to the Government's net revenue of \$661,032.27 com fees on domestic money orders. But, as I have said, there is a variation in the balance from year to year, and the Government does not make \$365,000 a year through the destruction of meney orders.

Even if it did, this sum would not keep the postal service of the United States running much more than a day and a half. It costs nearly \$10,000 an hour to carry Uncle Sam's mails.

Money in Stamps.

No one knows what the Government makes in unused stamps every year, but the profit must amount to several thousand dollars. Not an inconsiderable amount of this is due to stamp collectors, and when the Columbian stamps were issued the Postmaster General calculated that the entire cost of making new designs and engraving new plates, as well as the additional expense of printing the larger stamps, would be paid by collectors' pur-The department was disappointed in this, but its receipts from collectors in the Columbian year are estimated at more than a million dollars.

The Postmaster General spoke freely of this source of income in his report, though he was disposed to say very little about his calculations before the stamps were issued. He was afraid some inconsiderate people might class the United States with those small nations and dependencies which rely on the stamp colector as much as on the tax collector. Every one of the eighteen dependencies of France has a full individual issue of stamps of thirteen denominations; and in Siberia, Tonga, the Cook Islands and

test, but their protests avail nothing. by the Government through the destruction of stamps and stamped envelopes which have not been used. How few take the trouble to remove a stamp from a misdirected envelopes? There is a good margin of profit, too, in excess payments on postal matter; for the Postoffice Departtoo much postage paid.

To reckon all the profits which the Gov-Congress and get the list of claims which whom the demizens of the capital were have been pronounced just by treasury giving evidence of their thorough appreare not profits yet, for Congress may patent to all who had eyes to see. develop a conscience some day and pay them.

Dangerous Work.

Nearly four thousand feet of this tun- of Germany. nel had to be driven by compressed air. The accuracy of the survey and ined from the statement of the engineers that while driving under the tween the tunnel and the water. So lightful summer breeze. They sent depgreat was the danger of the water utations and petitioned the powers of clay were dumped into the river law unworthy of enlightened Germany. over the thinnest spots.

Not to Be Overlooked.

In the field of domestic science and dietetics, we are a long way behind Germany. Not long ago that country established schools for teaching girls in factories, mills, and home service the details of housework and cooking. Even private establishments in the Kaiser's empire, in cases where the list of women and girl employes is long, car. - London Telegraph. maintain at their own expense training schools for those who are serving them. Though this is done from a purely selfish motive, it is significant as showing the commercial value of wellfed and well-kept laborers, a point that should not be overlooked by social

Cross of the Legion.

Belfort, the eastern gate of France, and Rambervillers, in the Vosges Mountains, have just received the cross of the Legion of Honor, which will be emblazoned on the town arms, in honor of the gallant resistance they made to the Germans twenty-five years ago. Altogether, nine towns in France now have the cross of the Legion of Honor on their coat of arms.

Mystery of the St. Lawrence River. For seven years the St. Lawrence river gradually decreases in depth; creases in depth, the difference in level being about five feet. Why it does so no one has yet discovered.

"Prisoner, the jury has declared you don't like it. guilty." "Oh, that's all right, Judge; you're too intelligent a man I think, to be influenced by what they say."- Philadelphia American.

phy In San Francisco. San Francisco sprawls over a sandy peninsula shaped like a clinched fist, with its face to the east and the noble, landlocked bay which the navies of the world would not crowd, and with its back to the Pacific ocean, which rolls in without a break from China, 7,000 of this business. Probably its profits up miles away. It covers an area of 20 square miles, though much of this is built over in straggling fashion. It has thrice as many hills as Rome boasted of, but over the highest of these the cable cars climb. Seen from the bay at night, the spectacle is superb, as the streets are transformed into parallel lines of twinkling lights that seem to ascend, like Jacob's ladder, to the stars. Justin McCarthy in "Lady Judith" gives the most poetical as well as the most faithful picture of this remarkable sight of San Francisco from the bay. Had the original builders of the city adopted the Italian custom of carrying streets around hills, with terraced gardens, San Francisco would be the most beautiful city in the world. As it is, many of the streets are merely great, unsightly ditches that run in ugly parallel lines up the steep hills and through their summits. From a score of points of vantage one may get superb views of the bay, the harbor with its picturesque islands, the encircling hills and the Golden Gate, the narrow entrance through which come and go the ships of

the orient. What impresses the visitor to San Francisco most forcibly is the peculiar fondness for the bay window. But this taste seems natural and sensible when he is told that it is due to the necessity of getting all the sunshine that can be secured. Here, as in Italy, between sunshine and shade there is the difference Francisco climate is the greatest climate in the world for continuous work, as the mean temperature is 65 and there is no summer heat. But it is a trying climate for any one with weak lungs or tender throat. The summer is harsher than the winter, as cold trade winds and heavy fogs render the nights chilly and make a grate fire comfortable. September is the finest month in the year, as the trade winds do not blow and the days are warm and sunshiny. -Chau-

