

The Enterprise.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898.

NO. 6.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
8:12 A. M. Daily.
9:49 P. M. Daily.
12:49 P. M. Daily.
SOUTH.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
11:13 A. M. Daily.
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:19 A. M. Sundays Only.

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

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves 7:35 A. M.
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves 8:12 A. M.
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves 8:50 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station 4:35 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station 5:12 P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station 5:50 P. M.
First car leaves Baden Station for City 9:00 A. M.
Last car leaves Baden Station for City 6:00 P. M.
Cars run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 20 minutes from 8:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M.

COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry 10:50 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry 11:43 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry 12:00 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at 11:22 1/2 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at 12:02 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sunnyside only at 12:30 A. M.

NOTE
10:36 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Colma only
11:27 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

All Country Line Cars leaving 30th Street, except the two above named will run clear through to Holy Cross Cemetery.

PARK LINE

Last car from 18th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park 11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 18th and Guerrero 11:50 P. M.

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abatoir, South San Francisco, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning to the city the same day, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 7:45 A. M.
From the South..... 4:15 P. M.

MAIL CLOSURE.

North..... 8:30 P. M.
North..... 6:15 P. M.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

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

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

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

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck..... Redwood City
TREASURER
F. 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
J. H. Mansfield..... Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker..... Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton..... Redwood City
CORNER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe..... Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert..... Redwood City

Defenses for Pearl Harbor.

Washington.—The Navy Department will immediately send a naval officer to Hawaii to prepare a report upon the fortifications and improvements needed at Pearl Harbor. The report will be completed in time for presentation at this session of Congress and an appropriation can be made before March 4th.

Chicago Again in Commission.

New York.—The cruiser Chicago, reconstructed and capable of much greater speed than when she was taken out of commission over two years ago, was placed in commission at the navy yard the other day.

France Will Send a Naval Attaché.

Washington.—The State Department has been advised that the French Government will establish a naval attaché at Washington in connection with the staff of the Embassy.

CANAL FOR SALE.

Panama Company Submits a Proposition to Washington.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS THE PRICE.

Secretary Hay Listens to His Talk, but Takes No Step in His Arguments for His Scheme.

Washington.—Through its president, M. Hutin, the Panama Canal Company of France has made an astounding proposition to this Government to purchase its right in its canal project. The price, it is stated, is \$100,000,000, half of the sum which the company has sunk in the ditch at Colon. Hutin submitted strong arguments to show the advantage of the Panama canal route. He called attention to the fact that unless the United States bought out the Panama Canal Company that organization would continue its work of constructing the canal, and that in the event that two waterways existed neither would be a financial success. On the other hand, if only the Nicaragua canal or the Panama canal were in existence it would be a paying institution.

Furthermore, Hutin pointed out that considerable advance in the construction of the Panama canal had already been made, and that a great deal of money had been spent in building that portion of the waterway commencing at Colon. The advantages of the construction of the canal at Panama, he claimed, are much greater than in the case with the Nicaraguan route, and less money will have to be spent in completing the Panama canal than will be required in the construction of the entire Nicaraguan canal.

Secretary Hay listened patiently to the proposition of the French director, but gave him no encouragement. The authorities believe that the moment the construction of the Nicaraguan canal is begun the death knell of the Panama canal project will be sounded, and they appreciate that Frenchmen know this fact. It is expected that, failing to have the Panama project purchased by the United States, the French will organize a powerful lobby against the Nicaraguan canal measure, and will employ every effort to prevent action by Congress during the coming session.

As a result of the downfall of the Central American Republic, the authorities are satisfied that a great obstacle in the way of the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States has been removed. It was due to pressure exerted upon Zelaya by those high in power in the Greater Republic that he attempted to complicate the situation, the new Greater Republic being desirous of giving a concession for the construction of the waterway to an English syndicate. It is now believed that Zelaya will be amenable to reason.

American Duties in Cuba.

Havana.—A cable message received here by the principal tobacco and cigar exporting firms in Cuba announces, on the authority of Senor Louis Marx, special commissioner of the Cuban tobacco manufacturers at Washington, that the United States Government will place a prohibitive import duty on leaf tobacco imported into the island of \$5 per pound and of \$4.50 plus 25 per cent on cigars. The export duties are to remain as heretofore, \$6.30 per hundred kilos on leaf tobacco and \$1.35 per thousand on cigars. Although hopes had been entertained that export duties would be abolished entirely, the announcement that prohibitive duties will be placed on tobacco imported into the island has been received with jubilation by manufacturers and exporters as guaranteeing the survival and development of the tobacco industry in Cuba, which otherwise would have been threatened with extinction.

Plea For Alaska.

Washington.—The annual report of Governor Brady of Alaska, briefly summarized in Secretary Bliss' report, has been made public. It makes a strong plea for Congressional action on Alaska's need at the coming session, and begs Congress to treat Alaskans as American citizens, and not to classify them with Kanakas, Filipinos and Cubans. It points out that Alaska is thirteen times larger than Cuba, has been "in our possession thirty-one years, and its value has been unknown and unappreciated." The report deals at length with the liquor question. It is also recommended that the general land laws be extended to Alaska; that Alaska be given representation in Congress; that Japansky island be made a naval station, and that cable communication be effected with the United States.

War Vessels on the Great Lakes.

Washington.—Lord Herschell and Senator Fairbanks, representing all parties on the Anglo-American Commission, have united in the following: "The statement that an agreement has been arrived at by the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of naval vessels on the great lakes is altogether incorrect. The matter is still under discussion."

COAST ITEMS.

A cable line to the Philippines via Hawaii is an existing necessity. About 5,500,000 salmon eggs have been placed in the Fraser river.

At the Mare Island, Cal., Government Navy Yard 1700 men are busy. Fifteen miles of narrow-gauge railroad are to connect Truckee and Tahoe City, Cal.

The U. S. Government has acquired the Philippines; an outlet for Pacific Coast trade. The Crow's Nest Coal Co. are said to be trying to secure 500 miners for their mines at Fernie, B. C.

Sacramento, Cal., proposes to spend \$40,000 in a water supply from the north fork of the American river. Victoria, B. C., has a surplus of \$32,223 in the city treasury, \$12,000 of which is to be used for water works improvements.

The U. S. torpedo boat Davis, at her trial trip at Portland, Or., Nov. 24, averaged 23 1/2 knots per hour. In two hours she made 52 miles. Nine miles of the railroad from Golconda, Nevada, to the mines of the Glasgow Co. have been graded and the rails are ready to be put in place.

The Seattle, Wash., city council has awarded the contract for the Cedar river water works to Gahn & Byone of Chicago for \$1,050,000. Packers' rates from White Pass to Lake Bennett are 4 1/2 cents per pound on large shipments and 5 cents per pound on shipments of one ton or under.

In an oil well under the sea, in Sumnerland, Santa Barbara Co., Cal., last week, was made a "strike" of natural gas, in large quantity, as yet unrestrained. The Blue Lakes Water Co. is building a new power plant at Blue Lakes City, near Mokelumne Hill, Cal. Aluminum will be used for electrical conduction.

