

The Enterprise.

VOL. 2.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

NO. 51.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:14 A. M. Daily.	
12:49 P. M. Daily.	
4:59 P. M. Daily.	
6:56 P. M. Daily.	

SOUTH.	
7:26 A. M. Daily.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
12:02 P. M. Daily.	
3:44 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
6:00 P. M. Sundays Only.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.	

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

TIME TABLE FOR BADEN LINE.

Leaving Time from Holy Cross.	Leaving Time from Baden Station.
8:53 A. M.	9:02 A. M.
9:10 "	9:40 "
9:50 "	10:20 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:10 "	11:40 "
11:50 "	12:20 P. M.
12:30 P. M.	1:00 "
1:10 "	1:40 "
1:50 "	2:30 "
2:30 "	3:00 "
3:10 "	3:40 "
3:50 "	4:20 "
4:30 "	5:00 "
5:10 "	5:40 "
5:50 "	6:00 "

TIME CARD.

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

POST OFFICE.

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

MAILS ARRIVE.

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

MAIL CLOSURES.

No. 5, South..... 9:10 a. m.
No. 14, North..... 9:40 a. m.
No. 18, South..... 2:40 p. m.
No. 6, South..... 3:05 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

MEETINGS.

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

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

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

The value of France's 1896 vintage is estimated at about \$235,000,000.

The Reichsbank of Berlin has raised its rates of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, South America, says a Hamburg syndicate has offered a loan of £1,000,000 to Brazil.

It is asserted that the Hungarian government has purchased the race horse, Galtee More, the derby winner, for £20,000.

The British Government has definitely declined to participate in the Bering Sea conference with the United States if Russia and Japan are represented.

A cold snap has set in, with heavy snows falling in the mountain districts of Austria and Hungary, in the vicinity of Munich and along the mountains.

Evangelina Cisneros, the Cuban woman arrested for plotting against the Governor of the Isle of Pines, has escaped from prison and is now in New York.

At a recent council the Spanish government decided to grant autonomy to Cuba under the suzerainty of Spain, and to continue the campaigns as long as may be necessary.

The Brazilian Legation at Washington has received a confirmation of the report of the fall of Cansudos, Brazil, a stronghold of the religious fanatics, and the death of the leader Conselheiro.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

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

There is talk of establishing a college of commerce in the State University.

A large storage reservoir is being constructed eight miles above Oroville.

Pasadena will at once begin work for her New Year rose tournament parade.

The Vale Union high school district in Riverside county is to be incorporated.

Rich quicksilver mines are reported to have been developed in Line County, Oregon.

J. D. Gibbs, Assistant Cashier at the San Francisco Custom House, has been discharged.

The town of Santa Rosa is said to be overrun with sneak thieves and daring burglars.

An evaporating plant is being put in at Yakima, Wash., by enterprising citizens of that town.

A man has been arrested in San Francisco on suspicion that he is one of the Ukiah stage robbers.

The doctors who held the autopsy on the remains of the late Senator Fair in San Francisco, are to be paid \$1700.

The oil well being sunk by the sugar factory people on the Chino hills is said to have cost over \$7000 up to date.

Rev. Henry T. Miller, the new pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Redlands, has had his initial reception.

The Los Angeles retail butchers have formed an association and raised the price on all meats twenty per cent.

The Queen will relieve the Corona, which will this winter run to and from Pt. Townsend, Washington, to Alaska ports.

The bond of R. M. McCabe of San Jose, in the State Range Quartz mines of San Bernardino county, has been sold for \$70,000.

A packing plant near Portland, Or., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000. The plant had a capacity of 800 hogs, 50 cattle and 20 sheep a day.

The Rev. Hugh K. Walker, of Baltimore will succeed the Rev. Dr. Chester, as pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian church, Los Angeles.

The Santa Fe road will build a ten-mile branch in San Bernardino county, from San Jacinto to Lakview. Later this line will be extended to Alessandro.

City Engineer Eugene Capps of San Diego has filed a report charging that the Morra dam for which the city voted \$1,500,000 is being faultily constructed.

The Riverside Trustees have set aside thirty-five acres for a permanent park and recreation ground. They could not make a better investment on behalf of the city.

The Department of Agriculture is seeking information in Southern California to help in its plans for the establishment of flower farms for the production of perfumes.

The Jesuit fathers of San Francisco are preparing to build a boat to run on the Yukon between Catholic missions. It will be 92 feet long and 22 feet beam and will be called the St. Joseph.

Beginning the first of the new year the California Limited train on the Santa Fe will make tri-weekly trips. The travel to and from Southern California is always heaviest in the early spring months.

The State Fish Commissioner of Washington reports that the Pacific Coast salmon catch for the present year will break all past records. The entire catch will amount to nearly 3,000,000 cases.

The orange crop at Riverside will be a third larger than last year's, in the estimation of experts. As better prices will be obtained, the conditions are having a very depressing effect on the calamity howler.

Albert H. Summers of San Diego has secured a divorce from his wife, Sarah E. Summers, after thirty-seven years of happy married life, because the latter became a Spiritual enthusiast and deserted him.

Several efforts have of late been made to wreck trains on the Sierra railway, by placing obstructions on the track. The track was greased one time, so that the wheels of the locomotive and cars refused to revolve.

The Los Angeles supervisors have granted a license for a saloon just outside the Pomona city limits on the west. Pomona citizens are much exercised over the matter, although no protest was made before the board.

A new style of boat for use on the Yukon river is on exhibition in Seattle. It is composed entirely of iron and canvas, weighs less than 125

pounds, and can be taken to pieces and placed in a very small compass.

The Winningham group of copper mines now to be developed by the Jerome Copper Co., at Jerome, Arizona, adjoins the famous United Verde group, which W. A. Clark refused to let go to a foreign syndicate for \$30,000,000.

Suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court by the Chicala Water Company to have the bonds of the Rialto Irrigation District of San Bernardino county declared null and void on the ground that the district has no legal existence.

A petition is on its way from Vallejo to Washington asking Secretary Long to have steps taken to establish a free ferry between Vallejo and Mare Island navy yard, so that the government workmen may no longer be obliged to pay fares.

Dan Connor has discovered a ledge of Fuller's earth near San Pedro. Fuller's earth has heretofore been considered worthless, but recent discoveries have proved it unequalled as a filter for oils. Mr. Connor will try to interest capital in his discovery.

The British steamer Barraouta has arrived at San Francisco, from Panama direct, and in a week or so will sail for Honolulu, where she will be placed under the Hawaiian flag in the same manner as the China. Both vessels belong to the Pacific Mail Company.

The government is rushing work on the harbor defenses of San Diego Bay, which will consist of heavy gun emplacements and additional submarine torpedoes, and these defenses are to be completed in half the time specified when the contracts for the work were signed.

The Southern Pacific Company is building new steel bridges across the Mokelumne River near Lodi and the Tuolumne River near Modesto. The construction of a bridge of similar character across Deer Creek, near Vina, in the Sacramento Valley, will soon be begun.

Mrs. N. W. Ferguson, of Waken, near Prescott, Arizona, has been deeded \$110,000 worth of government bonds by her husband, who, with J. W. Watrous, of Washington State, has been in Alaska two years, on Mill river, 325 miles from Dawson. Their total clean-up to date is \$336,000.

The residence and saloon of William Collins, near Lakeville, have been destroyed by fire. Four persons sleeping in the house had a narrow escape and were unable to save any of the contents of the building. There has been no fire in the house for over twenty-four hours, and it is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Judge Van Dyke, of Los Angeles, granted a motion for a non-suit in the case of Mrs. Mary R. Crandall, against Mrs. Clara Thompson (now Mrs. Crandall No. two), for \$50,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affections. The Court held that there had been no satisfactory evidence of any real affection having existed between husband and wife since 1891.

J. G. Cameron, of Victoria, British Columbia, is at Portland, Oregon, buying horses for an English syndicate, which contemplates an Alaskan winter expedition. It is said this expedition will consist of 300 horses, 100 oxen, ten dog teams and six packers, and that provisions will be carried over the snow for market at Dawson City. It is not known what route they will take.

The home of David Hall, near Cloverdale, together with all the furniture, with the exception of one picture, was totally destroyed by fire recently. Miss Lizzie Hall was mixing turpentine and some preparation upon the stove, when it boiled over and the flames set fire to her dress. She had a very narrow escape from being quite seriously injured, half of her dress being burned off her.

A small boy, living in Ludwig's Addition, Santa Rosa, had a dangerous experience a few days ago. He and another boy were playing horse and the other boy was driving him with a rope tied around his neck. The driver tied the other end of the rope to Judge Jenks' buggy, and when the Judge started his horse the rope pulled the boy down. He was dragged by the neck for several feet before the Judge knew what was going on. The boy did not seem much hurt.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Seven girls were burned to death at Plankinton, S. D., by the burning of the girls' dormitory of the State Industrial School at that place.

The lumbering town of Austin, Potter Co., N. Y., was nearly destroyed by fire recently. The amount of the loss is placed at over \$165,000.

At Westminster, Mass., the extensive hair-manufacturing plant of the Artemus Merriam Company was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of upward of \$80,000.

The right-of-way trouble between the Florence and Cripple Creek and the Midland Terminal railroads culminated in a collision between the contending forces at Cripple Creek, Colorado. Chief Engineer Stewart, of the former road, who fired a pistol into the crowd, was arrested for attempt to kill, and Superintendent Ridgley was held as an accessory.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

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

The S. P. and S. F. P. are preparing to launch new time cards for trains in all directions.

It is feared in some parts of the Indian Territory the rains come too late to save the Fall crop.

An Austin (Pa.) Dispatch says eighty families were burned out by fire at an average loss of about \$1000.

The President has appointed Rafael Madrigal, of Maryland, United States Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

The October term of the United States Supreme Court began on the 11th. There are 466 cases on the docket.

Atlanta, Ga., has an ordinance prohibiting vehicles from passing places of worship at a rapid rate of speed on Sundays.

Florence Helm, a relative of the late Governor Helm of Kentucky, died recently in New York from the effects of opium.

Grover Cleveland refuses to discuss politics and will not say that he would accept the United States Senatorship from New Jersey.

Twenty thousand house carpenters in New York City threaten to strike because the contractors are importing woodwork from other cities.

A license has been secured in Cleveland, Ohio, for the marriage of Abraham Garfield, to Sarah Williams of Glenville, a suburb of Williams.

The New York police have arrested Emmet C. Gibson, who is said to be the most accomplished bogus check man and hotel thief in the country.

The tobacco crop in the tobacco counties of Tennessee is reported seriously damaged by frosts, the yield being estimated at about half an average.

It is said that the bacilli of cholera can not resist the powerful citric acid of the lemon, and that one grain will destroy all the microbes in a quart of water.

Hernando de Soto Money has been appointed United States Senator from Mississippi, to fill out the unexpired term caused by the death of Senator George.

All but four of the thirty-three sailors on the United States revenue cutter Perry quit at Seattle, Wash., because of a reduction of wages from \$28 to \$25 per month.

Ex-Congressman Frank Aldrich, of Chicago, is suggested already by some newspaper correspondents as a suitable man for Governor of the "Territory of Hawaii."

The State Department is informed that George Newton, an American captured while fighting with the Cuban patriots, died in Havana of wounds and fever.

President McKinley has decided to allow A. Benzinger, an artist who resides at Brunnen, Switzerland, but who has studios in Paris and New York, to paint his portrait.

Brooklyn, New York, public school teachers in the primary grades will receive an increase on salary, so as to have it run from \$500 to \$800, according to the experience of the recipient.

William A. Trask, the fugitive teller of the First National Bank of Wallingford, Conn., has been arrested at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Trask's embezzlements are said to amount to \$40,000.

Prof. Elmer Gates, of Washington, D. C., has invented a microscope, or an improvement on the microscope, by which the power of magnifying an object can be increased 300 times above what it is now.

A great gold strike is reported near the Revenue tunnel, on Mount Sneffels, in Ouray county, Colorado. Tests run as high as \$30,000 to the ton, and \$1000 has been taken out of two cubic feet of rock.

Reports received at Washington, D. C., from naval attaches abroad, show in the opinion of ordinance experts, the superiority of the European armor, which is made by the cementing process.

Thomas Evans, a famous American dentist to Europe and royal families, has sailed from New York for Havre, Paris. He announced to friends the surrender of the bulk of a fortune of twenty-five millions to the establishment of benevolent institutions in America.

Carter, a negro, killed James Burch in a saloon in Brenham, Texas, and then went to the jail to surrender. The next day his body was found riddled with bullets and buck shot, lying about 100 yards back of the jail. A mob of unknown persons had pursued and killed him.

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Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

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Grading and Teaming-work

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways, Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand and Gravel for Concrete.

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The People's Store

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This is the Only Store

in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

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Wood and Coal. ** ** **

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

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

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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.