#### A JEWESS BROKE THE ICE. The First Woman In Germany to Ride on Top of an Omnibus.

On my way from the Leipziger strasse to the exhibition, while sitting on the top of a tram car, a young lady of some 17 summers, with a fine, intelligent and other small countries the designs of unmistakably Jewish face, came on and stamps are changed whenever additional sat herself beside me. The maiden revenue is wanted. The philatelists pro- blushed as maiden never blushed before, and my curiosity was aroused to its Large amounts are made every year highest point when I noticed every person on the car stare at her with a smile of approbation. Nay, more-on the route people stopped and looked at her. Men raised their hats and women waved their handkerchiefs. Indeed children looked through the windows and kept ment, while it always collects on under- their eyes fixed on the top of my tram paid mail, never refunds when there is till they could see it no more. What could all this mean? That the young Jewess at my side was "the woman of ernment has received unearned, it would the hour," a person whom Berlin was be necessary to go over the records of idolizing, some public benefactress to who have investigated them. But those ciation and heartfelt gratitude was

What, then, was her heroic deed? Why did every person on the car say most cordially, "Ich gratultere ihnen, fraulein," when the lady was about to The under-water section of the Black-descend? The solution of the mystery well Tunnel, under the Thames, the was as singular as it was amusing. It es of Grass," and succeeded in recalllargest tunnel ever built, has just been had by the vigorous laws and customs ing every word of even the most obfinished. It is twenty-seven feet in di- of the Teutons been denied until the ameter and one mile in length, and morning in question to the fair sex to connects Poplar on the north side of ascend the steps of an omnibus or tram the river with Greenwich on the south. car throughout the length and breadth

Some of the "manly women" in Berlin, gasping for franchise as well as for the danger of the work may be imag- fresh air in the summer months, declared that they had tolerated long enough the cruelty of being pent up in river bed there were, at one time, but a tram car full of their own sex while five feet and two inches of earth be- the men were above enjoying the debursting through that large quantities that be to break once and forever a Some of the newspapers volleyed and thundered against such innovations. "Oh, for the degeneracy of the fatherland!" they sighed. But at length the ladies had their way-as ladies always will-and the great privilege was reserved for me to sit beside the young Jewess whose name ought to be handed down to posterity as probably the first female in termany who was bold

Isabelle Kaiser.

Mlle. Isabelle Kaiser won the prize offered by the Swiss government for the best cantata to be sung in chorus at the opening of the Geneva exhibition. There was considerable competition, but Mile. profit-sharing plans for eleven years, Kaiser was facile princeps. The council has finally evolved a plan radically difof state sent her a complimentary letter ferent from profit sharing and more ture. She has been winning prizes in similar competitions since she was 16.

The year of 3651/4 days was known as the Sothic year, from the Egyptian name of the star Sirius, observations of which were of great use to the astronomers of Egypt in their efforts to arrange a calendar.

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The bicycle is the theme of a novel 'A Widow on Wheels," soon to be pub lished in London

Mr. Swinburne has in the press a larger and more important poem than any

he has published for some years. It is said that one of the leading magazines has decided to expend about \$30,000 for woodcuts during the ensuing year.

The late Robert Louis Stevenson made \$150,000 in twelve years and there are many other modern writers whose incomes are as large.

The latest surprise in collaboration is a story written in English by M. Daudet and R. H. Sherard. These writers make an oddly assorted pair. One is a master; the other is a facile writer of gossipy journalism. Douglas Jerrold was sometimes wit-

ty at the expense of his wife. He once told her, when she was no longer young, that he wished wives were like bank notes, so that one of 40 could be exchanged for two of 20.

Renan made a strange remark not long before his death: "I fear that the work of the twentieth century will consist in taking out of the wastebasket a multitude of excellent ideas which the nineteenth century has heedlessly thrown into it."

It appears that Lafcadio Hearn's passion for the orient has led him to go the whole length of expatriation, and between summer and winter. The San he has changed his name. The familiar syllables give place to Y. Koijumi, which is certainly more picturesque, but hardly as attractive to a Western

An important collection of letters to be published in Cosmopolis is made up of the correspondence of Tourguenieff, and includes letters to Mme. Viardot, Flaubert, Dumas fils, Guy De Maupassant, M. Bola, and others. They will be published in six installments.

A marble statue to Lord Byron has been unveiled at Athens, presented to the city by Demetrius Stefanovic Scheylizzi. The suggestion has been made that a miniature of the work might appropriately be presented to any one who can pronounce the doctor's name without sneezing.