To yield of dry wines in California this year, it is calculated, will be 8,000,000 gallons. The product last year was 27,000,000. Sweet wines will be about half the product of last year. The growing of sugar beets in Contra Costa and Solano counties has proved a success. One farmer in Contra Costa is said to have cleared \$50 an acre from fifty acres of land planted to beets.

The Los Angeles, Cal., Times, says the Santa Fe R. R. Co. has purchased from the Southern Pacific a half interest in all trackage rights between that city and Bakersfield, thus giving Santa Fe its entrance into San Francisco. Captains J. J. Meyler, United States Army, Engineer Corps, who has charge of the fortification construction work on Ballast point, near San Diego, states that the contractors have nearly completed the excavation work for the fourth and last gun emplacement.

The new U. S. of Central America, composed of the republics of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, which had its birth November 1st, had an area of 110,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000. Its great importance was due to its coast line and the fact that in it will lie the Nicaragua canal. The tripartite republic, however, went to pieces last week.

From April 1st to June 30th, '98, the U. S. Government chartered fourteen ships on the Pacific Coast, having a total tonnage of 41,152, and carrying capacity of 629 officers and 13,059 men with their complete outfit of camp and garrison equipment, arms, ammunition, medical and subsistence stores for a voyage of over 7000 miles to the Philippines. The payment for service vessels, under charter to June 30th, '98, was \$319,764.

The U. S. battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched at the Union Iron Works, Potrero, San Francisco. The keel of this vessel was laid February 11th, '98; length 374 feet; beam, 72 feet; depth of main deck, 34 feet 6 inches; depth of superstructure, 42 feet; draught of water, 23 feet 6 inches; displacement, 11,525 tons; speed, 16 knots; two sets triple expansion engines, indicated H. P., 11,000; high pressure cylinder, 33 1/2 inches; intermediate 51 inches; low pressure, 78 inches; stroke 48 inches; revolutions, 120; eight single cylindrical boilers 16 feet 3 inches diameter by 10 feet long; total grate surface, 685 square feet; total heating surface, 21,205 square feet; steam pressure, 180 pounds.

Princeton Abolishes Hazing.

Princeton (N. J.)—At a monster mass meeting at Alexander Hall the students of Princeton University passed resolutions abolishing hazing. The resolutions had been submitted to each of the classes at previous meetings, and the expression was a ratification. An overwhelming majority prevailed, and the hazing question, it is believed, has been disposed of.

Chile Tariffs Unchanged.

Valparaiso.—A decree has just been issued by the Government declaring that customs and tariffs shall remain unchanged during the coming year.

Okanogan county, Wash., has an area of 30,000 square miles of fruit, grain and mining territory and a population of only 4000.

FLOUR TRUST FORMED

Combination With Immense Capital at Last Made.

A HUNDRED MILLIONS INVOLVED.

The Deal Declared to Have Been Completed After Persistent and Long-Continued Efforts.

New York.—A gigantic flour trust has been formed to control nearly all the product in this country and also the supply of three-fourths of the world. The English stockholders in the big Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company were reluctant at first to join, but were finally won over, and the flour trust became a certainty. The trust will have approximately the enormous capital of \$150,000,000. It will embrace all the principal mills of this country and will have a daily capacity of 95,000 barrels of flour, consuming in this manner about 50,000 bushels of wheat. The trust was formed by Thomas A. McIntyre, the promoter, who, after working for many months with untiring energy, accomplished his ambitious project. McIntyre for nearly a year tried to convince Richard Glynn, president of the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company of the feasibility of his scheme. Glynn left London and came, at McIntyre's invitation, to this country last summer. Together they visited the principal mills. Glynn, however, could not see a large enough benefit in the combination to warrant its formation. Many conferences were held in this city, but they all ended in Glynn refusing to enter into the scheme. Mr. McIntyre, however, was not discouraged, and when the British millionaire sailed for England last October he accompanied him. On arriving in London he canvassed the principal stockholders of the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company with such success that a special meeting was called. It was at this meeting that McIntyre finally convinced the stockholders and accomplished his purpose.

The following mills will form the trust: Hecker-Jones-Jewell, New York; Pillsbury-Washburn, Minneapolis; Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, Minneapolis; Imperial Milling Company Duluth; Anchor Mills, Duluth; Daisy Mills, Duluth; William Lispmann Mills, Superior; Freeman's Mills Superior; Mankota Mills, Superior; and Daisy Mills, Milwaukee. William A. Nash, one of the directors of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, was seen recently. In talking about the success of McIntyre's plan, he said: "The flour trust is now a certainty. It will embrace all the principal mills of this country, and will have very large capital. McIntyre has worked very hard to accomplish his scheme. He has been greatly retarded by several English stockholders, who were slow in coming to an agreement. I think McIntyre will make public the details upon his arrival here."

Hydraulic Mining in Alaska.

New York.—An Ottawa (Ont.) special to the Herald says: New regulations have been adopted for hydraulic mining in the Yukon. The areas are to be from one to five miles in length and will be granted only by public tender. Exception is made, however, in the case of parties from the Klondike who have already applied. They are treated as pioneers, and not only get their concession without competition or payment of bonus, but are exempted from dues. These dues are \$150 a year per mile frontage and obligation to perform assessment work yearly to the value of \$5000. On all commissions, however, the usual royalty will be collected on an output of over \$25,000 a year. It is expected this royalty will be reduced to two per cent. Other conditions are that the applicant furnishes proof of having resided in the Yukon and file a certificate that he has examined the ground applied for, prospected it and ascertained that it is not suitable for mining by ordinary placer methods. A number of Americans have qualified under the pioneer clause and will get their areas subject to special advantages. These properties will be developed by American capital.

Cubans Legalize Dueling.

Havana.—The Executive Committee of the Cuban Assembly agreed at its last session to make it compulsory upon the part of any Cuban officer insulted by Spanish, American or other officers to challenge the person so insulting to fight a duel. The measure has two aims, according to Cubans, first "to maintain the dignity of the Cuban army," and secondly, "to check the impudence and insolence of many so-called Cuban officers, who, without having ever put their courage to a test, having enlisted after the armistice, are swaggering about in Cuban uniforms endeavoring to offend Spanish officers."

A Ton of Eastern Oysters Has Been Placed for Propagating Purposes in Chukanut Bay.

Books and Business.

The practical farmer and horticulturist has a much greater regard for books than he had a few years ago; but this is chiefly because the books have a much greater regard for the practical man than they formerly had. Men who write agricultural and horticultural books nowadays, are, for the most part, those who have spent years of hard work among plants. They are thus able to give facts when they write, and, if they find it necessary to make theories for the explanation of certain phenomena, these theories are likely to be intelligible and reasonable because they are drawn from personal experience. At the present time no horticulturist thinks it smart to sneer at books. There are lots of books that he would like to have. And the few which he feels able to buy are carefully studied and often referred to. He would like to own more if he could afford it. He is always interested in anything which pertains to his profession. Even if he finds a mistake in a book he remembers that probably the author was a mortal man like himself.

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

FRANK MINER,
Contractor for
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.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Office and Stables, Lux Avenue,
South San Francisco, Cal.