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J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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

::: Free Delivery. :::

Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand and San Bruno Aves

THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

Young Mr. Tutthill of Greenport, L. I., eloped the other day with a charming young woman and her mother. Is this a new form of the mother-in-law joke?

There is one region in which people who dislike the bicycle habit can find a refuge from it. The Emperor of Morocco has tabooed the bicycle in his dominions.

If Prince Henri d'Orleans expects to command space on the first page, top of column, he will pull off a few duels at once as a guarantee of good faith. It will not be necessary for him to clean up the entire docket; a dozen will do.

The Harrodsburg (Ky.) Sayings remarks: "Parties wishing to see their names in print will please give the name to Mrs. Sarah Cloyd or Miss Sallie Burton." If some eligible bachelor gives his name to Miss Sallie she may decide to keep it.

Omaha Bee: The price of live stock has advanced 3/4 of a cent a pound within the last few months. The retail price of beef has been raised from 2 to 6 cents a pound. If anybody can explain why this discrepancy in price exists the people of Omaha would like to hear from him.

Alabama has passed a State law allowing women to practice law. Prejudice against women in the professions is fast giving way, and it is but a question of time when the only barriers in their way will be those of inherent unfitness for success. As long as necessity forces women to support themselves they have the right to the best, and conservatism on this point is fast giving way.

Dallas News: A New England paper says that Texas negroes are happy only in watermelon season. New England is superb in her ignorance. Texas possums are ripe in October, and the crop exceeds that of all other States combined. With the streams full of catfish in springtime, the summer filled with watermelons, the autumn and winter with possums and all the seasons permeated with revivals and "baptizings," the Texas negroes are happy all the time.

News of the failure of the crop in a large part of the European wheat belt and also in Argentina and other parts of the South American wheat producing section is the first piece of good fortune the American farmer has had for years. His season has been all that could be asked for and his yield is bountiful. One recognized European authority estimated the shortage a month ago at 144,000,000 bushels of wheat. Since then he has learned of the failure of the crop in Russia, India and Argentina, and has more than doubled his estimate.

Washington Post: When a bank is wrecked hundreds of innocent persons are affected, many of them ruined. Suicides often follow, the savings of years are lost, the inheritance of widows and children is dissipated and the villain who is responsible for these disasters gets a few years in the penitentiary and is then pardoned and put into position to prey on the public again. The pleadings of influential citizens, or of a loving and persistent wife or daughter, will effect a pardon and the criminal walks the streets a free man. Such men are far more dangerous to a community than a known robber, and deserves less consideration.

Nobody need be surprised at the movement started to alter the French Constitution so as to grant greater power to the President than he has had hitherto, or at the report that this movement is opposed by the Premier and by a large element in the Chamber of Deputies. Sir Henry Maine said in his "Popular Government" that "there is no living functionary who occupies a more pitiable position than a French President. The old kings of France reigned and governed. The constitutional king * * * reigns, but does not govern. The President of the United States governs, but he does not reign. It has been reserved to the President of the French republic neither to reign nor yet to govern." One reason, of course, why he is in this "pitiable position" is because he has no veto on legislation, not even the theoretical power of veto which a British monarch holds but dare not exercise. He is permitted, however, to demand a reconsideration of any measure, but, according to our recollection, this prerogative has never been employed. Another reason for his impotency lies in the fact that the chambers can bring a pressure upon him which will compel him to resign, as was done in the cases of Presidents McMahon, Grevy and others. The necessity for making the French President something more than a piece of political bric-a-brac would seem to be obvious enough to command the favor of the people and their representatives, yet many members of each branch of the French Parliament, particularly of the Chamber of Deputies, oppose the granting of further powers to that official.

Providence Journal: There was a time—and those who are not yet aged and infirm can remember it—when the reading of novels was regarded simply as a relaxation. In some families it was even forbidden as a relaxation open to serious objections. But now those who desire to be amused do not go to novels, or, if they do, they choose, for the most part, such as were written earlier

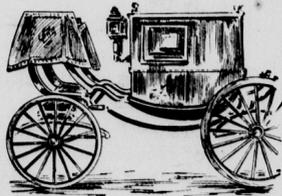
in the century, when novelists were content to be artists and did not aspire to be preachers. Still, novels are read as never before, and for the purposes which would once have astonished novel readers. If there be amusement it is merely incidental. What effect upon the mental and moral fibre of the race is this well-nigh exclusive attention to fiction having? That is a question which is really a serious one. The call for novels at our public libraries, to the exclusion of almost every other kind of literature, has long been recognized as an evil. And although part of the cry against fiction has been mere ignorance and prejudice, every note of protest is not to be met with this assertion. For no form of art, however good or noble in itself, can win a popularity excluding all other forms without vital injury to public taste in general. The novel, as has often been shown, is to our age what the drama was to the age of Elizabeth. It has been a natural vehicle of expression for many of our greatest writers. But that is no reason why it should be regarded as the only vehicle of expression, or why every person who has a theory to exploit should feel called upon to do so through the mouths of imaginary characters. Those who have the highest conception of the dignity of the art of fiction will grieve most at seeing it perform an office so sordid and mean.

Our greatest territory may be said to have opened itself. With its more than half a million square miles it has been treated for thirty years like an outer wilderness, too remote and difficult to be systematically explored. For nearly twenty years after its purchase Alaska was a military command, with just one civil officer, the collector of the port of Sitka. In that time a few exploring trips were made by the troops at Sitka. In 1884 Alaska attained the dignity of a Governor, appointed by the President for four years, with a salary of \$3,000. The law speaks of Alaska as a "district" and empowers the Governor to enforce the laws, grant temporary reprieves to criminals and command the militia. There are eighteen other civil officers, half of them commissioners in legal cases, and about the same number of deputies. When the Governor finds no law applicable to a case in hand he is authorized to refer to the laws of Oregon for guidance. The rush to the territory has given it a comparatively large population, with the barest framework of government ready for it. There are now considerable cities on the coast that have sprung up almost in a night and no law except such as is enforced by common consent. No roads exist and no surveys for making them. Mail routes are unopened to the interior and that vast region is unmapped and almost unknown. The maps that have been issued are mere outlines. During the thirty years Alaska has belonged to us government exploring and surveying parties should have been in the field every year. They would have cost but little, while their labors at this time would be invaluable. Alaska has suddenly emerged from the waiting stage. Congress will now be compelled to act, and much thought should be devoted to the future of the big territory. The opening of Alaska should be for the benefit of the whole people, with ample safeguards against monopolists.

"OOM PAUL" COACH.

South African President Putting on Frills in His Old Age.

"Oom Paul" has at last set up a state coach, to the surprise and delight of his subjects. The faithful Boers have



OOM PAUL'S STATE COACH.

been trying for years to have him put on more frills, but the simple old Dutchman has a horror of ostentation and expense—particularly expense.

A few years ago he was almost wild with the toothache. His family, his counselors, his friends besought him to have the tooth out. At last "Oom Paul" decided to go to a dentist. Arriving at the man of torture's office, the South African President asked what it would cost to have the offending member out. The sum demanded was equivalent to \$1.25. "Never," said "Oom Paul," and, feeling in his capacious pockets for his clasp-knife, he pried out the molar with his own right hand.

Mammoth Gun Casting.

The largest gun casting ever made in this country was cast at the ordnance department of the Bethlehem Iron Company Thursday morning. The casting is for the tube of a sixteen-inch gun for the United States Government. It is nineteen feet six inches long, octagonal in shape and seventy-four inches in diameter. More than 100 gross tons of metal were used in its manufacture. Three furnaces, two of forty tons' capacity each and one of twenty tons, were used to prepare the metal in. The casting, which is the first and largest of its kind ever made, was a success in every way. The jackets for the big gun will be cast later.—Washington Star.

Russia's New Purchase.

Russia has bought the Sebastopol ship-building yard for 1,900,000 rubles. Last year the only four States that produced asphaltum were California, Colorado, Texas and Utah. Indian Territory also contributed some.

OUR SUNDAY SERMONS

A FEW SUBJECTS FOR ALL TO PONDER OVER.

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

A Remarkable Gathering.

THE largest religious crowd ever seen in the Old Orchard (Me.) camp ground attended a recent meeting of the Christian Alliance, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, of New York. There were 12,000 persons present at the morning service and nearly as many in the afternoon.

More cash pledges for foreign missions were secured than a year ago, but the aggregate was not as large, the \$25,000 worth of real estate and an equal amount of bonds making last year's collection of \$100,000 a record which could not be reached Sunday. The sum of \$20,000 was reached at the forenoon meeting and \$45,000 more in the afternoon, making an aggregate of \$65,000. Many rings and gold watches were included in the gifts.

There were many interesting incidents connected with the donations. The announcement of a pledge of \$2,000 from the Young Women's Alliance was received with shouts and applause. A pledge of \$900, another of \$250 for India and one of \$750 were announced in succession. Then small pledges came in so fast that the counters called for a breathing spell. A pledge of \$500 and two of \$250 each came in next, and Dr. Simpson asked the choir to sing "Here Is a Ring, Thank God," and Dr. Simpson handed over to Miss Shepard, the Alliance custodian of gifts of jewelry, an elegant gift from a woman enthusiast. Donations of nine other rings and \$100 followed in rapid succession.

"Here is a woman who contributes \$250, a gold watch and a lot of precious jewelry," announced Dr. Simpson. "Blessed Be His Name," sang the choir, and the audience joined in the singing. Another gift of \$1,000 was collected, and a pledge of \$300 for Africa. "I think you are all going to give," said Dr. Simpson; "but let's sing another hymn and get a chance to gather up these pledges." After the hymn had been sung he said:

"We have received an unusually large number of donations thus far. Let them continue. Contribute something that you may spend for car fares. Sacrifice a little on ice cream; you will be better off for it. Sift yourselves on flowers and give to the Lord. If you have any superfluous jewelry send that up, too."

Miss Shepard advanced to the front of the platform to tell the story of a poor woman who had just handed her \$5 to be added to the fund.

"She told me," said Miss Shepard, "that she is dependent on a little pension, but she wanted to give the \$5 to God's cause. When she took out the \$5 bill I saw that she had only \$1 left in her pocketbook. These are the kind of sacrifices that count for God's blessing."

"Hallelujah! Lord to Him again!" shouted a blind man, as a pledge for \$850 was handed up to the stand. Another ring was passed up, and a woman on the platform pulled off her only remaining ring and handed it to the jewelry custodian.

"I have no money to give, but my darling boy has stood up and testified to his willingness to enter the foreign missionary work. Lord accept him for Thy name's sake." This was written on a card that was handed up to the platform, and its reading called forth many a shout of praise. One more pledge of \$300 was announced, and then a basket collection was taken.

Church Statistics.

The Church of the New Jerusalem has 154 organizations, which worship in 87 churches and 70 halls. The seating capacity of their places of worship is collectively 27,000, the value of their church property is \$1,386,455 and the number of their communicants is 7,995.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has a membership of 788,224. This denomination claims 6,717 organizations and workshops in 6,693 churches, seating 2,225,044 people. It also utilizes 556 halls, seating 57,805 people. The value of the churches and property is \$74,455,200.

There are fifteen branches of the Baptists in the United States, each distinct in name and in some important particulars from the others. They are designated as follows: Regular, North; Regular, South; Primitive, Old Two-Seed; Regular Baptists (colored), General Baptists, Original Free Will Baptists, United Baptists, Baptist Church of Christ, Separate Baptists, United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), and four varieties of Plymouth Brethren.

The "Presbyterian Church in the United States" claims a membership of 179,721, and holds church property valued at \$8,812,152. The number of societies in this denomination is 2,391, which hold services in 2,288 churches, seating 680,843 people, and occupies also 143 halls with a seating capacity of 18,895.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, sometimes denominated the Church North, has 25,861 organizations in the United States, and owns 22,844 churches with a seating capacity of 6,802,708. The value of the church

property is estimated at \$96,732,403, and the membership, according to the eleventh census, was 2,240,354.

Homes Without God.

One alarming evil of the present generation is the number of irreligious homes found in every community. Not homes without culture, refinement, and elegance; not homes wanting in social and worldly enjoyment; but irreligious homes—homes in which practically there is no prayer, no God, no Bible reading, no worship. Practically, God is as much excluded from many homes as he is from the marts of trade or the ball-room. Alas, for such homes! the fathers unsaved, bearing no testimony for Christ, placing before the children no Christian example. Sometimes both parents are unconverted and as indifferent to the gospel or to a work like this as are the most blasphemous infidels. Oh, what a calamity is this! If parents are irreligious, and can dispense with God and his church, how are we to expect better of the children? Godly homes have done more for the peace of society and spread of the gospel throughout the world than any other single agency. If this be true, who can speak the dreadful influence and results of irreligious homes! Many of them are excellent in many things, but wholly unchristian. God have mercy on them.—Our Young People.