"I take my work too seriously." writes Hall Caine to a friend who had asked him whether he cared for the criticisms his books received. "and I am too much immersed in it and in love with it either to be carried away by the warmest eulogy or disturbed by the severest censure.'

Tolstoi recently went to the theater for the first time in thirty years. It was his own play, "The Power of Darkness," that was being given, and he hoped to escape observation in the top gallery. But he was quickly identified, and attracted so much more at tention than the actors that he fled in

Sir Edwin Arnold is said to have one of the most remarkable memories in England. A friend of the poet's chanced to read to him the opening line of one of Whitman's poems the other day, whereupon Arnold interrupted him and repeated he entire poem from memory. Arnold then recited every poem in the book, which happened to be the "Leavscure poems.

Abel Hermant, the author of "La Meute," the successful new piece in Paris, has had a lively literary career. First he wrote a story of college life, which was publicly burnt by the students of the Ecole Normale. Then he wrote a story of military life, which was burnt in the presence of the regiment by its indignant colonel, while in due course all the officers challenged the novelist. And already the new play has provoked a duel with the Prince De Sagan.

John Hawthorne is the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He was born in 1846, but he does not show his 50 years. When he was a boy of 7 some lady's remark on the fact that he was "weak chested" stung him and he determined to make that comment impossible in the future. How well he succeeded is evidenced by the fact that while he was in college his chest measure was forty-eight inches, and it is well enough to ascend the steps of a tram known that the late John C. Heenan, the pugilist, advised the young man to enter the ring.

> An Experiment in Profit-Sharing. An Ohio manufacturing concern. which has been experimenting with a provision for withholding the increase from the more negligent workmen. At first the commonly talked of plan of dividing a certain portion of the profits among the workmen was tried, each employe sharing according to his earnings. The first dividend to employes was declared at the end of six months, and was at the rate of 13.47 per cent on the wages paid. One workman received \$275 dividend. But it was found the men did not take much interest in this plan, so it was modified and the men were arbitrarily classified according to the interest they were understood to show in their work and their efficiency, the most active receiving a larger share than the others, and all dividends being withheld from those who were noticeably careless. The money so withheld did not go to the firm, but was added to the part allotted to the workmen and divided among dropped dead when it heard them. Then the firm became a corpora- | band play.

tion, and the plan was changed. The average amount paid had been a 12 per cent dividend, so it was decided to pay a uniform rate of 12 per cent on wages, the right to withhold dividends for neglect being retained. Employes are helped to buy stock if they wish. Employers and employes are said to be satisfied with this arrangement.-New York Tribune.

### MANNED BY AMERICAN SAILORS.

Secretary Herbert's Efforts to Bring Natives Into the Navy. A vigorous and generally successful

effort has been made by Secretary of the Navy Herbert to restore to the American navy its former national character by the employment of American seamen in place of mariners recruited from various European countries and from Canada. These foreign sailors have been attracted to the American navy by the promise of larger pay than is offered by other governments. Under a law passed by Congress, upon the recommendation of Secretary Herbert, the naturalization of sailors without the formality of residing on shore was authorized under certain conditions. Since this law went into operation the secretary has begun the policy of enlisting as many Americans as possible, and the foreign element is gradually disappearing from our navy.

Sailors on American ships are better paid than any others; Italian sailors have the poorest pay. Yet Italy stands fourth among nations in respect of the number of seamen employed in commerce, England being first, the United States second, and Norway and Sweden third. Originally, and for many years before the introduction of steamships, the Yankee sailors from New England towns and the Southern sailors from North and South Carolina and other seaboard States made the navy of the United States famous and feared. The early history of our navy was a long succession of brilliant triumphs. Big guns, armor plates and machinery have combined to reduce the importance of the individual sailor. The standard of compensation in the navy continuing to be low, American seamen were not attracted to it; foreign-born seamen took their places. The force became denationalized, so to speak; and it is this condition which Secretary Herbert is trying to change.

Rear Admiral Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, is reported as declaring that the course adopted for recruiting for the ships only young American citizens as far as possible has accumulated a large body of excellent men, natives of the Pacific coast. When their terms of service have expired, he says, and they return to their homes, "there will be mingled with the people a very strong element of well-trained men who will undoubtedly join the naval militia." In this way, by the extension of naturalization, and by the establishment of restrictions upon the employing of subjects of alien governments who have their homes in other lands, it is designed to restore a national character to the American navy. Another aid to this is the naval militia now organized in fifteen of the forty-five States, a force of 2,800 men, upon whom, in case of war, the protection of the coasts and harbors, in default of adequate fortification, will in part devolve.-New York Sun.

says that the best food for those suffering from typhoid fever is the banana. In this disease, he explains, the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged. Eeventually it begins

Typhoid Fever and Bananas.