PIONEER GROCERY
GEORGE KNEESE
Groceries and Merchandise Generally.
BAKERY.
Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.
FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

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

Free Delivery.
Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.
Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.
Corner Grand and San Bruno Ave

Regulars for Manila.
Washington.—It is reported that the War Department is discussing a plan to immediately reinforce General Otis at Manila with six regiments of the regular artillery. Part of the plan is to withdraw a number of volunteer regiments at Manila just as soon as the situation will permit.

Tobacco culture has proved successful in San Diego county, and 150 acres on the San Pasqual ranch will be devoted to this crop next season.

The People's Store
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,
South San Francisco, Cal.
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.
M. F. HEALEY,
Hav, Grain and Feed. Wood and Coal.
ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.
Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.
LINDEN AVENUE,
Between Armour and Juniper Avenues
Leave Orders at Postoffice.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

Do Li Hung Chang: Lillian Russell will get you if you don't watch out.

The country is exporting elevators to England, which is surely a good way to give John Bull a lift.

It is a pity that the civilized pillagers can't be suppressed as easily as the uncivilized pillagers were.

With sixty new warships on the ways England's proceedings cannot be regarded as ways of pleasantness by France.

Mexico, as well as the United States, has the biggest cotton crop on record. All of which is baleful in a double sense for the cotton growers.

George Vanderbilt's palace in North Carolina has cost him \$10,000,000 and is called Biltmore. Perhaps George wishes he had built less.

There is no reason why Uncle Sam should not secure a little action on his murdered missionaries. China has considerable territory left.

The unforgivable thing about it is that you no sooner learn how to pronounce the names of the French ministers than there is a brand-new batch.

The pugilist thinks foot-ball is brutal, while the foot-ball player thinks prize fighting is brutal—and the public comes pretty near to agreeing with both of them.

Belham Roberts asserts in an interview that two-thirds of our Congressmen are in fact polygamists. Will Mr. Roberts kindly give us the names of the other third?

AD Eastern exchange anxiously inquires, "Was the war a complete failure?" It was. We have this information straight from El Nacional, of Madrid, Spain.

Why not keep our naval and military surgeons in constant practice during interludes of national peace? There is the base-ball field for them in summer and the foot-ball field in winter.

A Connecticut woman sewed fish-hooks into her pocket before going to a county fair, and the first thief who attempted to get her purse was caught "red-handed." Connecticut is still in the lead for ingenuity.

You would have to go twenty times as far to find cases of horse cruelty today as you would ten years ago, asserts the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. May we go farther and find less.

In Bridgeport, Conn., the girls have organized a movement to freeze out young gentlemen callers who monopolize their time without proposing marriage. Social life for a young man who doesn't want to get married in that town must be a sort of continuous performance in which he soon plays the role of the Wandering Jew.

It has been noted that all Presidential candidates whose surnames ended with the letter "n," running on a ticket with a candidate for Vice President whose surname likewise ended with "n," were elected, to wit: Jefferson and Clinton, Madison and Clinton, Jackson and Calhoun, Jackson and Van Buren, Van Buren and Johnson, Lincoln and Hamlin, Lincoln and Johnson, Harrison and Morton.

A good illustration of the necessity of a public sentiment thoroughly aroused in favor of the enforcement of judicious laws is seen in the annual occurrence of destructive forest-fires in the timbered regions of the Northwest. Stringent fire laws have been enacted, and there are live State forestry organizations, but forest fires as devastating as ever occur whenever droughts prepare the material. For destructiveness the fires of the past summer rank with the notable ones of former years.

It cannot be long before there will be established in the United States schools for such specialized studies as will fit young men for commercial employment in foreign countries. The expanding field of American foreign trade will create a steadily increasing demand for trained men to represent our manufacturers abroad and will offer splendid opportunities for this class of men. Germany has found the plan of specialized commercial education of great value. It has played a very important part in the extension of her trade. Unquestionably the United States would find it equally valuable.

The heir to the throne of Belgium, recently traveling through our Western States in a private car, said to his host: "Last year I was the guest of the Czar. When I took my walk it was between two lines of soldiers, who, I feared, might shoot me by mistake. It was not so pleasant as this, and the eating was not so good." Having thus disposed of the greatest of democracies and the greatest of absolute monarchies, he made a second comparison: "When you come to my country you will send me your card? What can I do? You can see all my country in a day."

The latest report of the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. W. T. Harris, brings down the statistics to June 30, 1897. At that date there were enrolled in public institutions, or schools and colleges of all grades sup-

ported by taxation, 14,742,077 pupils; in private and parochial institutions 1,513,016 more; a grand total of 16,255,093. There was a slight falling off in the patronage of private schools, probably caused by the "hard times." Since 1870 the enrollment in public schools has nearly doubled; there has been increasing liberality of expenditure along all lines, with a steadily advancing standard of instruction, administration and humanization of discipline. Of normal schools for the training of teachers, the States support 165, and 200 others are maintained by tuition fees or donations. More than three-fourths of the school population is found outside of large cities and towns; but the shorter school year is partly compensated by rural industrial opportunities. Of course the statistics represent all degrees of excellence and defect; but the movement is upward and the outlook hopeful.

One of the arts in conducting a political campaign is for the candidate to say all the good things he modestly can about himself and his side of the case without unduly criticizing his opponent. In recent years there has been a distinct gain in American politics in decency, though there is still room for improvement. A candidate who can present the facts from his standpoint in a clear, forcible manner, who knows his case is not so desperate as to call for the aid of mud-slinging, is far more apt to command the attention of the public than the loudmouthed bawler, who makes use of epithets that would be out of place in the family circle. The gentleman in politics on the stump is not an ideal man. He is in many places a reality, and the methods he pursues are becoming more common. It is fair and just to discuss all political issues, which are those in which all the people are concerned, fearlessly and truthfully. If men are found to be corrupt, it is proper to expose their practices to the people, but the speaker can do this without sinking to the level of those who are worse than he is. An honorable candidate would not properly represent the people whose suffrages he is asking for if he did not expose the enemies of the people. The American people like to see a clean, square, fearless, standup fight in politics. The man who loses such a fight cannot suffer by defeat; the candidate who wins by dishonorable methods is robbed, in the estimate the best people make of him, of all the real fruits of victory.

There are at least a dozen claimants for European thrones who have never enjoyed the rights of sovereignty. Don Carlos asserts that, as the last of the Bourbons, he is heir to the thrones of Spain and France. The Duc d'Orleans considers himself King of France, and there is a Bonapartist claimant also. The Duke of Cumberland is known as King of Hanover, and the Princess Louis of Bavaria is sometimes saluted as the last of the Stuarts, and the rightful heiress to the English throne. The Duke of Braganza is a pretender to the throne of Portugal. There are six other wandering heirs to lost European crowns. These claimants have never been in possession of the strongholds of power. The Empress Eugenie is dying in exile, after seeing the pomp and glory of empire pass away from her. She is now in her seventy-third year, and resides at Farnborough, in one of the southern counties of England. She is rich, and owns a country house and estate which cost her about a quarter of a million dollars. She lives quietly, and entertains few people who are not relatives. The most distinguished among her guests during recent years have been the German Emperor and Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Henry of Battenberg. The Empress was once famous for her beauty and the elegance of her manners. She is now aged and feeble, a victim to rheumatism, with a deeply lined face, a bent figure and sunken eyes. Yet even in her old age there are traces of that stately grace and dignity of carriage which once enabled her to set the fashions for an empire and the world. Forty-five years have passed since her marriage with Napoleon III, in Paris, with splendid pomp. For seventeen years she was the greatest lady on the Continent. For twenty-eight years she has been an exile in England, making occasional journeys to Spain, and passing through Paris a few times. Her longest pilgrimage was to Zululand, in South Africa, where her only son was killed in the English service. The Empress' misfortunes have been borne with English fortitude and pluck. She has lived in retirement, and made no complaint because the fortunes of empire have gone heavily against her; but simple and unaffected as is her life, she has not lost the gesture of command nor her Spanish elegance of manner.