The True Faith.

I deem his faith the best
Who daily puts it into loving deeds
Done for the poor, the sorrowing, the oppressed—
For these are more than creeds;
And, though overblinded reason oft may err,
The heart that loves is faith's interpreter.

The schoolman's subtle skill
Wearies itself with vain philosophies
That leave the world to grope in darkness still,
Happily from lies to lies;
But whose doeth good with heart and might
Dwells in, and is made joyful by, the light.

One hand outstretched to man
In helpfulness, the other cling to God;
And thus upheld he walks through time's brief span
In ways that Jesus trod;
Taught by His Spirit, and sustained and led,
That life, like His, by love is perfected.

Such faith, such love are thine!
Creeds may be false—at best, misunderstood;
But whose reads the autograph divine
Of Godness doing good
Need never err therein; come life, come death,
It copies His—the Christ of Nazareth!
—William H. Burleigh.

As a Little Child.

God knows me better than I know myself. He knows my weaknesses—what I can do and what I cannot do. So I desire to be led, to follow Him; and I am quite sure that He will thus enable me to do a great deal more in ways which seem to me almost a waste in life, advancing His cause, than I could in any other way. I am sure of that. Intellectually I am weak; in scholarship nothing; in a thousand things a baby. He knows this and so He has led me and greatly blessed me, who am nobody, to be of some use to my church and fellow-men. How kind, how good, how compassionate art Thou, oh, God! Oh, my Father, keep me humble! Help me to have respect toward my fellow-men, to recognize these several gifts from Thee. Deliver me from the diabolical sins of malice, envy or jealousy, and give me a hearty joy in my brother's good.—Norman Macleod.

Elevation of the Soul.

What is the elevation of the soul? A prompt, delicate, certain feeling for all that is beautiful, all that is grand; a quick resolution to do the greatest good by the smallest means; a great benevolence joined to a great strength and great humility.

Church Statistics.

The Christian Scientists claim a membership of 8,274. They own seven churches and 213 halls, and claim church property valued at \$40,666.

The Life and Advent Union, a religious denomination, has 28 societies and a membership of 1,018. They worship in seven churches, valued at \$16,790.

The Orthodox Jewish congregations in the United States number 316. They have 122 synagogues and also use 193 halls. They claim a membership of 57,597.

The Reformed Jewish congregations in the United States number 217. They own 179 churches and use 38 halls. Their membership is set down at 72,899.

The German Evangelical Synod of North America has 870 societies, with a membership of 187,432. This denomination owns 785 churches, valued at \$4,614,490.

The Spiritualistic societies of the country number 334. They own 30 churches and in addition use 307 halls for their services. They claim a membership of 45,030.

The Congregationalists of this country number 512,771. They have 4,736 churches and 456 halls. The value of their church property is estimated at \$4,335,437.

The Greek Orthodox church is one of the smallest organizations in this country, claiming but one organization, with 100 members. They have a church valued at \$5,000.

The German Evangelical Protestant church of North America has a membership of 35,156, divided into 52 societies, and owning 52 churches, valued at \$1,187,450.

The Moravians in this country number 11,781. They have 114 churches and four halls, occupied by ninety-four societies. The value of their church property is estimated at \$681,250.

A MARRIAGE MARKET

MILWAUKEE HAS ONE AND BUSINESS IS LIVELY.

But a Collapse Is Threatened—One Preacher Has Married 2,079 Couples in Three Years—Lax Marriage Laws of Wisconsin—Prosperous Justices.

Profitable for Preachers. The Milwaukee marriage market is in danger of a collapse. Not that there is a slump in prices or a falling off (either in supply or demand) of hy-meneal material, but because the higher morality of the town has made a



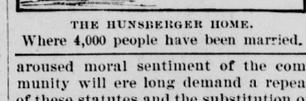
REV. WESLEY HUNSBERGER.

protest against the business of marrying eloping couples. For a number of years this trading in marriage certificates has been flourishing there and



JUSTICE McWHARTER'S MARRIAGE MILL.

each season has seen an increase. Milwaukee has become the Gretna Green of Chicago, and the entire West is pointing the finger of shame at her. The whole blame lies with the lax marriage laws of Wisconsin and the



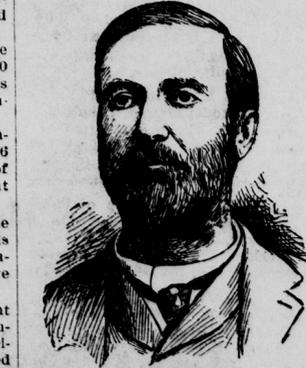
THE HUNSBERGER HOME. Where 4,000 people have been married.

aroused moral sentiment of the community will ere long demand a repeal of these statutes and the substitution of others more in accord with the Christian sense of propriety.



TOUTING FOR WEDDING CUSTOMERS.

All a man needs to get married in Milwaukee is a girl. He may take his first cousin, in case he cannot find a 15-year-old woman outside his own family who will have him. He will not have to bring the parents' consent



JUSTICE McWHARTER.

if the parents live outside the State, nor does it matter if the girl is under 15, so long as she will swear that to be her age. No license is required and the preacher is not obliged to register

the ceremony with the keeper of city records until 30 days have elapsed. There is a fine of \$25 upon the officiating justice or preacher if the marriage is not recorded; if the groom is willing to pay that much for secrecy no record is made. All through the law there are loopholes for scheming men and women to slip through.

Milwaukee probably has double the number of marriages of any other city in the Union, in proportion to population. While eloping couples from the neighboring town and cities of this State come to have the knot tied, most of the business comes from Chicago.

In Chicago the lawmakers evidently regard the wedded state as a dangerous one, for they make it hard to get into and easy to get out of. Divorces can be easily obtained, but there are all sorts of difficulties to overcome when you want to get married, particularly if secrecy is desired. It is necessary to procure an expensive license and the publication in the daily papers of the names of the parties mentioned in the document makes secrecy almost impossible. That is why Milwaukee is popular with elopers. The boats that come up the lake, especially on Sunday, bring scores of unmarried couples who return home as brides and grooms in the evening. Cases are known where boys and girls have got into a flirtation on the boat and when they reached shore were married, half in jest. But the tie is binding.

While all the preachers and not a few justices reap the financial benefit of these lax laws, the principal beneficiaries are Rev. Wesley A. Hunsberger, D. D., pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist Church, and Justices of the Peace McWharter and Hayden. The location close to the boat docks is what brings them the trade. The latter have runners at the dock to advertise that

they will perform the ceremony cheaply and speedily, but, while they do a good business, Dr. Hunsberger catches the cream, because there is a lingering sentiment that marriage should be a religious ceremony. Dr. Hunsberger undoubtedly holds the marriage record of the country, having united 2,079 couples during the past three years. His fees have probably averaged \$4 each—a total income for the three years of \$8,316 from this branch of his ministerial work. One Sunday he married eight couples and a memorandum in his own writing shows that his receipts for this service were \$76.50. The preacher is not ashamed of his work. He says:

"Men who rail against me for marrying people—merely because they come, in large numbers—are like the foxes who concluded the grapes were sour when they found they were beyond their reach. They become very bitter and full of acid, solely because they do not get a part of the fees. It would be vanity for me to suppose that I marry about 600 couples each year because I

am handsome or popular. I attribute the unique situation to the fact that my church is the first one on the way uptown from the excursion boats. People see the church. They conclude the parsonage is close by. It is the location, nothing else, that has caused the wonderful marriage record for the Grand Avenue Church. No change should be made in the law which will increase the expense of getting married. The marriage ceremony should be made as cheap as possible. It will be better for the country and society when we return to the habit of our forefathers and encourage marriage at the earliest possible age that is legal. I would favor more publicity. I have nothing to repent or regret in my wedding record. I have been conscientious in it all."

Justice McWharter, who has tied 1,600 knots, declares that he is in the business because it is profitable and Justice Hayden, who has a score of 431 for last year, says it pays his office rent and typewriter's salary.

Whenever a new archbishop of Canterbury is appointed he has to pay out nearly \$4,500 in fees before he can be "enthroned." Some of the recipients of this tax are the officials of the board of green cloth, the gentleman usher of the black rod and other similarly obsolete and useless functionaries.

GONE GLIMMERING

One ripe summer, fresh and fair, has gone glimmering. What with rain and breeze and fair sun, the harvest has left us grain enough to feed the world, and hard times are broken by a kindly hand. But autumn changes come, and we cannot be too self-content not to guard against what autumn brings. It is the change of temperature of midday warmth and night and morning chill, from the dampness of dews or vapors cast adrift on east-ern winds. With the breath of such comes back to very many old-time physical troubles of pains and aches, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness and stiffness. This is a crop not spoken of in a farmer's almanac, but it must be cared for, else it will lay waste and grow misery. St. Jacobs Oil is a reaper and binder; it keeps the field of pain and binds up, and cures. There is no bodily pain it won't relieve, and to the whole group of rheumatic pains, it is a certain and specific cure. Let not the bounties that have been reaped be marred by misery and pain. St. Jacobs Oil is the helper to enjoy the better times.

"I can't stand Hobbs; he is the most offensive Anglomaniac I know." "How does he show it?" "He laughs at English jokes."

ALMOST INSIDE OUT.

The stomach that is not turned thus by a shaking up on the "briny wave" must be well fortified one. The gastric apparatus can be rendered prostrate by sea sickness, with that stomachic so popular among travelers by sea and land—Hosie's Stomach Bitters. It defends the system against malaria and rheumatism, and cures liver complaint, constipation and dyspepsia.

Ellis—What would be the result if women were to get their rights? Jack—More men would die old bachelors.

PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 70c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millington, Pa., Dec. 11, '90.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drops is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

What She Wouldn't Do.

At Hawick the people used to wear wooden clogs, which made a clanking noise on the pavement. A dying old woman had some friends by her bedside, who said to her: "Weel, Jenny, ye are gaun to heaven, and gin ye see any o' our folk ye can tell them we're a weel." To which Jenny replied: "Weel, gin I should see them I see tell them. But ye mauna expect me to gang clanking through heaven lookin for your folk."—Scottish Nights.

Women as Thieves.

Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steal their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies and hook their dresses.—Golden Fanny.

About \$2,000,000 worth of American whisky is annually sent abroad, most of it from Baltimore.

It is said that no country in the world shows so great a variety of plant life as Mexico.

Embalming Perfumes.

Myrrh, which was fabulously supposed to be the tears of Myrrha, who was turned into a shrub, was a plant of handsome appearance, with spreading, fernlike foliage and large umbels of white flowers. It was found principally in Arabia and Abyssinia. In early times the perfume distilled from it was greatly in requisition for embalming.

Herodotus gives a detailed account of the ancient mode of embalming, which is perhaps more instructive than pleasing. After the body had undergone much preparation, which, to spare your feelings, I will not describe, it was filled with powdered myrrh, cassia and other perfumes. It was then steeped in natron, a strong solution of soda, for 70 days. After this it was wrapped in bands of fine perfumed linen, smeared with aromatic gums.

Not only people were thus embalmed, but the crocodiles of Lake Moeris, which, after their mummification, were decorated with ornaments and jewels and laid in one of the subterranean passages of the great labyrinth with much pomp and display. The sacred cat, ichneumon and other cherished animals devoutly worshipped by the Egyptians were embalmed with scrupulous and fanatical care. On days special to the memory of the dead the mummies were newly sprinkled with perfume, incense was offered before them and their heads anointed with fresh oil—in the same spirit as we lay new blooms upon the graves of our dead.—London Society

Calling the Chickens.

In England the calls chuck, chuck, or coop, coop, prevail; in Virginia, coo-che, coo-che; in Pennsylvania, pee, pee. This latter call is widely employed, being reported from Germany, Spain (as pi, pi), Bulgaria, Hungary, Bavaria and the Tyrol. In the Austrian province the term is used in combination, thus: Pulla, pi, pi; the call pulle, pul, pul, also occurs there.

In some parts of Germany the poultry are called with tick, tick; in Prussia, put, put, and young chickens with tuk, tuk (Grimm), and schip, schip, the latter being an imitation of their own cry. In eastern Prussia hens are called with kluckschen, kluck, kluck; also tippen, tipp, tipp. Grimm records also pi, pi, and tict, tict. Weinhold reports from Bavaria bibi, bibeli bidli; pi, pi, and pul, pul.

In Denmark the call is pootle; in Holland, kip, kip; in Bohemia, tyco; in Bulgaria, tiri, tiri.—American Anthropologist.

A Safe Place.

Father Hugh Lagan of San Rafael is a pious priest and an excellent raconteur. His reverence relates that he was called in recently to administer the last rites of mother church to a dying sinner, who, like himself, was a native of the Emerald Isle.

"I have but one request to make, father," gasped the dying penitent.

"What is it, my son?" inquired the priest.