William C. Ussery, M. D., of St. Louis,

sloughing away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers. At these places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin. A solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines and dire results will follow. Therefore solid feeds, or foods containing a large amount of innutritious substances, as compared with nutritious substances, are dangerous and are to be avoided. The banana, although it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does 95 per cent. nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate these sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed and gives the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food .- New York Trib

Mistress of the Robes. Of all the official banquets in London

that are organized each year on the occasion of the birthday of Queen Victoria, there is none more curious thau that given by the mistress of the robes to her majesty. The mistress of the robes is the feminine head of the royal household, and has under her orders all the ladies in waiting, the maids of honor, the bedchamber women and the readers. She receives a large salary and perquisites, and is regarded and a handsome piece of bronze sculp- like a permanent wage increase, with as possessing such an amount of influence that, since the days of Sir Robert Peel, fifty years ago, her tenure of office has invariably been co-existent with that of the cabinet.

Naturalized at Ninety.

Ned Riordan, 90 years of age, was granted his first naturalization papers by United States Commissioner Nuchols at Kansas City. Riordan has lived in this country seventy years, having come from Ireland when 20 years old. In the civil war he served in the Seventh Missouri Volunteers under Col. John F. Phillips, now United States district judge. He is over six feet tall and is remarkably well preserved for one of his advanced age. At present he is living at the soldiers' home in Leavenworth.

A New Jersey Band. A horse in a little New Jersey



Uncle Sam's bond profits. Of the loan of 1847, \$47,900 has been redeemed since 1869, and there is only \$950 outstanding. Of the loan of 1858 certificates and national bank notes which there is only \$2,000 outstanding. The



UNCLE SAM'S PROFIT ON UNREDEEMED

perts is employed in the redemption division to examine the mutilated currency presented. It comes in, sometimes, in pulp, in ashes, in tatters, worn and torn. The experts work on it with microscopes pull it apart and piece it together, making every possible effort to identify it. If a part of a torn bill is presented for re-NOTES AND CERTIFICATES. demption, the owner receives for it an amount proportioned to its percentage of the area of the entire note. If torn, burned fragments are sent in with satisfactory evidence that they are the sole remains of a certain sum of money, the entire amount is refunded The Government even sends special agents in some cases to investigate claims for the redemption of money; it redeems

that the Government felt like beginning to pay its war debts. On that date it called in \$99,959,600 worth of the 5-20s of 1862, and most of these were presented great many thousand dollars' worth of

ing until the civil war, and its first big bond issue was what are known as the "5-20s of 1862." There were \$391,600, 600 of these issued, bearing 6 per cent. interest. It was not until Dec. 1, 1871. at the time named in the call. But a no interest; and to-day there is outstand-

currency in circulation, the amount deculation now. The present estimated profit of the Government on paper currency destroyed is half a million dollars every year, despite the fact that the treasury makes every effort to redeem all the currency it issues. A special corps of ex-

money which has been in birds' nests; them were held for many years, drawing money which has been in stoves; money which has been in goats' stomachs; moning \$18,500 worth of the bonds called in ey which has been in babies' mouths;

MONEY THAT THE GOVERNMENT REDEEMS.

1871. Few, if any, of these will ever be presented for redemption. Meantime, the interest which the Government has not paid for the use of this money amounts to \$26,400 at single interest alone. What it would aggregate at compound interest I leave any one who is interested to

Never Will Be Presented.

Altogether, of the amount borrowed in 1862 (nearly four hundred millions), \$220,-200 has never been called for, and probably never will be called for. To be sure, this is only about .17 of 1 per cent. of the loan, which is not a very big discount. The treasury officials do not look on the bond profit as considerable. Even the \$1,700,000 now outstanding would not pay 2 per cent. of Uncle Sam's running ex- sub-treasury at New York. A few years

money which has been used as a pipe lighter; money which has been at the bottom of the sea-in fact, everything which is recognizable under the most minute scrutiny as a Government "promise to At the time her Newport "palace" pay." was burned Mrs. Vanderbilt sent some charred bills to the office of the redemption bureau, and the treasury experts succeeded in getting more than \$2,000 out of them. But, in spite of all its efforts, the treasury grows richer by half a million dollars every year in unredeemed paper

Profit on Money Orders.

Another source of income to the Government is its unredeemed money orders. All money order funds are remitted to the

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

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

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

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Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast. If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

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

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

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

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

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

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### FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Little Willie's Great Sorrow One of the most pathetic incidents of he terrible storm which passed over Pomeroy, Ia., a short time ago was the great loss which fell to the lot of a little boy. The entire Maxwell family, consisting of father, mother and four children, were killed with the exception of Willie, aged 8.