Never Get Thirsty.
There are certain lucky creatures which never feel the pangs of thirst, for they are so constituted that drink is unnecessary to them and they never swallow a drop of water in their lives. Among these animals are certain gazelles of the far east and the lamias of Patagonia.

Some naturalists believe that hares never drink, but get enough liquid for their needs in the dew on the grass they eat, and it is certain that in the London zoological gardens a parrot lived over half a century without once drinking.

A considerable number of reptiles—serpents, lizards and some batrachians—thrive in places in which there is absolutely no water. In France in the neighborhood of the Losere there are herds of goats and cattle which hardly ever drink and which, nevertheless, produce the milk of which the celebrated Roquefort cheese is made.

She—"Do you think love is an illness, as the doctors claim?" He—"Well, yes; something of a rash nature."—*Indianapolis Journal.*



Famous Lincoln Sheep.
Fine pastures make fine flocks, and this fine Lincolnshire sheep is reared on the richest pastures of the world, as well as fed on the succulent roots grown on the fertile farms.

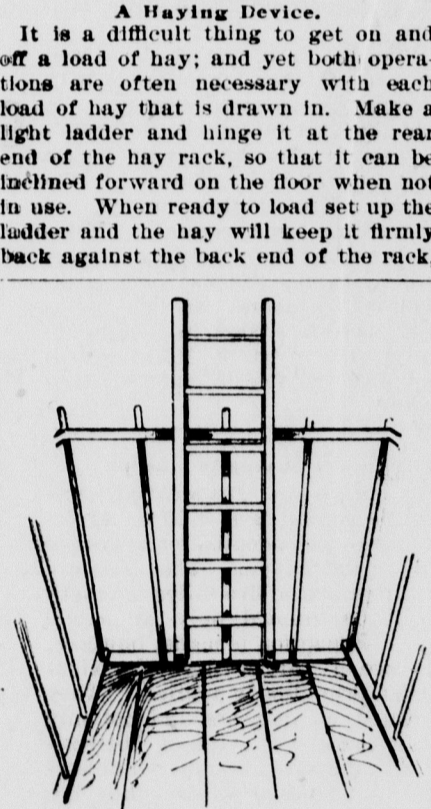
Recently this sheep has come into the forefront as an improver of the native flocks of Australia and South America, the half-bred mutton making the finest shipping mutton for the English markets. The ram whose portrait is given was purchased from the leading flock in Lincolnshire, England, for the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, an amazing figure for something over three hundred pounds of mutton. But the animal was unquestionably worth it, for its destination is to more than double the value of thousands of the poor sheep of Argentina, and to add



ten times its cost to the profit of the shepherds of these great plains for all time to come.

Clover Falls on Clover Sod.
Almost all farmers know that it is not safe to plow a clover sod, or, in fact, any other sod in the fall, and then sow wheat with the expectation of getting a clover catch from seed next spring. There have been various reasons assigned for this, the old one being that the clover sod while it is rotting in the soil "poisons" the land for clover until the rotting is completed. But it is quite as impossible to seed with clover on any newly plowed sod, and that disposes of the clover-poisoning theory. The true explanation seems to be that when a sod of any kind is decaying under the furrow it allows the soil above it to fall down, thus destroying the slight hold which the young clover plant has, and obliging it to regain its hold before the leaf withers and kills the root. Clover will come up well enough on a clover or any other kind of sod, but unless there are almost constant rains during the spring, little of it will live. Even a timely seeding does not do well on a newly plowed sod, though in young plants the proportion of leaf to root is much less in the grass than it is in any kind of clover.

A Haying Device.
It is a difficult thing to get on and off a load of hay; and yet both operations are often necessary with each load of hay that is drawn in. Make a light ladder and hinge it at the rear end of the hay rack, so that it can be inclined forward on the floor when not in use. When ready to load set up the ladder and the hay will keep it firmly back against the back end of the rack.



ready for use either in ascending the load, or in coming down from it.—*New England Homestead.*

Remedy for Fleas.
I notice one one asks how to rid a barn of fleas. It seems to be not generally known that salt will kill them. When I was a boy, father's place became infested with fleas from pigs sleeping at the barn, and they nearly drove me crazy. I heard in some way that salt would kill them. I suppose I used a peck of salt, scattering it freely about the barn and house, and at the expiration of a week we could not tell that a flea had ever been on the place. All gone. Since then I have cleared our home of them several times. One application always does the work. I have also recommended it to others who have used it with equal success. Salt scattered over a carpet and swept off before it melts will clean it of both fleas and dirt. I am never bothered with fleas now unless I get them away from home. I know there are many people who would willingly spend the price of a barrel of salt to be rid of the pests, and salt is never falling.—*J. W. Trisler, M. D., in Practical Farmer.*

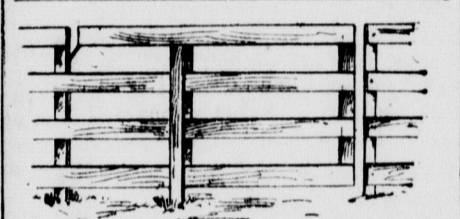
Remedy for Striped Bug.
To save squash and melon vines from attacks from the striped bug, take a small stick or stake, less than two feet long, and stick in the ground, slanting so the top of stick will be over middle of hill. Take a strip of heavy paper one foot long and one inch wide. Double one end and tie a string around it,

and the other end of string to stick, so that the lower end of paper will just clear the plants; the passing breezes will keep it fluttering and twisting every minute, and the striped bug never tarries when something is moving so close above him.—*Practical Farmer.*

Stone Fences.
While the stone fences common in all sections where stone abounds cost nothing for material, and with hard work are therefore within any one's ability to construct, they are not usually very satisfactory. Horned stock soon learn that the top stones can be easily displaced and then the fence can be jumped. The best way to stop jumping is to place a barbed wire over the fence, fastening it to stakes firmly in the ground. It may seem cruel, but the stock must learn not to jump, and they won't get hurt. But when sheep have learned to jump a low stone wall, even a barbed wire over it will not stop them. There must be several wires, so close together that the sheep cannot get their heads between. That will stop the first sheep, and no one of the flock will try to jump after the leader has turned back.