"That when I am dead, father, you will put me to rest in the Hebrew cemetery."

"And what for?" asked Father Lagan.

"Because, your reverence," moaned the sick man, "it is the last place on the face of the globe where the devil would look for an Irishman."

The Two Garricks.

George Garrick, brother of the celebrated David, was the latter's most devoted slave and laborious pack horse. On coming behind the scene he usually inquired, "Has David wanted me?"

It being asked once how George came to die so soon after the demise of his famous brother, a wag replied, "David wanted him."



QUALITIES OF AN IDEAL WOMAN.

THE ideal woman according to the countess of Jersey must possess the following four qualities—patience, tact, foresight and unselfishness. The countess recently read a paper before a gathering of working girls in London in which she said these qualities were of inestimable value to women, and laid much stress upon the importance of home life, its influence both upon the individual and the nation at large.

She paid a tribute to the home life of England, which she claimed was proverbial for its purity and comfort, all of which was due to the excellent qualities of the women. She declared herself as opposed to those who said that if a woman was a good daughter, wife and mother that was all that should be expected of her, as nowadays women must take part in citizenship, especially when the interests of the women come into consideration. The countess believes that the "ideal woman" should be a club woman, and through the intercourse of club membership, especially through federations, women will broaden their views and knowledge will be acquired which cannot help leading to the betterment of all classes of society.

Nun Rather than Wife.

Miss Mattie McQuaid, of Cleveland, Ohio, will become a nun because her employer proposed marriage to her. J. J. Denemark is the name of the young man who has so curiously changed the current of Miss McQuaid's life. He is the chief stockholder and manager of the Cleveland Electric Enlarging Company. Miss McQuaid was his typewriter. Mr. Denemark being unmarried and willing to change his condition in that respect, discovered not only that his typewriter was pretty but that she was modest and intelligent as well. He accordingly asked her to marry him. To Miss McQuaid the proposition seemed to come as something awful and astounding. She was shocked beyond measure. She refused instantly and



MISS MATTIE McQUAID.

peremptorily and then she threw up her position and left him.

Mr. Denemark after a few weeks managed to induce her to come back, she supposing that the manager's madness was dead forever. But it was only slumbering. Denemark again confessed his love and begged the girl to marry him. Miss McQuaid this time seemed genuinely horrified. She again refused him and again left his service. The matter seemed to rankle strangely in her heart. For a number of days she seemed restless and disturbed, then without a word of warning she announced that she was going to be a nun, and went out to the Ursuline convent.

Plants That Thrive Indoors.

Plants suitable for indoor window-gardens are: Geraniums; begonias, not including the Rex sections, as these are not adapted to house culture; oleander, plumbago, cacti, ficus, palm, aspidistra, lantana, fuchsia speciosa, anthurium, amaryllis, sword fern, Chinese primrose, primula obconica, calla, abutilon, anthericum, Swansonia, heliotrope, chrysanthemum and azalea. For vines, English ivy, hoya, passiflora, cobeia and jasmine. For hanging plants, othoana, saxifraga, money-musk and tradescantia. For bracket plants, fuchsia speciosa, sword fern, begonia guttata, and geranium. Madame Salzer will be found excellent, also the single petunia of the flower garden.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Smoking Rooms for Women.

So many Englishwomen are users of tobacco that some leading London hotels have been compelled to fit up smoking-rooms for fair devotees of the weed. It will be recalled that several of the women's clubs in London were recently very much disturbed over the question as to whether or not it was best for the interests of the organizations to have smoking-rooms for the members. In some of the clubs they were abolished, but in the majority they were retained.

The Old Fashioned Woman.

"When one judges truly what it is to be 'old-fashioned' in some of the modern 'progressive' ideas, it does not appear so bad," writes Edward W. Bok, discussing "On Being Old-Fashioned" in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It may be true that one who refuses to be so essentially 'modern' in all phases of life misses some things. But then these 'progressive' spirits seem to miss some things, too; they seem to miss in about everything they do, and incidentally

miss, as well, the true aim and essence of life. And there are often strong compensations in the attitude of the 'old-fashioned.' It brings fewer after-regrets; fewer pictures one wants to blot out. An indifference to healthy progress is injurious to any one. But when progress seeks to improve upon those elements in life which are God-ordained, the wisest of us are those who stand still or fall out of the ranks. There are some things in this world which even the wonderful genius of this century cannot improve upon. They were fashioned by a skill beyond our ken. And we would better let them alone. 'Forward,' commands the old proverb, but then it adds, 'but not too fast.' The cautious woman, the home-loving woman, the woman fond of her children, and with a belief in God, who gave them to her, the woman of pure heart and good purpose, the woman who loves and is beloved, need never be disturbed that she is called 'old-fashioned.' Perhaps she is. But it is no disgrace to be 'old-fashioned' in some things. She is truer to her womanhood by being so. And she is always in good company."

Garters for Brides.

The latest bridal garter is of white elastic. Running over the surface of the elastic is a delicate tracery in blue in the pattern of a tiny flower. Here



GARTER FOR A BRIDE.

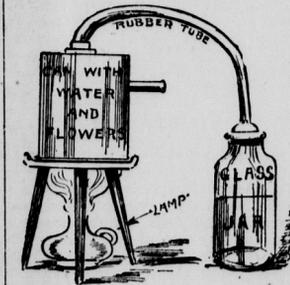
and there knots of very narrow white ribbon. Bordering the elastic is a ruffe of white lace of fine pattern. As elegant a little piece of lace as may be found can be placed upon the garter, for the bridal garter is to be put away as one of the mementoes of the day.

Believes in Women Angels.

Some preacher in New Jersey recently declared that he did not believe there were any women angels in heaven. His declaration has roused deep indignation in chivalrous manhood in many places, including Kentucky, of course. Judge Toney, of Louisville, has this to say: "No women angels in heaven! No women in heaven, when even the base earth is filled with them! Perish the thought! The man who made this assertion is a blind yorm, a distributor of Dead Sea fruit, a moral Klondike, who deserves to pass the rest of his life on the Dry Tortugas, 200 miles from the nearest petticoat. I tell you, if there are no lovely women angels floating in misty robes around the golden city, all the poetry, the beauty, the music are gone, lonely as a ball-room whence the girls have departed. If I had that New Jersey preacher here I would send him to jail for contempt."

Home Distillery.

If any woman wishes to save the cost of buying toilet waters she may save it by manufacturing them at home. A very simple chemical apparatus is necessary. It consists of a spirit lamp, over which a covered tin vessel fits. Into the top of this a rubber tube fits, which is connected at the other end with a jar. Put clear water



in the vessel and put a thick layer of the flowers on top. Light the spirit lamp and hang the vessel over it, but take care that the heat is very slow and gentle or the delicate bouquet of the flowers will be lost. Tube, stoppers, and all must fit perfectly tight. The vapor will pass through the tube and be condensed into liquid in the cold glass jar.

New England Women Farmers.

There is a colony of women in New England known as the Mary Wilkins farmers who have demonstrated their ability to conduct a farm in its every department as systematically and successfully as any of their male neighbors. The men and boys attached to the colony are engaged in labor in the near-by villages; the women and girls superintend and do all the work on the farms.

Up-to-Date Funeral.

A prominent woman of Harrisburg who passed to the great beyond a few days ago was buried in a truly up-to-date way. She had a trolley car funeral. In Harrisburg a trolley car has been built to the cemetery, and there are several electric cars appropriately draped in crape, so the woman was borne to her last resting place in the most approved manner.

There is only one sudden death among women to every eight among men.

Our Fruit in London.

California fruit is growing in popularity in London and the products of the orchards of this State seem to have a hold upon the people of the metropolis that bids fair to create fresh demand for it abroad.

A communication dated September 15th was received by Secretary Filcher of the State Board of Trade from J. Addison Smith, manager of the Anglo-Californian Estates Agency of London, in which was stated that the outlook for the growers regarding foreign markets was never better.

"The American boom has struck Europe," says Manager Smith, "but no part of the States seem so attractive to the Europeans as California. The recent sale of California fruit in London markets has been a revelation. Thursday's sales I attended and never witnessed more excitement and enthusiasm even in the Stock Exchange. Twenty-pound boxes of pears sold for from 10 to 18 shillings. The fruit was well packed and arrived in the pink of condition, not a single box being rejected. As far as I inspected I did not find to exceed six specked or spoiled pears. This, I believe, was a record sale in Covent Garden."

Another sale, it was stated, was to follow on the day of writing, and the fruit from California was the talk of the town. From the sale of Friday, Manager Smith thought, even greater results would be evidenced, as everything indicated an unprecedented demand.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass. (Established 1780.)

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar San Francisco Calif.

THE TWO GREAT STORES CONSOLIDATED

Selling Everything To Eat, Drink, Wear or Use In Your Homes At Lowest Prices

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Type That Talks

Three-fourths of the publications in the United States use our type.

Only complete stock of Printers' and Bookbinders' supplies on the coast, including all the latest and best productions.

Everything a printer wants.

Better values for less money than any other house.

Send for specimen book.

American Typefounders' Company,

405-407 Sansome St. San Francisco, Calif.

\$2000⁰⁰

in prizes to make twice as many people ask their grocers for Schilling's Best baking powder and tea.

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are safe.

Get Schilling's Best baking powder or tea at your grocers; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets \$2000.00; if several find it, \$2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates TO CLUBS.

We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.

SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method, that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, when weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 5,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 NAGARA ST., S. F. N. U. No. 801. New Series No. 44.

CHILDREN TEETHING. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the inflamed gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

THE ENTERPRISE.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at Baden, Cal., as
second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance \$2 00
Six Months, " 1 25
Three Months, " 65

Advertising rates furnished on applica-
tion.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Cor. Grand
and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San
Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

SENATOR MORGAN AND HAWAII.

Senator Morgan of Alabama has re-
turned from Hawaii a stronger annexa-
tionist than he was prior to his visit
to the islands. The Senator says he
was not able to find any real opposi-
tion to annexation among the people
of Hawaii, and such opposition as exists
among the natives he found to be due
to anxiety as to their future status in
case of annexation.

Two millions population is possible
with the islands under American con-
trol. Regarding the race question and
contract slave labor, which has been
the bugaboo-in-chief of the sugar trust
anti-annexationists, this ex-slave hold-
ing, ex-Confederate U.S. Senator from
Alabama, says:

"As to the race question, I believe
that the Kanaka will be absorbed with-
in a few years. As to the question of
Orientals, the Japanese can come to
this country, as he will, until the new
treaty goes into effect next year, while
the Chinese is kept out by the treaty of
annexation. Nothing more can be done.
Can it be believed by Americans that
a people which buried a million of
citizens rather than permit the institu-
tion of slavery to continue, would per-
mit the introduction of it in another
form now? No! The laws which take
care of such things in this country will
be found amply sufficient to care for
the question arising there."

With regard to the policy of annexa-
tion, we have noticed that even those
who are opposed to annexation are as
much opposed to foreign control of the
islands as are annexationists. These
people declare that Hawaiian indepen-
dence is practicable and preferable to
annexation of the islands to the
United States.

One thing is reasonably clear that so
long as the Hawaii Islands remain as
at present, a glittering and tempting
prize, the possession of which will de-
termine virtually the control of the
Pacific Ocean, just so long will there
be danger of collision between this and
certain foreign powers.

Annexation would not at present be
seriously opposed by either eastern or
European nations and would rid us of
the danger of future complications in
that regard.

IF YOU WANT IT, SIGN THE PETITION.

If you see something you want and
don't ask for it, you don't deserve it,
and it is reasonably certain you won't
get it.

The people of the United States need
and want postal savings banks and can
get them within twelve months by
asking Congress for them, provided
they prefer their request in no uncer-
tain terms.

In which connection we are moved
to remind our readers that a postal
savings bank petition lies on the coun-
ter of this office ready and awaiting
signatures.

Governor Budd's action in filling the
vacancy in the Board of Supervisors,
caused by the death of John J. Brown,
will be approved by the people of this
county without a dissenting voice.
The appointment of W. H. Brown, a
brother of the deceased supervisor, is a
recognition of the verdict of the people
at the polls, a choice which will be
justified and sustained by the sterling
character and fitness of the appointee
for the duties of the place for which
he has been named.

Judge Coffey has signed the decree
settling the final account of the exec-
utors of the late Mrs. Miranda W.
Lux and directing the distribution of
the property. Under this decree the
bequests made by Mrs. Lux are to be
paid and Jesse S. Potter will receive
about \$1,000,000. The fees of the
executors amount to over \$40,000, and
those of Attorneys Hayne and Spencer
to \$20,000.

What has become of the boulevard
movement? When and where is that
mass meeting for the consideration of
the boulevard question to be held?
Are our supervisors really in favor of

the boulevard, and if so, how much?
If anything is to be done, is it not
time to begin doing it? Who will
move in the matter?