Their home was torn to splinters, and also a portion of the stable, in which was kept a cow, a calf and a horse. Little Willie got away from those who had him in charge just after the storm and wandered over to the spot where once stood his home. There was nothing left of it but a small portion of the shed, the sole occupant of which was the calf. The cow and the horse had been killed.

Willie wound his arms around the calf's neck and wept. He refused to be comforted, and his guardians could only get him away from the animal by force.

#### Don't Overdo Pleasure.

It seems impossible to impress it upon the average small boy and girl that there is actually more enjoyment in eating slowly and taking small mouthfuls than in gulping down food in enormous "chunks" and omitting as far as possible the process of mastication; that there is more pleasure in playing ball at the rate of one game or two each day than in playing all day long for a week or two, going to bed cross and exhausted every night and wearying of the sport before the vacation is half gone, and that there is, generally speaking, more solid "fun" in not overdoing a pleasure than there is in rushing into it at such a rate that the young rioters "tear it to tatters," and themselves, too, in a painfully short time.—New York Times.

#### How a Boy Got Back His Ball.

Some boys playing baseball in the street knocked the ball against the window of a house and smashed a pane of glass. The ball fell into the yard, and one of the urchins started to recover it when a woman appeared and screamed: "You boys can't have that ball. You've

broken one of my windows." The boy at the gate pulled off his hat and made a bow expressive of the most

profound respect. "We'se didn't do it, lady," he said.

"It was de ball. See?" They got their ball on the strength of this argument.—New York News.

#### How Grandma Hurt Edith's Feelings.

Edith took her grandmother, who has come on from Maine for a visit, into the parlor and showed her the head of a lion done in crayon. Edith made the picture and is proud of it.

Grandma adjusted her spectacles and gazed admiringly at the drawing. "You don't know what it is, grand-

ma." Edith said.

"Don't know what it is!" responded the old lady testily. "Lived on a farm 60 years and not know a calf's head when I see it. Guess you ain't got a very high opinion of your grandma, Edith."—New York Times.

#### Names of Japanese Girls.

Many of the pretty and suggestive little words that serve as names for Japanese girls are as charming in English as in Japanese. It is not uncommon for a Jap girl to bear the name of a flower. On the other hand, however, many girls in Japan bear the names of some domestic utensils, as frying pan or dustbrush. Doubtless this results from the custom common among some peoples of naming a child for the first object that strikes the eye after the little one has come into the world. - Frank Harrison's Family

#### The Soldiers.

Rub-a-dub-dub! The soldiers come, With sword and banner and rattling drum; With feet that tramp and beels that stamp, They march in line from the nursery camp. Oh, stiff and straight, with a rum-tiddy-um, The soldiers come!

Rub-a-dub-dub! With stripe and star Their beautiful banner shines afar. Their bright eyes flash with courage rash. Their general struts in a scarlet sash.

Oh, bold and brave, with a proud brum, brum.

The soldiers come!



ral utters his orders clear. , they wheel, they run, they kneel, ring of pewter and clash of steel m, they fire—look out! Rum, bum! The soldiers come!

dub-dub! The pattering rain ts aloud on the window pane.
'ho cares for that? With a paper hat, ck, and a pan, and a rat-tat-tat. dn or shine, sword, banner and drum,
The soldiers come!
—Margaret Johnson in Nursery.

A Small Boy's Two Kittens. small boy in Boothbay Harbor, Me., o has just happily recovered from a double affliction, has named his two pet kittens "Mumps" and "Measles."

#### MRS. AMELIA BLOOMER

of the Woman Who First Made

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, at one time the most talked about woman in the United States, died on Dec. 30 last. revived the story that she invented the garment made famous by her name, and only recently she said that, though she had been among the first to wear it, she had not invented it. At no time in her career, though, did she ride a bicycle.

Amelia Jenks was born of New England parentage in Homer, N. Y., May 27, 1818. Six years later her parents removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y., and there on April 15, 1840, she was married to Dexter C. Bloomer. She became interested in the subjects of temperance and woman's rights and lectured on them. In 1849, after contributing articles to various papers, among them -she started a semimonthly of her own, The Lily.

women to wear many skirts, and the style prescribed that a woman's dress should form the largest possible circumference. Hoops were not yet introduced. and in order to attain a fashionable expansiveness of skirt it was necessary to wear so many petticoats that their weight was extremely fatiguing. On this account Mrs. Bloomer was anxious to adopt some sort of dress reform.