Straining Milk.
There are some points about straining milk that are not generally thought of, and therefore the milk is not wholly cleared of its bacteria. In the first place it is important that the milk should be put through the strainer and set where its cream is to rise as soon as possible after it comes from the cow. It often accumulates bacteria very rapidly if left in stables exposed to foul odors. Besides, if left long some of the cream will rise and will be so mixed with the milk that what does not cling to the strainer cloth or wire will not rise as cream again. The strainer should be thoroughly washed by dipping it first in cold water and moving it rapidly through both ways, so that bacteria will not adhere to the under side, as they are apt to do if the rinsing water is merely poured on the strainer from above. Then repeat this process with water pretty near scalding heat. In that way if there are any bacteria on the strainer they will be killed.

A "Kept-Shut" Gate.
A great deal of loss occurs each year from accidents that come from the leaving open of some gate. It may be one's own or a neighbor's stock that does the damage—it was the fault of the open gateway. The cut shows a



gate that will always stay shut, unless one holds it open. A stout spiral spring pulls the gate to, whichever way it is opened, the spring being attached to the extended upper rail of the gate as shown in the sketch.

Plant Lice.
As these insects do not eat the leaves or buds, internal poisons like London purple or paris green, do not affect them, but something which kills by contact must be used. Perhaps the best and simplest of the remedies is good whale oil soap solution. This is made by dissolving one pound of a standard, whale-oil soap in seven gallons of water.

The above is an extract from the Popular Edition of Bulletin 139, of the New York Experimental Station. Other remedies mentioned are kerosene, emulsion, kerosene water mixture, tobacco decoction, concentrated extract of tobacco, and pyrethrum or Persian insect powder. Spray from below, as the lice choose the under side of the leaves, and spray thoroughly.—*Vick's Monthly.*

Sprouting Potatoes.
While the sprouting of potatoes under ordinary conditions is very objectionable, they may be so sprouted as to materially advance their earliness. This is done by placing them, stem end down, in single layers in shallow trays on the floor in a light and moderately warm room. Thus placed they will send out short, stubby, green sprouts, which will remain in that condition for weeks. Such potatoes, planted without breaking the sprouts, will grow immediately and produce an early crop.

Turns Upside Down.
The quince roots so readily by bending over the top and covering it with earth that it is easily possible to reverse the natural order and make the tree after two years live with what were its roots in the air. These roots will then put forth leaves, and the year following will bear blossoms and possibly fruit. But for several years the tree set upside down will require to be propped, as the original growth was largest at the ground.

Poison to Hogs.
Powdered soaps, now so largely used by hotels and laundries, are injurious to pigs if fed to them in swill. The Cornell station found that in many cases death resulted from poisoning by the excess of free alkali in swill. Small amounts of powdered soap produce no immediate bad results, but it is not safe to feed the animals. The proper disposition of dish water is the sewer.

Rusty Nails for Borers.
The writer has some fine apple trees that have borne fruit for a long time that when first set out were greatly damaged by borers; in fact, many trees were destroyed before some friend suggested driving a few rusty nails in trunks near the ground where they work. Since doing this not a borer has ever troubled them. C. S. H.

THROUGH THUNDERING WATERS

Mrs. Carroll's Perilous Passage Through an Alaska Canyon.
Mrs. James Carroll, the wife of the ex-champion lightweight, accompanied her husband to Alaska and shared the thrilling adventures of the men, even to the hazardous undertaking of shooting the rapids. The party had made all the preparations for a long trip down the Yukon, and a good start was made, with the wind in the right direction. They came in a short time to Miles Canyon, and then came a moment of doubt, when they deliberated as to what she should do. If she crossed by way of the rapids, it meant two min-



utes for the journey, while over the mountain meant two days. Mrs. Carroll decided the question in a few moments. She put on a suit of slickers and pulled her hat down over her eyes. They all took their places in the boat, and then the men on the shore gave the boat a push and they were off.

Mrs. Carroll had over and over again pictured the fearful journey, but as usually the case, her fancies were not even approximate of the awful facts. A swirling about hidden rocks had been her idea of the furious waters, the maelstrom through which they actually passed. With the others in the boat Mrs. Carroll took a paddle and worked like a hero all the time. From the moment that the boat left the shore there was no looking back. The angry waters immediately caught the boat, tossing it like a paper shell; up, down, sideways the craft was tossed, a moment and they were in the rapids. A splash of ice-cold waters in the faces of the crew, a deafening roar as of distant thunder, the air grew dark, and they were in the canyon fighting for their lives. With the thought of danger came a feeling of strength and like a brave woman Mrs. Carroll felt that it was a fight in which she would win if the boat was handled properly, which meant that she, as well as the rest, must not relax vigilance for even a moment. Then she began to paddle for dear life. The canyon walls seemed to slide back as if moved by some giant hand. With back strained and hands blistered, she kept on. Suddenly a bit of smooth water came in sight, and then an awful bump. "Pull her off, boys, quick," some one shouted, and straight and true went Mrs. Carroll's paddle into just the right place. The boat was clear in a moment, but ahead was a wave fully five feet high, and the boat was sideways in the stream. If it did not strike the wave bow on all would be lost. The tired woman paddled even more bravely. The wave was struck in just the right place and they were saved. Suddenly the motion seemed to cease and the boat came to a standstill. The trip had been made in one minute and forty-five seconds.

"I wouldn't have missed the trip for \$1,000," said Mrs. Carroll, "and I would not take it again for \$1,000,000."

A COUNTESS' NOBLE WORK.

Her Grace of Schimmelmans Is Here to Preach to Sailors.
About the time the war between the United States and Spain had ended a little craft bearing a message of peace, and captained by a little lady of Europe, arrived in this country. The vessel was the mission ship Duen, and her captain was Adeline, Countess Schim-



melmann, daughter of one of the proudest peers of Denmark and favorite of the Empress of Germany, grandmother of the present Emperor William II. The Countess came to preach the gospel to American sailors. To American sinners her grace would probably

say, but primarily her efforts are directed toward the conversion of the sea-faring man. Her little 80-foot boat, with Old Glory floating in the breeze at the masthead, is manned by a picked crew and a staff of servants. Since her arrival in this country the Countess has been sailing the lakes and passing up and down the canals, holding meetings on her boat, in halls where possible, sleeping aboard her little craft with her staff of women helpers and servants. She invites seamen of all nationalities to come and hear the gospel preached in their native tongue, for the Countess is an accomplished linguist and can adapt her exhortation to the understanding of six different nationalities. She has accomplished a great deal this summer among the hardy sailors of the lakes. Early next spring she hopes to visit the northern shores of Lake Superior in search of reliable information about the advantages for intended settlers in north Canada, for she thinks it an excellent thing for the overcrowded parts of north Germany to send good farmers over.

In appearance the Countess is a sweet and winsome woman, gentle and attractive in her work, and possessed with but one thought—how best to further her chosen mission.

IN HIS COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

Col. G. E. Waring, Who Died of Yellow Fever, Was a Martyr to Duty.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who fell a victim to yellow fever, contracted while in the service of his country in Cuba, were of a particularly sad nature and have drawn forth expressions of profound sorrow from all parts of the country. Col. Waring returned from Cuba, where he went in the early part of October as the head of a commission appointed for the purpose of selecting sites in the island for camps for the army of occupation and also for making provisions for sanitary improvements in the principal Cuban cities. He laid the seeds of yellow fever in his constitution while in Cuba, and on his return to New York was stricken down with the terrible disease in a few days. His remains were cremated.