With the death of Dana, the Sun has
suffered a total eclipse, and a star of
the first magnitude has disappeared
from the journalistic firmament.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

As Postmaster-General GARY seems
to have taken up the cause of postal
savings banks in earnest, the friends of
the system should be encouraged to
make a strong fight for it in the com-
ing session of Congress. The plans of
the Postmaster-General do not find favor
with the bankers' conventions, and the
financiers could not speak differently
of it if Mr. Gary had been the first
man in any country to mention the
scheme.

It is to be presumed that bankers
read and have an idea of how things
are conducted in other countries, but it
is difficult to believe it after seeing the
nature of the objections that they make
to the plan of postal savings banks.
The Postmaster-General is not urging
any untried schemes on the United
States. So far from this country being
in danger of taking the lead in
caring for the savings of its people, it
is behind almost all the civilized gov-
ernments of the world. Great Britain,
France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Hol-
land, Belgium, and many of the Brit-
ish colonies have conducted them with
success for many years, and they are
taken as a matter of course by the
bankers of those lands as a proper
function of government. It has been
suggested that the conditions are so
far different in this country that it is
not safe to judge by the experience of
other countries. Whatever force there
may be in this suggestion, it is certain
that we are not very different from the
people of Canada, and what has suc-
ceeded with them is likely to succeed
with us. Canada has conducted postal
savings banks for twenty-nine years,
and the success of those banks is no
more questioned than that of the Post-
office itself.

It is of the highest advantage to the
Government that its people should have
a safe place in which to preserve their
savings. Despite the many good banks
that are in existence, such a place has
not been assured by private enterprise.
The bank failures in San Francisco
alone have swallowed up many mil-
lions of the savings of the people, and
most of this money has been taken
from the pockets of the poor. The
failure of the People's Home Savings
Bank brought sore distress to twelve
thousand depositors, and reduced some
of them to the verge of starvation.
This failure was but one of hundreds
that have occurred in the United
States, and the distress that resulted
from the rashness or mismanagement
revealed in them but a small part of
the damage that they have done.
Failures of this kind have a bad effect
on saving, and lead to the increase of
the dependent classes when misfortune
or accident, dull times or old age pre-
vent men from earning their support.

A postal savings bank system that
would enable any person to deposit a
few hundred dollars with the absolute
assurance that he could get it again in
case of need would do much to
strengthen the nation by encouraging
habits of thrift and lessening the de-
mand on charity.—S. F. Examiner.

DANGER IN DELAY.

The United States Government has
been very slow in taking advantage of
its rights under treaty to construct and
maintain the Nicaragua Canal, and un-
less some forward movement is soon
made we may have to wait thirty years
longer. There is a powerful English
and French syndicate at work in try-
ing to revive the old Panama Canal
scheme, which will use all manner of
means to prevent the completion of the
one we need through Nicaragua. It is
certain that negotiations have been at-
tempted to accomplish this end. It is
even claimed that a contract has al-
ready been entered into between the
government of Nicaragua and an Eng-
lish steamship company which, if per-
mitted to stand, will prove a serious
matter. By the terms of this alleged
contract, this English company is
given the exclusive right for thirty
years to navigate the Silco Lagoon,
and also for the same period the ex-
clusive right to construct and operate
tramways and railroads along the
banks of the San Juan River. Further,
the Nicaraguan government binds it-
self not to grant subsidies to any other
steamship line navigating Lake Nicara-
gua.—Argus, Petaluma.

The Popocratic captains are begin-
ning to revive their drooping spirits.
Wheat has taken a little fall, and they
are anxiously watching the market. If
wheat would only go down to fifty
cents a bushel again, they feel that
they could shake their fingers in the
farmers' faces with great effect. Last
year a bushel of wheat, and an ounce
of silver were equal in value, but
this year the wheat is worth just
double the silver, and for some reason
the Popocrat don't stand in with the
farmers as well as they did last year.—
Exchange.

The Democratic New York Journal
says that "gold is on its way to New
York and the tide of domestic manu-
facturing interests rises higher each
day. The railroads are blocked up
with the crush of business all along
the line."—Exchange.

A new food for dairy cattle has
made its appearance in this section. It

is the beet-pulp or refuse from the
beet-sugar factories. S. G. Goodhue
has received a shipment from the fac-
tory in Alameda county and says cat-
tle are very fond of it. Its chief vir-
tue is said to lie in the fact that it is
a cheap food, for it may be had in any
quantity at the factory free of cost,
the only expense being for freight and
handling.—Leader, San Mateo.

California is fast becoming the Ely-
sium of murderers. If you want news-
paper notoriety, comfortable quarters
without labor, flowers and delicacies
galore, and the fond protection of the
Federal Courts, just come to California
and commit murder and you will get
them all. The more heinous and cruel
your murder, the greater the object of
tender solicitude will you become.—
Democrat, San Jose.

BARNATO IN THE COMMUNE.

How the Diamond King Saved the Bank
of France.

A writer of stories about Barney
Barnato says, in the Philadelphia Bul-
letin, that there is a circumstantially
definite account of his presence in Paris
during the commune of 1871. In the
utter break up of all social fabric he
found his capacities of a paying order.
For there is little doubt that his was
the craft that enabled the shrewd
communards to realize the money need-
ed to supply the sinews of war.

One day, during the gloom and stress
of the government siege, the president
of the Bank of France was confronted
by an unkempt mob. The demand was
explicit. They wanted all the gold in
the bank's vaults. The spokesman
flourished a bloody saber and the mob
accentuated the demand by all sorts of
ferocious threats. It was in the height
of this melee that a man who had been
counseling the financial deputy of the
commune rode up, adorned by a red sash
and other insignia of the terrorists. He
made his way through the vociferous
throng and handed the governor of the
bank a large envelope. While the official
was reading it the besashed emissary
turned to the clamoring nomads and, in
a tongue unknown to the officials and
probably to many of the mob, addressed
them a few sentences. A singular event
followed. A dozen of the ringleaders
at once began haranguing the rioters. In
a few minutes every one of them with-
drew. The besashed personage remained
in consultation with the governor and
when it was ended withdrew. An hour
later six covered wagons came to the
bank and were laden with bags such as
the bank always makes use of in trans-
porting specie.

When Barnato appeared as the dia-
mond king in South Africa, a score of
the communards, who had fled from
France, were in exile in the region
where Barnato had cornered the mines.
One day in the plenitude of his afflu-
ence he was waylaid, riding in the
Rand, by a company of miners. One of
them, by a few words, succeeded in
gaining his private ear. This man was
known as the most ferocious of the blood-
thirsty gang who had taken part in the
killing of the hostages in La Roquette.
He recognized Barnato as the emissary
sent by the commune to the Bank of
France, and the knowledge enabled him
to get in on the ground floor of the dia-
mond deal. The tale goes on to tell that
Barnato, who figured as Felix Barnette,
had fallen desperately in love with a
figure in the Folies Bergeres just as
the war of 1870 broke out; that he had
lingered in Paris, became a member of
one of the "Red" societies, exploited
the ardent patriotism of his coworkers
and succeeded in getting several mil-
lions of the cash he had forced from the
Bank of France. The tale, whether
true or not, is by no means so improb-
able as the actual facts known in the
man's mastery of the African diamond
yields, for to do that he was forced to
put himself against such schemers as
Cecil Rhodes and to contend with
the "dour" shiftness of the Boers, and
particularly with that astute old fox
Uncle Kruger.

ARMY LIFE.

Its Social Informality Constitutes One of
Its Great Charms.

"Army life is informal to a degree,"
said Mrs. Custer, during a recent inter-
view. "The custom of using cards when
calling is only of very recent date
among officers' wives. When I lived in
garrison, we should never have dreamed
of such a thing. It is only at a few of
the larger posts, near the cities, where
there is anything like the formality of
civil life. The people in a garrison are
like one great family. Nothing that
deeply concerns any member is a matter
of indifference to the others, and the
spirit of good fellowship is universal.
In time of sickness the friendly help-
fulness of the women for each other is
shown strongly. Many a time I have
known a number of women to detail
themselves, in regular military fashion,
to duty in the house of sickness at cer-
tain hours, relieving one another
through the day and night with abso-
lute precision, so that the sick person
should never be left without an attend-
ant."

"With all this close intimacy there
is surprisingly little friction or ill feel-
ing. There are, of course, at every post
a few people who are disagreeable or
hard to get along with, but they cause
no more trouble in general than they
do in their own households. They be-
long, we feel, to our army family, and
their shortcomings must be overlooked
just as we should overlook the faults of
a husband or brother or sister. No dis-
tinctions between rich and poor are
ever observed. There is occasionally a
question about calling upon new ar-
rivals, but it is solely on account of
reputation and honor. If there has been
anything discreditable to the good
name of an officer or his wife, the cir-
cumstances must be investigated before
other families of the post will call."
—Philadelphia Times.

Scotty's Reckless Generosity.

On his first visit to Aberdeen an Eng-
lish commercial traveler, having receiv-
ed some marks of kindness from one of
its inhabitants, exclaimed in an offhand
way on his departure:

"If at any time you or any of your
people come up to London, don't put up
at a hotel, but come to us."

"Oh, thank ye!" replied the Scot la-
conically, and away the southern went.
Six months passed, and the English-
man had long forgotten the incident,
when, to his surprise, he received one
morning the following note:

MY DEAR FRIEND—As myself, my wife and
four children are coming up to London for a
fortnight, we will be glad to avail ourselves
of your kind invitation.

Facing the situation with unquestio-
nable courage, the southerner put him-
self to unutterable inconvenience to ac-
commodate his guests. He took them
everywhere, paid for everything, and
at the end of the stipulated time they
announced their departure. The host ac-
companied them to the station and in
the fullness of his gratitude at the ex-
odus invited the father to have a part-
ing drink.

"Come along, old fellow. What is it
to be—whisky and soda, as usual? Two
Scotches and soda, please, miss."

"Na, na!" replied the Scot solemnly.
"Nane o' that. Ye've been vera guid to
me and mine durin the last fortnicht—
hae ta'en us everywhere and paid for
everything. Na, na; we'll ha a toss
for the last."—London Answers.

The elephant is the chief beast of bur-
den in Siam and Afghanistan. An "ele-
phant load" is estimated at two tons.

The oldest building in Chicago is the
Green Tree tavern, in Milwaukee ave-
nue, and it is only 63 years old.

SMITHS' CASH STORE

Market-St. Ferry, San Francisco, Cal.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Child's Picture Books, bound, 5c to 25c
Bound Books, for family library, 15c, 20c, 25c
Dolls, for little folks, 10c, 15c, 25c
Dolls, for little misses, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50
Games, more than ever before, 10c to \$5.00
Christmas and Thanksgiving goodies
for the table, everything for the Christ-
mas tree, everything for father, mother,
sister and brother. Send for our list.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat
from the great Abattoir at
South San Francisco, San
Mateo County.

THE . COURT.

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

VENUS OIL CO.

DEALERS IN THE BEST

Eastern Coal Oil

AND

Gasoline.

Coal Oil and Gasoline at
Lowest Market Prices.

Leave Orders at

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SAN BRUNO AVENUE.

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.

San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery

ALL KINDS OF BREAD AND FANCY CAKES
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

Proprietor of Buchman's Hotel.

New Building. New Furniture. Wheelmen's Headquarters.
BEST 25-CENT MEALS SERVED.

B Street, next to Bridge, San Mateo, Cal.
E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

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AND

INSURANCE

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FOR THE

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... AGENT ...

HAMBURG-BREMEN AND

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

House Broker.

... NOTARY PUBLIC ...

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

The town is growing. New goods at the People's Store. Several new families added to our population the past week.

Mr. Guerro has rented a flat in Hansbrough Block for his family. Mr. Hirschfeld of the Provident B. & L. Association was in town Tuesday.

Don't forget that Taylor handles hay, grain, coal and wood, cheap for cash. Billy Wagner and his partner, Mr. Thrall, are repainting the Linden House.

Mr. Gaerdes is preparing to put an addition to his building on Baden avenue.

Thursday mornings rain laid the dust and is a forerunner of the approaching wet season.

Mr. Herdel has rented a flat in the Hansbrough block and will remove his family here on Monday.

Supervisor Tilton is making good use of this fine weather to push the road work in this district.

Peter Gillogley, postmaster at Tobin, in San Pedro Valley, paid our town a visit on Wednesday.

Don't forget the grand ball, concert and banquet of the Journeymen Butchers next Saturday evening.

Mr. W. J. McCuen is putting up a new barn and building an addition to his residence on Grand Avenue.

The Maggs residence is being renovated and put in shape for the new tenants, who will soon occupy it.

Business continues very lively at the packing house and stock yards, and the large force is kept busy early and late.

Miss Lena Kneese will take her departure for Etina Springs soon for an indefinite stay for the benefit of her health.

The annual census of our town will be taken next week, and we anticipate a showing of quite a large increase of population.