In 1851 the Seneca County Courier published an article written by a man advocating the Turkish costume as a sensible and becoming dress for women. The Courier man had been very severe and sarcastic in his comments on the woman's rights question, and Mrs. Bloomer, in the next issue of The Lily, accused him of so far abandoning his conservative views as to recommend trousers for women, and a good natured controversy was carried on for some

Just about this time Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, went to visit in Seneca Falls. She wore a costume which consisted of a short skirt, full trousers and an ordinary bodice. Mrs. Bloomer, looking and trousers, and in a week Mrs. Bloomer was persuaded to discard her ordinary garments and put on the dress which thenceforth bore her name. Her first reform costume was of figured silk, and the trousers, which were gathered at the ankle, were of the same material.

Nothing was more unexpected to Mrs. Bloomer than the sudden notoriety which came to her. Nothing was further from her mind than the idea of setting the fashion. She did not wish to pose as a dress reformer and had assumed the peculiar costume merely for convenience. But she calmly pursued her set out on a prospecting tour, going over inwork at the editorial desk and upon the lecture platform, always championing. For six months the men prospected the the cause of women and never referral gulches with but little success. They finally in any way to her costume.

Under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore Judge Bloomer was postmaster of Seneca Falls, and Mrs. Bloomer was his medicine, but before completing his education in that line he had got the gold craze found her short skirt convenient and pey as best he could, but the man grew comfortable. But the fame of her cos-tume spread rapidly, and the circula-had noticed growing a couple of miles up tion of The Lily jumped from a few hundred to several thousand. Mrs. burdensome petticoats. People traveled ran through the gulch began to rise. Knowmiles to see her and cast curious at her ankles. Exaggerated stories were circulated abo zonian form and masculi Thus the first American eform movement was started. thetic, it was not grace

finally lampooned out of existence. Mrs. Bloomer abandoned the costume to which she had given a name after wearing it seven or eight years. Why she did so was never made public. It is known, however, that it was always a source of anxiety lest she should be remembered only because she once wore an odd costume. She was also very sensitive of the ridicule that costume had caused to be heaped upon her husband.

In 1853 Judge and Mrs. Bloomer removed to Mount Vernon, O., Mrs. Bloomer shortly afterward disposing of The Lily In 1854 she was one of a commitmemorialize the legislature of a prohibitory liquor law. In ie Bloomers removed to Council

Bluffs, where they have since resided. In 1856 Mrs. Bloomer, by invitation, addressed the legislature of Nebraska on woman's right to the ballot. The territorial house of representatives shortly afterward passed a bill giving women the right to vote, and in the council it passed to a second reading, but was finally lost for want of time, the limited session drawing to a close. Mrs. Bloomer took part in organizing the Iowa State Suffrage association and was at one

estant Episcopal church, of which she remained a member all her life. In 1890 her husband and she celebrated their golden wedding.

What Co-operation Can Do. The Women's Co-operative Guild of England may well stimulate American women favoring co-operation to like effort. The organization has been in existence only a few years, but has accomplished a wonderful work. At its recent annual meeting over 300 delegates were in attendance. Its branches number 70; its members, 7,511. It has secured shorter hours for employees at Bristol, providing 97 courses of nursing, health, cookery, etc., besides singing and physical exercises, classes, clothing clubs and excursions. The laws relating to industries are discussed at their meetings. They are in fraternal relations with the Woman's Trade Union association, the woman suffrage societies and other educational and reform movements.

#### A GOLD LINED CLOUD.

SOME CLOUDS HAVE A SILVER LIN-ING, SOME NONE AT ALL.

he use of the bloomer in bicycle riding A Story of a Western Storm That Created Lots of Havoc, but Which Made Two Hardy Prospectors Wealthy Men In a Week-James Rippey's Luck.

In the little town of Los Guilicos, tucked away among the mountains of Sonoma county, Cal., is a queer character of the name of James Rippey, who has kept a half way house and been postmaster for the express company at Los Guilicos for 80 years. This man was one day one of the luckiest and wealthiest men in the mines. In the early fifties Rippey was knocking about San Francisco doing odd jobs. There was a great demand for carpenters in the towns about that time, and possessing considerable mechanical ingenuity Rippey con-The Waterbucket—not the wastebasket He got hold of a few carpenter's tools and started out. He had no trouble in securing he Lily.

Work and was soon earning \$10 a day layat that time it was the fashion for ing plank sidewalks. He lived extremely close, and in a few months he managed to lay up several hundred dollars.

One morning Rippey read in a newspaper of the arrival at San Francisco of an English ship with a cargo of miner's tools and general hardware, which was to be sold at auction on the wharves. He concluded to speculate a little, and he attended the auction sale for several days. The pickaxes, shovels, washpans, etc., were quickly bought up by the hardware dealers and speculators at prices that discouraged Rippey from making a bid.

Finally several hundred pounds of hobnails-a short nail with a large head-were put up. The speculators didn't seem to want them, and the bidding was low. Rippey thought he saw his opportunity, and he bid off 300 pounds of the nails, paying for them \$600.