Col. Waring was well known throughout the country as an authority on the sanitation of cities. He was born in Westchester County, New York, sixty-five years ago. He studied engineering in his early days and enlisted during the civil war. He was four years in his country's service and made a gallant record as a cavalry leader. During the outbreak of yellow fever in Memphis in 1878 he changed the sewerage system of that city, separating the house drainage from the surface drainage,



and succeeded in checking the spread of the disease. This system has since been adopted in many cities in all parts of the world. He also became prominent as street commissioner in New York City during the administration of Mayor Strong, and by his systematic work made the great metropolis one of the cleanest cities in the world.

Col. Waring was undoubtedly the greatest sanitary engineer in the country. He was the author of several works, many of which are text books in agricultural and scientific schools. It is a strange coincidence that the father, mother, brother and three sisters of Col. Waring's wife, who survives him, fell victims to yellow fever in New Orleans several years ago.

Lighting Mines.

The extending use of electricity is well illustrated by its use for lighting mines. The candle or oil lamp of former days was not only dangerous in coal mines, where there is likelihood of an explosion, but it furnished a very imperfect light and compelled the miner to work in semi-darkness. Small electric lamps, to be carried by the miners, were introduced in France; but they were objectionable on account of their weight—nearly five pounds—and also because they would burn only a few hours without being recharged. The lamps are now being attached to the roofs of the galleries, currents being established by means of wires. By this means an abundance of continuous light is obtained, but care must be exercised in insulating the wires, to prevent friction or sparks which might provoke an explosion or ignite surrounding wood-work.

Forest Stands on Ice.
One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and the Okhotsk sea. A well was recently dug in that region, when it was found that at a depth of 250 feet the ground was still frozen.

"I have had dreadful luck. This morning I dropped my spectacles and my wife stepped on them." "That's what I call good luck. If I had dropped mine I should have stepped on them myself."—*Chicago Record.*

Fresh raw oysters are always good, because they are not spoiled by poor cooking.

CONFESSION OF A MILLIONAIRE.

A millionaire confessed the secret of his success in two words—hard work. He put in the best part of his life gaining dollars and losing health, and now he is putting in the other half spending dollars to get it back. Nothing equals Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for restoring health. It gets at the starting point—the stomach—and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

The population of England has increased from 4,000,000 in the Elizabethan era to 28,000,000 today.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and calous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chubbins, sweating, damp or frosted feet. We have over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it to-day, sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The manufacture of straw is one of the most important industries of Germany, giving thousands means of support.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

Every continent on the globe, excepting Australia, produces wild roses.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

Egypt has 802 postoffices. In 1896 the number of letters handled was 16,510,000, of which 3,100,000 went abroad and 4,410,000 came from abroad.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by the firm.

Impromptu Justice.

The St. James Budget tells the following somewhat unbelievable story gleaned from the columns of the London Times:

Herr Wolf, special correspondent of The Tageblatt, having an idle day somewhere between Kia Chou and Tsingtau, went out in quest of adventures with his dog, Schuster, and his clock. Arriving at a courthouse, he found a mandarin preparing to try 13 Chinese, charged with murdering German missionaries. Waving a piece of paper, which he declared was his warrant, he promptly took the highest seat, ordered "Herr von Schuster" to take the next in dignity to his right, placed his clerk on his left, waved aside the bewildered mandarin, who doubtless thought that this was the "mailed fist" in person, and called for the prisoners, whom, without hearing evidence, he promptly acquitted. He then rode off, followed by Herr von Schuster and the clerk, declaring that the order of the day was at an end.

Geows Stubborn.

Any complaint becomes chronic by neglect, and Rheumatism grows stubborn by not using St. Jacobs Oil, which is its cure cure and conquers the pain promptly. Every sufferer should use it.

Financially Weak.

"Madam, you've already overdrawn your account." "What's that?" "You haven't any more money in the bank." "The idea! A fine bank, I think, to be out of money because of the little I've drawn! Well, I'll go somewhere else."—Chicago Record.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Country girls in Spain seldom wear hats or bonnets of any kind. It was in Spain, by the way, that the custom of a bride wearing orange blossoms in her hair originated.

A snake does not climb a tree or brush by coiling around it, but by holding on with its scales. A snake on a pane of glass is almost helpless.

Dyspepsia

Makes more people miserable than any other disease. It takes the pleasure out of life. The gratitude of those who have been cured of dyspepsia by Hood's Sarsaparilla is therefore natural. Thousands say they have suffered more than they can tell from this disease, but have felt no symptoms of it since taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1. Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

KLEENO WASHING POWDER.

Something new. Not made of strong alkalies, but a combination of vegetable oils, and Borax, pulverized as fine as flour. Made in California by white labor, and superior to any Eastern washing powder. Send to us for a sample. For sale by all Grocers.

New England Soap Co. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. OFFICE—307 SACRAMENTO STREET.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc. Sold by druggists.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

Some time after the congress of Berlin a deputy at one of the Chancellor's parliamentary soirees asked Bismarck which of the European plenipotentiaries who had attended the historic congress he regarded as the first diplomat. "Ah, that I can not tell you," answered the prince, with a smile; "but certainly the second was Lord Beaconsfield."

Colonel Smith, of the First California, tells a story of one of the recruits at the Presidio. This is an Irishman, and he was doing guard duty. "Do you know your orders, sentry?" asked the Colonel. "Yis, sor." "If you face the rising sun, your left hand would be on the north of you and your right hand to the south of you. What would be behind you?" "Me canteen, sor."

Dr. Parr is credited with having answered a "cheeky" youth in most effective fashion. The latter, wishing to "take a rise" out of Parr, who was a man of much dignity of aspect, before some frivolous acquaintances, observed that if the doctor and himself were to collaborate they could write a very big book. "An enormous one," said Parr, dryly. "If we put in all that I know and all that you do not."

The late W. G. Wills, the playwright, though lavish of money when he had it, hated parting with it in any formal way. When a friend, to whom he owed five pounds, took advantage of his just having received a check for a play to ask for payment, the debtor declined on account of "the claims" upon him. The friend, who knew his ways, came back a few hours later and asked him for five pounds to help him out of a difficulty. "Certainly, my boy," said Wills, entirely forgetting what had gone before; "take what you want." And he offered him a handful of sovereigns.

Thomas Coffin, brother of Lucretia Mott, the eminent Quaker minister and anti-slavery apostle, was not in the least entitled to any claims to personal beauty. He was once asked by a friend for his picture, but extended little hope that the inquirer would ever get what he asked for. "Well, Thomas," said the other, "if there will not get one taken for me, will thee let me have a copy of an old one?" "I am afraid I can not do that either," replied Thomas; "the fact is that I once did have a picture taken of myself, and it was so good that I destroyed it."

On the occasion, when Mr. Gladstone was beginning to give up the lead in the House of Commons to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, it was noticed by the members that he left the House at the dinner hour, and Sir William Harcourt led for the rest of the sitting. Mr. Darling, recently appointed justice, one evening drove Sir William to fury, on failing to elicit a definite answer to an inquiry, by casually observing in the course of his speech: "I have noticed that lately the party opposite, adopting an ancient precedent, have set up a greater light to rule the day, and a lesser light to rule the night."

The Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes refused to enlist with Gordon in the disastrous expedition to Khartoum. Gordon had, a year or so previously, been at the Cape and became very friendly with the future Premier. It was at this period that Gordon told Rhodes the story of the offer of a roomful of gold made to him by the Chinese Government. "What did you do?" asked Rhodes. "Refused it, of course," was the reply; "what would you have done?" "Taken it," was Rhodes' brief but characteristic reply, "and as many more as I could get. You can't carry out big ideas unless you've enough money to do it with."

On the night of the "Harbor Fete" at Newport John Kendrick Bangs and his little boy stood near a group of army officers and ladies. One of the torches illuminating the parapet went out during the evening. A girl in the group said the light next to the darkened one should be put out, too, as it looked lonely without its mate. One of the young officers at once acted upon her suggestion, but in extinguishing the torch burned his finger. He bit his lips and said nothing. Mr. Bangs' small son looked on in astonishment. "Papa," he said, "isn't that man an officer?" "Yes," "Then, papa, why didn't he swear?" "Because, my son," said the father, "he is either a chaplain or a second lieutenant. If a chaplain, it would not be proper for him to do so, and if a second lieutenant he does not know how."

Josef Hofmann, the famous young pianist, is fond of all sorts of sports, especially of skating, in which, as a boy, he excelled. When visiting St. Petersburg a year or two ago Josef was summoned to play before the ex-Empress, the hour named being from 3 to 4 in the afternoon. It was a perfect day. The Neva was frozen over, of course, and the skating was at its height. Immediately after luncheon Josef's father found his son dressing as if to go to the palace. "Where are you going?" he demanded. "To play for the Empress." "But you are not to go until 3 o'clock." "Three o'clock! If I wait until then it will be too late to go skating. I'm going now!" He went. And it is not a surprise to any one who knows Hofmann to learn that he played for the ex-Empress as soon as he reached the palace, and that he then went off and skated the rest of the afternoon.

A ring around the moon is a sign of rain, and a plain ring around a woman's finger indicates more reign.

Art may be long, but time is too short for some people to become artists.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEAY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes: "I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

A Tough Contract. "Well, Caleb," said Captain W. of Massachusetts years ago, "what will you ask a day to saw wood for me? I've got several cords that I want sawed in two for the fireplace."

"I should charge you about half a dollar a day if I had a saw," replied Caleb, "but I ain't got none, captain, so I don't see how I can accommodate you."

"If that's all that's lacking, I guess we can manage it," said the captain. "I've got a prime new one, keen as a brier, and I'll let it to you reasonable. How would ninepence (12 1/2 cents) a cord do for the use of it?"

"I reckon that's a fair price, captain. I'll be over in the mornin'." "Bright and early that next July morning Caleb was at work, and he kept at it so faithfully that he finished before sunset, when he went to the house to settle. "Let's see," said the captain, "you were to have half a dollar a day. We'll call it a day, although it ain't sundown yet. That's 50 cents for you, and you were to pay me ninepence a cord for the use of the saw. There were three cords and a half in the pile. That makes 43 1/2 cents due me. Somehow, Caleb, you don't have very much coming to you."

"How unfornit," said Caleb, after scratching his head dubiously for half a minute, and then looking up quickly, as if a new light had broken in upon his mind—"how unfornit that you didn't have half a cord more, for then we'd 'a' come out just square!"—Success.

Musical Family. When Audubon was traveling in Labrador, he came, one day, upon a house where the friendly inhabitants made much of him and his companions, and where the good wife asked him if he played on any instrument.

"I, myself," she said, "am extraordinarily fond of music and have an instrument which has been sent away for repairs. We miss it greatly, for we can all play on it, and when we are tired the servants use it for us." "You must be a very musical family," said the naturalist. "What sort of an instrument is it?" "She was perplexed. "Gentlemen," said she, "my instrument is large, longer than broad, and stands on four legs like a table. At one end is a crooked hand, by turning which, fast or slow, I do assure you we make most excellent music."

"A hand organ!" She smiled delightedly. "Ah, that's it!" said she. "It is a hand organ, but for the life of me I could not recollect the name."—Youth's Companion.

Strangely Worded. "Some of the applications for relief sent to the local committees by sufferers from bush fires are strangely worded," says the Melbourne Argus. "Here is an extract from one by a widow: 'I have in family four dairy cows, two pigs, a horse and three children, all these being by my first husband, and two goats in full milk and a baby by my second husband. All of the animals was lost in the fire.'"

Our "Holy City." One of the serious things told in Mark Twain's "Along the Equator" is that formerly all that people in India knew of the United States was the name of George Washington. Now they know also the name "Chicago, the holy city," where the congress of religions was held in 1892.—Boston Transcript.

A Limit to Trust. "She said she would trust me forever with her heart." "Well, that was satisfactory." "Yes. Then we fell out about who would carry the pocketbook."—Detroit Free Press.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia. St. Jacobs Oil cures Lumbago. St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica. St. Jacobs Oil cures Sprains. St. Jacobs Oil cures Bruises. St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness. St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil cures Backache. St. Jacobs Oil cures Muscular Aches.

CONVICT'S ODD FACE

Abnormal Expression Caused by Paralysis of the Facial Nerves.

Angello Del Bello was the first man convicted of murder in the first degree in Ohio not sentenced to receive the penalty of death. He was not sentenced to death because of insanity, yet he is not insane. He is confined in the prison asylum, though he is not a lunatic. Del Bello is a native Italian, but seems to understand neither English nor Italian, comprehends nothing that is said to him, is oblivious of punishment, and is a puzzle to the prison physicians. Since his confinement his face has begun to twist over toward the right. At first the doctors thought it was an illusion, but measurements show that the head is contracting on one side.

A prominent physician, quoting Dr. Bastien's treatise on facial disorders, said: "The diagnosis of this case is a matter of considerable difficulty. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that Deputy Warden Dawson's remark that the man's mentality was of too low an order to admit of insanity is incorrect. Del Bello is suffering from what Dr. Bastien calls the 'reaction of degeneration.' His mind has descended to the brute plane. He has allowed his mind to become such a blank that it has lost its usefulness, and has now begun to show the effects of lethargy."

"Del Bello's experience ought to be warning to those who let their 'angry passions rise.' He has allowed anger to sway him to such an extent that the



ANGELLO DEL BELLO.

nerves of the brain have become affected and have lost their functions. Owing to violence the trunk of the nerves first became affected, the inflammation gradually spreading until the facial nerves became entirely paralyzed, allowing the face to assume an abnormal expression."

It Was Pink. While standing on top of Lookout Mountain a few days ago I was carried back to memories of dear old Bill Nye, for we had stood upon that same spot some years before, and a guide told us that we could see seven States from that point of view, namely: Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

"Where's North Carolina?" Nye inquired. The man pointed to a particular place in the purple horizon. "What makes you think that is North Carolina?" Nye asked. "Oh, we know by the direction and the conformation of the mountains there," the man replied.