Mrs. George W. Lee, the sister of Mr. J. A. Flood, returned from a visit to her ranch very sick, the result of an accident.

George H. Chapman, secretary of the Land and Improvement Company, was in town on Tuesday upon business for the company.

The Rev. George Wallace will hold services at Grace Church Sunday (tomorrow), at 4 o'clock p. m. Sunday-school at 3:30 p. m.

The explosion at the California Fuse Works, near Colma, on the 18th inst., did not make a very loud report, as it was not heard in this place.

Miss Vera Sutherland celebrated her eighth birthday on Thursday, the 21st inst., and was the happy recipient of a piano as a birthday present.

Mr. John Olive of Contra Costa county, father of Mrs. G. Y. Moraga, was kicked by a vicious horse on Sunday, and died on Monday morning.

If you want insurance upon your life or property, apply to E. E. Cunningham, at the Postoffice building, who is agent for first-class companies only.

Mrs. Prof. Muller of San Francisco, and her son, Mr. Emil Ruhl of the Emporium, spent Sunday in our town as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

Born.]—In Elmhurst, Alameda county, to the wife of Thomas Preat, a son, weighing 15 pounds. Both mother and son are in good health. The father was an old resident of our town, and on last March departed for Spokane, Washington, where he became the owner of the Idaho meat market one of the largest meat markets in the town. Our town people wish him success in his undertaking.

W. Z. Price of Redwood City returned home from Alaska on Thursday last. Mr. Price, in company with J. J. Bullock and others, started out hoping and intending to reach the Klondike this season. The party were able to go as far as Crater lake, where they will camp and winter and proceed in the spring to their destination. Mr. Price very sensibly concluded to pass his winter here rather than under the Arctic circle and make a fresh start in April.

IN MEMORIAM.

This community has been visited once more by death's dark messenger. A family circle has been broken and the place of a wife and mother is vacant. The relentless spirit of the scythe and glass has passed within the portals of another home, and it is desolate.

Departed this life, at her home, in this town, on October 16, 1897, after a protracted illness, at the age of 34 years, Amelia, beloved wife of George Kneese, mother of Lena, Henry and George Kneese, and daughter of Mrs. M. Kuhl. Mrs. Kneese's fatal illness began with a cold, which developed into lung trouble and terminated in consumption and death. Prior to her last sickness, her health had been always exceptionally good. She was well known in this community, where she had lived the past five years, and was universally respected and beloved.

She was a good woman, a fond wife and a devoted mother. In her last sickness she was patient and brave, and when her time had come to go, she did not fear death's dark river. Her last words were breathed in counsel and advice to her dear children and farewell to her beloved husband and mother.

She was conscious to the end, and her gentle spirit passed peacefully from life to immortality. The funeral took place from the family residence on Monday, October 18, and was one of the largest our little town has ever witnessed. The casket was buried beneath a

mass of delicate, lovely, fragrant white flowers, and a long procession of sorrowing neighbors and friends joined the sorely bereaved family in their last tribute of respect to the memory of the wife, mother and daughter, and followed the body to its last resting-place in that beautiful "God's Acre," known as "Cypress Lawn Cemetery."

THE COLMA DISASTER.

On Monday, at about 5:30 p. m., an explosion, followed by fire, occurred at the California Fuse Factory, near Colma, resulting in the total destruction of the principal building and machinery, the death of one of the employees, Miss Mary Beck, and in injuries more or less serious to a majority of those within the building at the time of the disaster. The story of this wreck and loss of life is a repetition of many others of the kind—a stray spark, loose powder, an explosion, a crash, a collapse, death and destruction. In this instance the superintendent was engaged in repairing an electric light on the main floor of the factory near a stock of powder cans. When he removed the globe which protected the incandescent wire the burning wire dropped to the floor and ignited some loose grains of powder on the boards, there was a flash, followed by flames, an alarm of fire, a rush for the doors, but before there was time to think, much less to escape, there was an explosion, a collapse of floors and walls, and general wreck and ruin. Many of the employees were by the force of the explosion hurled outside the building.

There were employed in the building at the time eleven girls, three white men and nine Chinese.

Of the eleven girls, one is dead and seven more or less injured. One of the white men had his left leg broken and another was severely burned, and three of the Chinese suffered severely from burns about the face and hands. Miss Mary Beck, who lost her life, was struck by falling timbers and buried in the burning wreck. The life of Norah Murphy, another girl employe, would have been lost but for the courage and coolness of her friend and fellow-workwoman, Miss Mamie Amsler, who faced death three times amid flames and falling timbers, to rescue her friend. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

BALL AND BANQUET.

A grand musical and social concert, ball and banquet will be given under the auspices of Lodge San Mateo No. 7, J. B. P. & B. Association, on next Saturday evening, at Hansbrough Hall, for the benefit of the widow and orphan fund of the lodge. The music will be under the direction of Prof. C. Shuquist; with Miss Orisa K. Green, pianist; Mr. Ed. Hinrichs, cornet soloist; C. Shuquist, violin soloist; Miss Sarah Bernhardt, lately from the Conservatory of Berlin, will give selections from Les Huguenots, Tannhauser, Carmen and the latest songs. Ice-cream and soda stands at the hall. Banquet at the Armour Hotel.

PRESS NOTES.

ANOTHER RICH OIL STRIKE.

There was joy in town and at Purissima last Friday when it leaked out that an immense strike was made at the Purissima wells belonging to the Pacific Coast Oil Company. From reports it is said that an immense volume of oil was struck at the Taylor place. No news of the strike could be obtained from the oil men, but from outsiders located near there it was learned that such a strike was really made and that the company at once proceeded to shut off the flow and to drop lower in the well to seek for a larger flow. There is a report going around that the hotel project at the Skelly ranch is a blind of the Oil Company to secure that land to there establish an oil refinery. As the matter now stands, it is impracticable for them to market the oil now at hand unless they do either one thing or the other. Either they must build a pipe line over the mountain and under the bay to pipe to their refinery at Alameda, or to lay plans for the erection of a refinery here. The land at the Skelly ranch is most suitable for such an enterprise, as it is in the neighborhood of a promising section of oil land there, and also that the steamers can land at the wharf there at all times of the year and they can ship into San Francisco cheaper from there than from any other point in California. The Company would then build a short pipe line from Purissima to the refinery and pump the oil instead of barreling it or tanking it.

It only takes a moment's consideration for any one to see that the oil industry here is bound to become one of our greatest industries in the near future, especially from the investments being made by the oil men in and around this section. It is being commented on, too from the outside as the following letter from Mr. Street will show: "Boring for oil has been proceeding along the coast for several years, but it has been conducted by heavy corporations, whose interest appears to lie in suppressing information as to their success. At Purissima, a well-known sporting station, four miles south of the town of Halfmoon Bay, the Pacific Coast Oil Co. has sunk two wells and is at work upon a third one. One of the wells is down 900 feet and is being lowered to something like 1500 feet. It is claimed that only a small quantity of oil has been encountered, but that hope is rested in the possibilities of greater depth. Nevertheless, the company is proceeding with a great number of permanent improvements on its property in the way of building for its employes, excellent business headquarters, etc., in a manner which would appear unjust-

ifiable were there not better results already secured than the company has admitted.

"At San Gregorio, at Harjes, and at other points along the same coast, oil has been found both by this company and by the Union Oil Co., whose big refining works are located near Rodeo. A dozen or more oil derricks now tower above the landscape throughout the entire strip from Halfmoon to Pescadero. A well-known oil expert, who is largely responsible for the first access of interest to these fields predicts that within five years there will be over a thousand wells in operation."—Coast Advocate.

The Tame Fox.

Southey's story is of a tame fox at Bridgewater, which had been brought up from a cub to run in the wheel as a turnspit. One day, however, his vagabond instincts proved too much for him, and he determined to take a holiday. The feshpots of his Egypt were as dust and ashes to his palate compared with the chickens of his own selection. Unfortunately he chose the hunting season for his excursion, and soon came in contact with his hereditary persecutors. He evidently determined to give them a good run, for he took them twice through a stream called the Parrot, after a grand circumbendibus, which involved a chase of nearly 30 miles. He made his way back with hounds in full cry, and re-entering the kitchen resumed operations in the wheel with as much unconcern as though he had never left it. The fat cook, with whom he was a great favorite, succeeded in beating the hounds off until the arrival of the huntsman, who humanely assisted in saving a life which, if sagacity and ingenuity be virtues, well deserved to be spared.—New Illustrated Magazine.

She Was Prepared.

A certain minister always felt it to be his duty to give each young couple a little serious advice before he performed the marriage ceremony, and for this purpose he usually took them aside, one at a time, and talked very soberly to each of them regarding the great importance of the step they were to take and the new responsibilities they were to assume. One day he talked in his most earnest manner for several minutes to a young woman who had come to be married to a bright looking young man.

"And now," he said in closing, "I hope you will fully realize the extreme importance of the step you are taking and that you are prepared for it." "Prepared!" she said innocently. "Well, if I ain't prepared I don't know who is. I've got 4 common quilts and 2 nice ones and 4 brand new feather beds, 10 sheets and 12 pairs of pillow slips, 4 all linen tablecloths, a dozen spoons and a good six quart teakettle. If I ain't prepared, no girl in this country ever was."—Dundee Times.

Mother Goose.

The most popular children's book ever written was "Mother Goose's Melodies." Mrs. Goose, or "Mother Goose," as she was familiarly called, was the mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, a Boston printer, early in the last century. When his first child was born, his mother-in-law devoted all her attention to the baby, and it is said, greatly annoyed Fleet by her persistent and not particularly musical chanting of the old English ditties she had heard in her childhood. The idea occurred to Fleet of writing down these songs and publishing them in book form. The oldest extant copy bears the date of 1719. The price marked on the title page was "two coppers." This account of the origin of "Mother Goose" is discredited by some critics, who declare that in 1697 Perrault published "Contes de ma Mere l'Oye," or "Stories of Mother Goose." The name "Mother Goose" was familiar in French folklore, being used by writers of this literature over a century before the time of Perrault.

The Black Maria.

In Boston's early days a negress named Maria Lee kept a sailors' boarding house near the water front. She was a woman of gigantic size and prodigious strength and was of great assistance to the authorities in keeping the peace. When an unusually troublesome fellow was on the way to the lockup, Black Maria, as Maria Lee was called, would come to the assistance of the policeman, and her services were in such requisition for this purpose that her name was associated with almost every arrest made.

Black Maria often carried a prisoner to the lockup on her shoulder, and when the prison van was instituted for the purpose of carrying prisoners it naturally enough was styled the Black Maria.—Journal of Education.

A Mathematical Wonder.

Jedediah Buxton was the greatest prodigy of mathematics that ever appeared in England. His education was very limited, and he had never been taught arithmetic or indeed any branch of mathematics, so that his abilities in this respect were peculiarly natural. He would walk over a piece of land and tell with exactness how many acres and square rods were contained in it. His memory was so great that while resolving a question he could leave off and resume the occupation again the next morning or at a week, a month or several months later and proceed regularly till it was completed.

Fakirs.

Fakirs is the name given to a celebrated class of fanatics found in many parts of the east, but more particularly in India. Some of them will make a vow to continue all their lives in one posture and adhere to it strictly. Others never lie down, but remain in a standing position all their lives, upheld only by sticks or ropes under the armpits. They pretend to have subdued every passion of mortality.

MISS-MISS SPARED.

HE CAPTURED THE GRIZZLY JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME.

How the Hudson Bay Tribes Dispose of the Old and Indigent Members—This Old Warrior Sought Another Death and Got a New Lease in Life.

"There is but one beast that the Indians are really afraid of," said Egerton Young, the Baptist minister who recently returned from a long sojourn among the Hudson bay tribes, where he was the pioneer missionary. "That is the grizzly bear, the tiger of North America. Only once have I heard of a grizzly being captured alive, and in that case the feat saved the life of a famous old warrior.

"Among many of the Hudson bay tribes it is the custom for the able-bodied to put to death the old men and women who are no longer able to do their share of the work. The old women are simply knocked on the head without ceremony. The process of getting rid of an old man is more elaborate. The Indians do not think it well to stain their hands with the blood of one who was once a warrior. So they delegate the task to their hereditary enemies, the wolves, to which they render all assistance in their power.

"When it has been decided at a solemn powwow that any particular old man is to die, instructions are given to a number of young men to take measures to get rid of him immediately. Among the executioners are always the sons of the condemned man. The day after sentence has been passed these executioners call on the veteran, attack him with stones and spears and drive him into the wilderness. There they leave him to his fate. A few days later they return and collect a few well gnawed bones, which they bring back with fitting ceremonies.