When he had paid for the nails, he had about \$400 left. With this money he bought two mules, a camp outfit and some provisions. Packing the nails and the other stuff on one of the mules he started for the mountains.

The Sierras were alive with prospectors, Smith Miller, daughter of Gerrit Smith and at the end of the first week out Rippey and a cousin of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady rode into a camp known as Gold Run, up in Placer county. Rippey joined the camp and offered to hobnail the miners' boots with imported nails. For each nail he got a bit-121/2 cents.

from her window and beholding the than shoes, and as the nalls protected the queer toilet for the first time, laughed soles of their boots from the gravel, the at it. In a few days Mrs. Elizabeth miners readily fell in with Rippey's plan. Cady Stanton appeared in a short skirt For a month he had all the work he could do, and at the end of that time he found that he had accumulated gold dust to the amount of about \$2,000. He still had more than 200 pounds of nails, and satisfied with the scheme that he had adopted he moved his cobbling outfit to another camp, where the same prosperity attended him.

It was eight months before Rippey's supply of nails played out. As they grew scarce he increased his price until, during the last month, the miners at Placer Creek were taxed 4 bits (50 cents) each for hobnails. In eight months Rippey cleaned up \$25,000. By this time he had become thoroughly im-bued with the gold fever, and in company with a prospector of the name of Henly he

pulled up stakes and moved into Nevada county, where they mined with good success. Early in the fall of 1853 Rippey was taken sick with a fever. Henly had studied ties in the postoffice Mrs. Bloomer and had come to California. He nursed Ripthe ravine that if steeped would perhaps help the sick man.

One morning he left the cabin to get some Bloomer did not like the notoriety and of this herb. While away a terrific thunder was often tempted to resume the heavy, storm came up, and the little stream that ing how rapidly these mountain streams rise in a storm of rain and fearing for the safety of Rippey, as the cabin stood on the bank of the creek, Henly hurried back. When he came within sight of the cabin, it was half under water, and the torrent threatened every instant to carry it away.
One end of the building stood against an immense oak tree, the limbs of which spread out many feet.

By climbing a tree Henly managed to get into the oak. About two feet above the roof of the cabin a strong limb grew out. From this limb Henly descended to the roof, and as it was composed of brush and dirt he quickly stamped a hole through it. The water had risen inside the house nearly to the bottom of the bunk in which Rippey lay. Henly dropped inside, and with the water up to his armpits wrapped Rippey in blankets, and fastening a rope securely around his body he threw the other end over the limb and hauled him up. He was a strong man, and as Rippey had been greatly emaciated by the fever it was not a hard job to haul him up to the limb and secure him at a safe height in a fork of the

tree, above the flood. Lashed to the tree the sick man stood out the storm. The cabin, protected by the trunk of the oak, held its own, but a bowlder, set loose by the flood, rolled down the side of the gulch and crashed through the side of the building. When the storm had exhausted its force, the creek fell to its normal proportions, and Henly got Rippey to the ground, where he made him as comfortable as possible.

Contrary to Henly's expectations, who thought that the shock would kill Rippey, the sick man in a couple of days showed Suffrage association and was at one time its president. Poor health compelled her of late years to retire from active work in the cause.

In 1842 Mrs. Bloomer joined the Protthe water subsided. A good many tools, cooking utensils and other things were covered by the sand, and when Rippey was well enough the men began the work of digging out their property. The peculiar appearance of some of the dirt attracted Rippey's attention, and he washed out of it. It proved to be rich with gold, and from the dirt in the cabin several thousand dollars' worth of dust was found and a nugget of gold quartz that weighed over 23 ounces. Rippey concluded that there must be a rich spot up the gulch somewhere, and he set out prospecting for it. In three days he uncovered the placer that became well known as the Flat Iron, and which was sold for \$100,000, Rippey and

Henly dividing it share and share alike. Henly, two years after, went to Australia. Rippey went to San Francisco, where he gambled in stock with varying success until he finally lost every dollar .-Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Greatest of All. Teacher-Can any of you boys tell me what the great plague was? Tommy-Lessons.-Tit-Bits.

#### THE LONDON STABBERS.

An Epidemic of Insanity Which Takes the Form of Homicidal Mania.

The strange epidemic of insanity which prompts its subjects to stab strangers, usually women, in the streets of London has not yet ended, and the popular nervousness in several quarters of the city continues. One of the most startling cases occurred on Wednesday in front of a fashionable store in Oxford street amid a large throng of shoppers. A young man plunged his knife three inches deep into the back of a lady and then quietly waited until the police came and arrested him. The prisoner, who had a good reputation, declared in court that he was unable to account for his action. He said that a strange, irresistible impulse to stab some one seized him suddenly, and he acted upon it at the same instant. He had never seen his victim till that moment.