"Among all the warriors belonging to a tribe with which I made a long sojourn, none had a more glorious record than Miss-Miss. But Miss-Miss was getting old. His eyes were dim, his hands were slow, and rarely did he bring home a fat buck. Furthermore, food was scarce, and Miss-Miss retained an excellent appetite. One morning Miss-Miss got orders to be prepared to receive the next day a delegation of young braves led by his two stalwart sons.

"But Miss-Miss, though he had assisted in many such ceremonies in his day, had not yet come to consider himself old and useless. He was very angry. Just as Miss-Miss had done reviling the ingratitude of the young a boy rushed in to say that a huge grizzly was feeding a short distance from the camp. Here was the veteran's chance. All the braves were away at the hunt. Children and squaws and Miss-Miss were the sole occupants of the camp. He knew that to face a grizzly single handed was certain death, but it was the death of a man. So Miss-Miss armed himself with his spear and tomahawk and went forth to seek the bear.

"He had not far to go. Within a few hundred yards of the camp he espied the largest and leanest bear he had seen for years, making a scanty meal of dried roots. Crawling up as close as he could, he hurled his spear. The weapon struck the bear in the flank. As he had calculated, the wound had no further effect than to infuriate the brute and turn its attention upon him. Miss-Miss took his stand with his back to a tree, grasped his little tomahawk firmly and awaited death.

"Now, had it been an ordinary little black bear the peril of Miss-Miss would have been small. A black bear would have risen on its hind legs when it came to close quarters, and leaving its chest quite unprotected, tried to insert its paws between the man and the tree in order to hug him to death. All Miss-Miss would have had to do would have been to wait until it came within arm's length and plunge his hunting knife into its chest. One thrust would have been sufficient. But a grizzly is different. It strikes with its mighty claws. Miss-Miss awaited the onset. When the bear came to close quarters, it rose on its hind legs and made a mighty, sweeping blow at his body. Setting his teeth, Miss-Miss struck at its head with his tomahawk. The weapon was dashed from his grasp and he was hurled to the ground, but, much to his surprise, uninjured. Instead of the sharp claws in his side he had felt a mighty buffet as if from a huge boxing glove. Miss-Miss scrambled to his feet. The next glance explained matters. Like himself, the bear was a veteran. It had lost its claws long since. Miss-Miss dodged round and round his tree and from one tree to another. The bear, whose sight was dim with age, aimed blow after blow, with no other effect than that of bruising its paws against the trunks. The fight went on, and Miss-Miss' strength was giving way, when through an opening in the forest he espied the blaze of the campfires close at hand. The bear saw it, too, and with a grunt of disgust and disappointment turned round and trotted back into the depths of the forest to resume its meal.

"Miss-Miss hastened back to the camp and called the oldest of the boys together. "Take your lassoes," he cried, "and we will capture a grizzly alive." So out they went. When the party arrived within range, Miss-Miss whistled. The bear raised its head and the boys cast their lassoes. One noose fell over the brute's neck.

"When the braves returned in the evening, prepared to chase Miss-Miss into the wilderness, they found a huge, roaring grizzly tethered in the middle of the camp. No one of the tribe ever had done such a deed. They concluded the Great Spirit had willed that Miss-Miss should live, and Miss-Miss is alive today and in high honor with the tribe."—New York Sun.

Counting all classes of reserves, Germany can in 24 hours raise an army of 4,000,000 disciplined men.

SOME ROYAL DOGS.

Nearly All the Sovereigns of Europe Are Fond of Canine Pets.

Nearly every one of the sovereigns of Europe, it appears, has one or more pet dogs. The collies of Queen Victoria, the fox terriers of Princess Beatrice, with Jock as prime favorite, are known at least by hearsay to everybody.

The emperor of Russia is also a great lover of dogs. A London paper reports that he is always accompanied in his walks by a couple of fine Danish hounds, whose strength and vigilance their master considers his best safeguard. The grave czar is often seen playing with these monster pets. He himself has taught them their tricks, and they are nearly always about him.

The king of Greece shares the czar's taste for the Danish hounds, which are as intelligent as they are strong, and which, with hardly a bark to announce their intentions, will fly at the throat of any one whom their master may point out to them in case of need. When the empress of Austria goes on her long walks or rides, several pet dogs always accompany her. But perhaps the most widely known of all the "royal dogs" of the present day is Black, the pet dog of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

Black is a sportsman's dog, of no very aristocratic breed. Indeed, if the truth must be told, he is a member of the race of mongrels which the fishermen in the south of France take out to sea, employing them to recapture any wily fish that may fall through the meshes of their nets or slip suddenly back into its element after it has been once landed on board the barge. Black is still rejoicing in the days of his youth, but his record, not only as a common fisherman but as a "fisher of men," is already great, for he has saved no fewer than six persons from a watery grave.

Some three or four years ago the Grand Duke Alexis was staying at Biarritz. One stormy night he went out on the cliff to get a view of the angry sea. A boat was just being wrecked below, and he saw a dog dashing with angry growls and barks into the water and bringing to land, one by one, three drowning men, while the crowd cheered the brave mongrel to the echo. The grand duke approached to caress the dog, and the animal's master then offered Black to him, refusing to accept any payment.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CURIOUS INSECT.

A Butterfly That Enjoys Only Five Hours of Life.

It is in August that the naturalists observe the marvelous insect which is born, reproduces and dies in the period of a single night, on the banks of the Marne, of the Seine, and of the Rhine. It is the ephemere of which Strammadam has written and which is spoken of in Aristotle.

The life of this insect does not last beyond four or five hours. It dies toward 11 o'clock in the evening, after taking the form of a butterfly about six hours after midday. It is true, however, that before taking this form it has lived three years in that of a worm, which keeps always near the border of water in the holes which it makes in the mud.

The change of this worm in the water to an ephemere which flies is so sudden that one has not the time to see it. If one takes the worm in the water, the hand cannot be taken away before the change is made unless by pressing the worm slightly in the region of the chest. By this means it can be taken from the water before the change takes place.

The ephemere, after leaving the water, seeks a place where it can divest itself of a fine membrane or veil, which entirely covers it. This second change takes place in the air.

The ephemere assists itself with the point of its little nails as firmly as it can. It makes a movement similar to that of a shiver, then the skin on the middle of the back breaks apart, the wings slip out of their sheath, as we sometimes take off our gloves by turning them inside out. After this stripping the ephemere begins to fly. Sometimes it holds itself straight up on the surface of the water on the end of its tail, flapping its wings one against the other. It takes no nourishment in the five or six hours which are the limit of its life. It seems to have been formed but to multiply, for it does not leave its state of a worm until it is ready to deposit its eggs, and it dies as soon as they are deposited.

In three days' time one sees appear and die all species of ephemeres. They last sometimes until the fifth day, for the reason that some malady has affected some of them and prevents them from changing at the same time as the others.—Exchange.

Gold and Silver Gospels.

"The Gold and Silver Gospels" is the name of a very peculiar book now preserved in the Upsala library in Sweden. It is printed with metal type, on violet colored vellum, the letters being silver and the initials gold. When it was printed, by whom or what were the methods employed, are questions which have great interest for the curious, but have never been answered.

Maids and Widows.

By the old Saxon law a maiden and a widow were of different value. The latter could be bought for one-half the sum which the guardian of the maid was entitled to demand. A man, therefore, who could not afford to buy a maiden might, perhaps, be able to purchase a widow.

The herd of European bison protected by the czars of Russia in the forest of Bjelowski, Lithuania, numbered 1,900 in 1856, but is now reduced to 500 and shows no sign of increase. The dwindling of the herd is ascribed to inbreeding, due to the confined area of the reservation.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market in good shape and prices are strong, while in some cases 1/2 higher.

Sheep—Desirable sheep of all kinds are in demand at steady prices. Hogs—Desirable hard fed hogs are plentiful and prices are easier.

Provisions are in good demand at lower prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 1/2 less 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No 1 Steers 7@7 1/2; No. 2 Steers 6@6 1/2; No. 1 Cows and Heifers 5 1/2@6; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 4@4 1/2.

Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 130 lbs and over, 3 1/2@4; under 130 lbs 3 1/4@3 3/4; rough heavy hogs, 3 1/4@3 1/2.

Sheep—Desirable Wethers, unshorn, dressing 50 lbs and under, 3 1/2@3 3/4; Ewes, 3@3 1/4; shorn 1/2 to 3/4 less.

Spring Lambs—3/4@3 3/4; gross, weighed alive.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4@4 1/2; over 250 lbs 3 1/4@3 3/4.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality steers, 6@6 1/2; second quality, 5 1/2@6; First quality cows and heifers, 5 1/2@5 3/4; second quality, 4 1/2@5; third quality, 3 1/2@4.

Veal—Large, 3 1/4@3 1/2; small, 7@8c.

Mutton—Wethers, 6-6 1/2; ewes, 5 1/2@6c; Sucking lambs, 6 1/2@7 1/2c.

Dressed Hogs—5@6c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 8 1/2@10; picnic hams, 7c; Atlanta ham, 7 1/2c; New York shoulder, 7 1/2c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 12c; light S. C. bacon, 11 1/2c; med. bacon, clear, 8 1/2c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 9c; clear light, bacon, 9 1/2c; clear ex. light bacon, 10 1/2c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl. \$10 00; do. h-bbl. \$5 25; Extra Mess, bbl. \$8 50; do. h-bbl. \$4 75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 8c; do. light, 8 1/2c; do. Bellies, 8 1/2@8 3/4c; Extra Cans, bbl. \$17 00; h-bbl. \$8 75; Soused Pigs' Feet, h-bbl. \$4 35; do. kits, \$1 45.

Lard—Prices are 1/2 lb: Tes. 3/4-cans, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c. Compound 5 1/2c, 5c, 3 1/2c, 5 1/2c, 5 1/2c, 5 1/2c. Cal. pure 6 1/2c, 6 1/2c, 6 1/2c, 7 1/2c.

In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1 00; 1s \$1 10; Roast Beef, 2s \$1 00; 1s, \$1 10.

Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

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THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'NOTE.

Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. \$1.00 Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts.

THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS.

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Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor

TENDERNESS.

Not unto every heart is God's good gift. Of simple tenderness allowed; we meet With love in many fashions when we lift First to our lips life's waters, bitter-sweet.

WITHOUT DUE AUTHORITY.

He stood at the street corner, looking drearily into the growing fog. A minute or two before he had been standing behind the railings in the park, absorbed in an effort, altogether unavailing, to save the souls of his fellow citizens in this metropolis of evils.

sadly. "Sometimes I—almost wish my profession allowed me to think so, too, doctor. But it doesn't." "Hang your profession!" jerked out Jeff. "You're not a parson?"

So the preacher thought as he sat down in the arm chair—black horse-hair covered, and deficient in the matter of springs—and glanced round the room at the well-worn books, at the oil-stove, which smelled abominably, at the cupboard where the skeleton clattered its empty jaws among dry crusts and ancient cheese.

"Yes—where—to the south of France? My dear doctor, that's not for me—at least not now. Once"—he stopped, and his eyes grew dreamy. "Not now," he said again.

room. The darkness was whirling round him now and he fell on his knees beside the bed. Jeff, coming in late that night to tell him of his success, found him there kneeling beneath the nail where the crucifix had hung.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS. Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance. REPENTANCE begins at the cross. Idleness is danger seed.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN. A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS. Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

PRETTY NEW BODICES

LATE IDEAS IN FANCY WAISTS FOR FALL WEAR.

Decollete Waists Distinctly Out of Fashion, Being Succeeded by a More Modest Hair Should Be Specially Dressed for Evening Occasions.

The Dictates of Fashion. New York correspondence.



ANDSOMER than ever is the new crop of fancy waists, and for a wonder they seem really new. The yoke and the blouse effect are especial features, and in many of the prettiest waists both yoke and blouse appear. Frills, to which the summer has accustomed us without making us weary, are to be added to other elaborations, and a look at some of the newer bodices makes a woman wonder how ever she contented herself with any waist not made of several materials, and not cut up into all sorts of mathematical designs by the arrangement of the decoration. Yet there is an artistic discretion shown which keeps these new bodices pretty and becoming instead of merely freakish. One dainty waist that was particularly attractive because so easily copied at home was a real blouse; that is, it went on over the head, which was made possible by the depth of the yoke. The blouse was pale-blue silk and laid over it was gray lace, while a couple of accordion-pleated gray chiffon frills passed about the body, matching epaulettes of the same design at the shoulders. The gray chiffon yoke gath-



WITH CUT-OUTS SMALL BUT FANCIFULLY SHAPED.

ered into black ribbon at the neck, the blouse disappeared at the waist under a black waist ribbon, and the skirt was gray silk lined with blue. The entire effect was as pretty and as new as possible, of which the initial picture here is proof.

This year's evening waists are very attractive for their novelty, and such as are pictured here are not to be criticized for immodesty. Long sleeves are a feature with moderately low-necked dresses, and extreme low neck is voted admissible only for the most formal occasions. Just a little cut-out at the throat is what is right, and almost any woman can stand that, though if she really cannot she can fill in with a little gauze or chiffon that will veil without hiding the neck. What is prettier than a dainty bodice-blouse of pleated liberty silk made in a half-surplice fashion that bares only one side of the throat in a fascinating way? Such was the left-hand model in the next picture. Then, too, the first row



THREE WAYS OF MAKING SKIRT AND BODICE.

of insertion on the high side showed the pretty pink flesh through. The sleeves may be to the elbow, or be long, and if the hair be done very daintily, the bodice will be dressy enough even if the skirt of pleated silk with insertions of lace be not added. Or take the next example: the blouse may be pleated chiffon over a low-necked silk bodice. In this case the chiffon was modeled in blouse fashion, belted in at the waist and crossed over double-breasted, only a little of the throat showing above the cut-out yoke, which was edged with a bit of jeweled lace. A band of the same jeweled lace over ribbon should pass about the throat, her hair will be glossy and prettily combed, and Charlie will think her very pretty, or he is a queer Charlie.

Waists like the last of these three show how the jacket effect of last season is revived in some of the bodices

made with sides not matching. In this case the jacket was at the back and one side of the front, the other side of the front being half-bloused pleated mousseline de soie. Below the folded sash belt little tabs of material to match the jacket appeared to suggest the Russian blouse, which must show below the belt. Violet pompadour silk was used for this one, and the cut-out was bordered with a slashed bertha of the silk trimmed with two rows of mauve velvet ribbon, and with a fold of the mousseline. Mauve velvet gave the belt, and the basque tabs were trimmed to match the bertha. Sleeves to these dainty bodices are either long or below the elbow, and fit closely to very near the shoulder where they have leg-o-mutton characteristics. Such waists, too, should have skirts to match, though they are all right if worn with skirts that merely harmonize.

Next to this is a much simpler bodice that is almost as effective. It might be said to be plain except for the tucked collar effect of black satin. This passage about the neck, showed the throat in a narrow V, and its ends extended below the belt, the round waist effect being followed for the rest of the bodice. Apple-green taffeta covered with black mousseline was used for the rest of the bodice, but it is a model for which many materials are suitable, and the bretelle-collar effect may be jeweled or embroidered, instead of tucked, if such ornamentation is preferred. This bodice does just the reverse from what the last one described accomplished, in that it suggests slenderness that the wearer's figure may not carry out. It should be understood that this method of extending a portion of the bodice trimming below the belt is one way of harmonizing skirt and bodice even though the two may not have been made to match. In the remaining costume this point is carried out more boldly. Its rich panel of tucked lavender material trimmed with black satin passementerie began at the cut-out, narrowed slightly at the belt, and then

France is the country of monuments. It has set up about 300 monuments to more or less distinguished Frenchmen during the last twenty-five years, and there are now 127 committees collecting money for more.

At a wedding in Langley, N. Y., the bride, bridegroom, best man and bridesmaid were all deaf and dumb. The bride and groom nodded their "I will" and pledged their troth by pointing to the words in their prayer-books.

Many of the convicts in French prisons are paid for their labor, and earn about 35 cents a day. Half of this they are allowed to spend for extra food, postage, etc., and the rest is saved, to be given to them on their discharge.

The New York owner of a long-haired French poodle has from time to time clipped from its coat twenty pounds of soft white wool, which will shortly be woven into cloth, from which he will have a suit of clothes made.

England has three guinea pig farms, one of which exports 150,000 yearly to France, where they are used at restaurants as rabbits, the flavor of the flesh being identical in the two animals. The industry is said to be very profitable.

Until a few years ago the wholesale price of ivory was \$3 a pound. In consequence of the opening up of new districts in Africa to colonization the price has fallen to \$2. An ordinary elephant yields about 120 pounds of merchantable ivory.

The Passmore Edwards settlement, now being established in London, will be under Unitarian influences, and an attempt will probably be made in it to carry out some of the humanitarian ideas advanced by Mrs. Humphrey Ward in "Robert Elsmere."

Maine has a statute which requires residents who marry out of the State to file on their return a certificate with the clerk of the town in which they live. The law has been neglected of late, and its sudden enforcement is embarrassing to the culprits.

A new method of testing the hardness of steel bullets has been devised in Germany. The balls are dropped from a fixed height on a glass plate set at an angle. If properly tempered they rebound into one receptacle, and if they are too soft they drop into another.

The Berkshire County Historical Society is endeavoring to purchase Miss Susan B. Anthony's birthplace, in Adams, Mass. The house was built by her grandfather. The society's wish is to make a small park of the land and a library and museum of the house.

The Abyssinian church, the oldest organized national church in existence, is said to be about to abandon its policy of isolation and to enter into friendly relations with Western Christianity. It is likely to seek some form of union with the Orthodox church of Russia.

Larrakin, a famous Australian steeplechaser, fell in the grand national hurdle race near Melbourne, breaking his neck. As soon as the race was over the crowd broke in and began to cut up the dead horse for relics. One man took his tail, another the ears, and others the teeth and hoofs.

The London Lancet prints a long article on "the therapeutic aspects of talking, shouting, singing, laughing, crying, sighing and yawning." All are said to have their hygienic uses. Talking is pronounced a healthful occupation, good for heart disease, and to some extent a substitute for bodily exercise.

It was only a few years ago that aluminum was not obtainable for less than \$1 a pound, but the methods have been so simplified and the plants for its production so increased that inside of a year its price is likely to come down to 27 cents or less, so that only three or four commercial metals will be cheaper.

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He Had His Proofs.

"Who says the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer?" he exclaimed. "Let him step forward. I say it isn't so. Not one man in this community is getting richer, and I have figures to prove it."

But nobody challenged him to produce them. Every one knew that he could do it. He was the tax assessor.

The trade returns for September show a large increase in Canada over those for the same month of 1895.

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TOPICS OF THE TIMES

The engine of an express train consumes twelve gallons of water for each mile traveled.

It is estimated that the universal addiction to bicycling cost English piano manufacturers and dealers a loss of \$15,000,000 last year.

A yellow dog derailed a hand car near Reno, Kan., and the car went over a twenty-foot embankment, injuring three men. The dog, after the accident, just got up and barked.

Dr. C. P. Carver, of St. Augustine, Fla., is experimenting for the extraction of the sweet matter from water-melons, and it is said that he derives from the melon pulp a sirup equal to the maple tree.

Ex-Mayor Frank F. Olney, of Providence, R. I., president of the American Philatelic Association, has a collection of stamps valued at \$100,000. Mr. Olney is a woolen manufacturer, and is enthusiastic over his hobby.

Statistics show that in Antwerp alone nearly 4,000 horses were slaughtered last year for human consumption, and the number of shops dealing exclusively in horseflesh in the Belgian ports exceeds thirty.

France is the country of monuments. It has set up about 300 monuments to more or less distinguished Frenchmen during the last twenty-five years, and there are now 127 committees collecting money for more.

At a wedding in Langley, N. Y., the bride, bridegroom, best man and bridesmaid were all deaf and dumb. The bride and groom nodded their "I will" and pledged their troth by pointing to the words in their prayer-books.

Many of the convicts in French prisons are paid for their labor, and earn about 35 cents a day. Half of this they are allowed to spend for extra food, postage, etc., and the rest is saved, to be given to them on their discharge.

The New York owner of a long-haired French poodle has from time to time clipped from its coat twenty pounds of soft white wool, which will shortly be woven into cloth, from which he will have a suit of clothes made.

England has three guinea pig farms, one of which exports 150,000 yearly to France, where they are used at restaurants as rabbits, the flavor of the flesh being identical in the two animals. The industry is said to be very profitable.

Until a few years ago the wholesale price of ivory was \$3 a pound. In consequence of the opening up of new districts in Africa to colonization the price has fallen to \$2. An ordinary elephant yields about 120 pounds of merchantable ivory.

The Passmore Edwards settlement, now being established in London, will be under Unitarian influences, and an attempt will probably be made in it to carry out some of the humanitarian ideas advanced by Mrs. Humphrey Ward in "Robert Elsmere."

Maine has a statute which requires residents who marry out of the State to file on their return a certificate with the clerk of the town in which they live. The law has been neglected of late, and its sudden enforcement is embarrassing to the culprits.

A new method of testing the hardness of steel bullets has been devised in Germany. The balls are dropped from a fixed height on a glass plate set at an angle. If properly tempered they rebound into one receptacle, and if they are too soft they drop into another.

The Berkshire County Historical Society is endeavoring to purchase Miss Susan B. Anthony's birthplace, in Adams, Mass. The house was built by her grandfather. The society's wish is to make a small park of the land and a library and museum of the house.

The Abyssinian church, the oldest organized national church in existence, is said to be about to abandon its policy of isolation and to enter into friendly relations with Western Christianity. It is likely to seek some form of union with the Orthodox church of Russia.

Larrakin, a famous Australian steeplechaser, fell in the grand national hurdle race near Melbourne, breaking his neck. As soon as the race was over the crowd broke in and began to cut up the dead horse for relics. One man took his tail, another the ears, and others the teeth and hoofs.

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SEEKS A NEW HOME.

Interesting Habits of the Bumblebee in the Spring Time.

In early spring, when the meadows first take on a tinge of green and the apple trees put forth their rosy buds, we may often see a single large bumblebee flying low and swiftly back and forth across the lawns and pastures. These great bees are queens who have just awakened from their long winter's sleep, and are now seeking some favored spot wherein to commence housekeeping and found a colony; for these insects, like their cousins, the honeybees, live in colonies, consisting of three classes or castes—"drones," or males; "queens," or females, and "workers." When our big queen has at last discovered a satisfactory building site, usually a deserted mouse hole, she cleans it of all rubbish and litter and places within a ball of pollen, in which she lays her eggs. The young grubs hatch out possessed with enormous appetites, and feeding on the pollen, eat into it in all directions. At last, when fully grown and their craving for food is satisfied, they spin cocoons of silk in the remains of the pollen and change to pupae. While her family is thus sleeping quietly within their silken cells, the old queen is constantly at work building up and strengthening the cocoons with wax.

Finally, their sleep being over, the pupa cases burst, and the young bees come forth in all their glory of black and golden livery and gauzy wings.

The first brood consists entirely of workers, who immediately fall to and relieve their tired mother queen of all work and duties with the exception of laying eggs. They fly hither and thither, always busy and industrious, now plunging into the center of a gorgeous hollyhock or a sunny dandelion, or buzzing about among the modest daisies, or diving head first into some sweet-scented aristocratic lily or rose, always emerging from their quest for honey covered with the golden dust of pollen. The honey and the pollen thus gathered are stored away, and the eggs laid in the waxen cells from which the workers issued; and the next brood, composed of drones and young queens, feed upon this store of nectar.

KLONDIKE'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Shipped in the Hold of a Steamer All Ready to Be Nailed Together.

The first schoolhouse in the Klondike was made in sections ready to be fitted

and nailed together at once upon reaching its destination, and was shipped in the hold of the steamer Humboldt. Its teacher will be Mrs. L. C. Howland.

"The idea of teaching school in the Klondike is not entirely my own," said Mrs. Howland. "You see, my husband is going up there and when we were discussing things somebody mentioned that it would be a good idea for me to start a school. This interested me, as I had heard how hard it was to do nothing in that land, and I began to discuss it among the company that was going up on the Humboldt. The result was that we decided to carry out the idea and at once began to get pointers from people who knew all about the country. The school building may look a little peculiar, but it is built according to directions. There is a flat, sloping roof, so that the snow can be easily shoveled off. The windows are high above the ground. That is to prevent the snow from drifting over them. Everything has been considered that will be conducive to comfort. We have a big wood stove that will be placed in a corner and ought to keep things warm. There will be only one door, and that will open into a small room through which a door will open into the schoolroom. This part of the building will be arranged so that one door must be closed before the other can be opened. This will avoid all draughts."

"Do you think you can get any pupils?" was asked.

"Oh, yes. People who have been up there tell me there are a number of children only too anxious for instruction. And, besides this, I am sure there will be a number of grown people who would be glad to put in a few months studying when they cannot work in the mines. I am very sanguine of success."

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berlain, a Kentucky girl, lost her place of honor with the Prince," he says, because she said to him in the merest fun when at a society dinner, "Jumbo, you eat too much." Surely such rudeness as that could not be expected to obtain at a society function. The Prince would not be the gentleman he is did he not resent such crudeness.

"Mrs. Langtry ruined her fortunes with his royal highness by slipping a piece of ice down his back." The New York critic seems to think the Prince ought to accept all these solecisms of politeness in good part. But in so doing he exposes his own ignorance or prejudice, for no gentleman would regard as a lady one who would take such liberties. He charges the Prince with sensuality, and yet in the same paragraph goes on to say that Mrs. Powell, whose form was the most calculated to arouse the sensual in man of any in

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