The police have been watching two or three weeks the person they believe to be the mysterious woman in black whose stabbing others of her sex put Kensington and other parts of the west end in terror for weeks, and whose murderous work I described in these dispatches a month ago. The detectives have been unable to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant her arrest, but outrages from this source have ceased of late, so their suspicions were probably well founded. This amazing contagion of the homicidal mania continues to be a subject of serious discussion both by physicians and laymen. Professor Forbes Winslow, the great expert in mental diseases, takes occasion to urge a radical change in the lunacy laws. The great specialist also

"In the case of a person who kills another in the street without motive a certain congestion of the brain and rush of blood take place. If any one were to hit him on the nose, a blow which would cause the loss of blood, it would afford instant relief, and he would no longer be actuated by the impulse to murder. These ordinary homicidal lunatics, who are sane on the surface, are the most difficult to deal with. You may talk to them for four hours, and they will appear perfectly rational, yet they will suddenly go out and attempt to kill the first person they meet. The typical homicidal lunatic, unlike the man who is affleted with a desire to commit suicide, is incurable."-London Cor. New York Sun.

#### COUNTS AND PRINCES.

Common Misinformation Concerning Four of the Chappies Now In New York.

I read that Count Castellane is out here to perfect his education; that Count Hadik is making a special study of American politics; that Prince Lubecki is aiming to better the condition of his fellow countrymen in this country, and that Prince del Drago is going into business here.

This certainly makes a very interesting list of hardworking young noblemen whose families undoubtedly send them much money for the pursuance of their hard labors and derive much comfort from the thought that they are so well employed.

Now, next to carrying a box of flowers to Miss Gould every day, the hardest work that Count Castellane has done is to lead a cotillon and handle a very active knife and fork.

Count Hadik's studies in American politics have thus far consisted in driving four-in-hands and teaching American girls how to dance the szarda.

Prince Lubecki is alleviating the condition of his race to great purpose in his own noble person, for there is no one other foreigner in town who dines out so often and has such a deservedly good

As for Prince del Drago, he lives at the Waldorf, and his "business" thus far has consisted entirely in a rather futile attempt to sell an old crown, which he has brought over as a sort of patent of nobility.

Everybody likes these counts and princes and thinks that they're awfully amusing chappies, but no one ever associate the idea of work with their very well groomed if somewhat fantastic appearance. -- Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

#### A Costly Misplaced Kiss.

A peculiar suit has been instituted at Bulla, Ala. Mrs. Sue Robbins was a passenger on the Louisville train the other day. So were Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Lemons, a young couple just married. The train was passing through a tunnel, and Mr. Lemons, who had left his wife's seat, just behind Mrs. Robbins, returned to it, as he thought, in the darkness and proceeded to kiss his newly wedded bride. About this time the train emerged from the tunnel and disclosed that his supposed bride was Mrs. Robbins, who is a young widow. She has sued for \$10,000 damages for the mistake and will not admit the act was not intentional. - Montgomery (Ala.) Dispatch.

#### That Chicago Foot.

Brigadier General Wheeler's magnificent plan for a fort on the lake front, with three Krupp guns mounted thereon, looks most imposing on paper, but so veteran a tactician as he ought to know that cities are not defended by water batteries in their very center. The general ought to take his Krupp guns out into the middle of the lake or mount them on the roof of Willard hall at Evanston. For the purpose of defending the lake front we think the pocket pistols which may be obtained at any of the contiguous cafes will meet all possible needs. - Chicago Times.

Be so good as not to say coal hod any more. The vulgar, useful coal hod is henceforth to be known as a coal vasethat is, when it appears in elegant society. Some of the new devices for that once noisy utensil are so handsome they will decorate any drawing room where they may find themselves. - Boston Her-

## Erysipelas

weeks. Hood's Sar-saparilla was recommended, and after tak-

ing one bottle my sight gradually returned, my blood became purified and I was restored to good health. With Hood's Sarsaparilla one is well armed to meet any foe."—Miss LULU LEE, 144 Market Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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have a long spell,

and my general

health would give

way. Doctors did

me but little good,

and I became de-

spondent. Last

spring erysipelas

settled in my eyes

and I became total-

ly blind for several

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asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring we asted this sues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are uleast use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are uleast to use. Cream Balm. Both remedies are uleast to use. Cream Balm. Both remedies are uleast to use. Cream Balm. Soc. per bottle: Piné. a distance of some to etc., Agents. Bicycle catalogue, mailed free, gives to use. Cream Balm. Soc. per bottle: Piné. a distance of some to etc., Agents wanted sam, 25c at Druggists. In quantities of \$2.50 middlelyer on receipt of amount.

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

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

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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 today 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 townsite constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

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