"Well, I know that is not North Carolina," Nye declared, with some vehemence. "And you would think it too if you would stop to think. Here is a map of the United States, and you can see that North Carolina is pink. Besides, I know it is pink. I live in that State considerably, and I have helped to paint it red, but of course I go away sometimes, and then it fades a little, leaving it pink. No, sir, you can't stuff me that way. The place you are pointing at a color-blind man could see is purple."

Nye said those things so seriously that the man was almost dazed. He gave Nye a puzzled look, and then went on pointing out other sisters in the late Confederacy.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Use for Liquefied Air. It is reported that a use has been found for liquefied air, the possibilities of which have been matters of discussion among scientific men for some time. According to the Mining Reporter, a discovery was made recently by which it is now practicable to use liquefied air in underground work, such as mining, driving tunnels, and striking shafts. It is said that under proper conditions the liberation of air from the liquid can be effective in generating power with which to run drills underground, pumps, hoists, etc., while cool air can also be supplied in the deepest mines. The liquid air can also be used in freezing soft ground, making tunnel cutting less hazardous and tedious. If there is any reliability in this reported discovery, and its success can be practically demonstrated, it will make a new departure in the lines of work named, and once again make the genius of science the soul of industrial progress.

Ancient Etiquette. An ancient piece of etiquette in Holland insists that the Queen or King, when being dressed for their coronation, should stand on a linen cloth "unspotted from the world." The Duchess of Albany, who is a beautiful embezzler, daintily surrounded the one used at her niece's coronation toilet with suitable texts of Scripture in Dutch.

Polite Shopman (showing goods)—"Here is something I would like to call your attention to, madam. It is the very latest thing out." Mrs. Rounder (absently)—"If there's anything out later than my husband I'll take it, if only for a curiosity." Every girl ought to have a brother or two, to take the conceit out of her.

The Bend in the Road.

I don't count death anything. It's the main traveled road. Death is not the end of the road; it's only a bend around which people pass out of our sight. Death is only an incident. Man is a hard thing to kill. He can't be killed. A drop of water cannot be destroyed. When energy goes from here, it persists elsewhere.—Myron W. Reed.

Historic. "I suppose," said the frequently disappointed politician, "that I may refer to my latest experience as a historic defeat."

"Yes," answered the somewhat satirical friend, "in the sense that history repeats itself."—Washington Star.

Delay Makes It Harder. Miss-pets have made the worst sprains, but it is no mis-step to use St. Jacobs Oil. It makes a cure by strengthening, soothing and conquering the pain. Every hour's delay makes it harder to cure.

An attempt is being made to start an agitation against the high rentals put upon houses by London landlords.

We pay \$10 if we cannot prove that we can save you MONEY on everything you buy. We are saving the people of the Pacific Coast thousands of dollars every month. For full particulars, address, Gilbert Clements' Sons, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal., Wholesale and Retailers of Family Supplies.

She—Did your grandfather live to a great old age? He—Well, I should say so! He was butchered three times after he was seventy.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 200 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 950 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Ketter, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

George A. Ward of Abingdon, Ill., left his false teeth to the Congregational Church, which accepted the legacy, and sold it for \$27.

Established 1780. Baker's Chocolate, celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.



NONE OTHER GENUINE. MADE ONLY BY WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

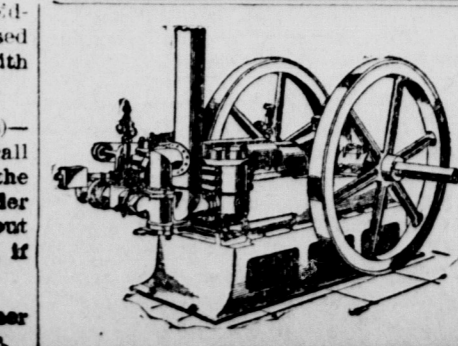
Ask your grocer for the celebrated IXL TAMALES FRIJOLES CHILE CON CARNE CHICKEN SOUP. Manufactured by IXL TAMALE CO. (Inc.), Put up by... 21-23 Tenth St., S. F., Cal. If your grocer does not sell them write for sample tin at 15c; soup, 25c.

The Owl Drug Co. 1128 MARKET STREET, San Francisco, Cal. 320 S. SPRING STREET, Los Angeles, Cal. 10TH & BROADWAY, Oakland, Cal. CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS. We Save You 25 to 50 per cent on all Drugs, Medicines, Rubber Goods, Trusses. Send for 100 page price list.

FREE! FREE! On all orders of \$1.00 or more, we will include an ounce of Raymond's Fragrant Sachet Powder worth 50c, free of charge providing you cut this advertisement out and send with order. We Pay the Freight. On all orders within 100 miles of our store if order amounts to \$5.00 or more and money accompanies the order.

Thompson's Dandelion and Celery Tonic. 60c. Hood's, Ayer's or Joy's Sarsaparilla. 70c. Faine's Celery Compound. 60c. Dr. Baker's Honduras Sarsaparilla. 70c. Scott's Emulsion. 70c. Carter's or Thompson's Liver Pills. 15c. New York Elastic Trusses. 1.00. Epsom Salts or Sulphur, per pound. 10c. Write for Catalogue—Free.

Remember 1897-8? Dry season, wasn't it? Maybe next year will be dry, too,—then what? Better send TO-DAY for our Catalog—we've sold 1,600 pumping plants. Hercules Gas Engine Works 405 SANSOME ST., San Francisco, CAL.



Schilling's Best money-back tea and baking powder at

Your Grocer's BASE BALL, FOOT BALL. ATHLETIC AND GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES. Send For Catalogue. WILL & FINCK CO. 820 Market St. San Francisco.

GROVES



MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS. TASTELESS CHILL TONIC IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts. GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 15, 1895. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, AUBREY, CARR & CO.

From a Cylinder Everything for the Printer. We carry the only complete stock of Type, Printing Material, Machinery and Inks on the Coast. If you are not buying from us you are not doing quite as well as you might do. Write for list of Rebuilt Job and Cylinder Presses, Cutters, Etc. Estimates furnished; correspondence solicited. American Type Founders Co. San Francisco, Cal.

To a Bodkin CURE YOURSELF? Use Big 44 for untanned discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not acting on the system. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.50. Circular sent on request.

YOUR LIVER Is it Working? Get it Right. Keep it Right. Moore's Revealed Kennedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug use, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Sea.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS... MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. NOTE THE NAME. This Paper is Printed with Nathan's News Ink. S. F. N. U. No. 860. New Series No. 51.

LOCAL NOTES.

Col. Rhoads came up from Palo Alto Tuesday.

P. J. Canavan of Ocean View was in town Wednesday.

John Fitzgerald of San Bruno was in town Wednesday.

I. Bangs of San Francisco paid our town a visit Monday.

Hon. Henry Ward Brown of Colma was in town Monday.

W. S. Taylor attended the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Redwood City Monday.

Fresh stock of choice holiday and other goods for sale at the People's Store, at city prices.

Inquiries for both business and residence property were made during the past week by outside parties.

J. H. Kelly has rented the second Frank Martin cottage, which he will occupy with his family in a few days.

For fire insurance in first-class companies, apply to E. E. Cunningham, real estate and insurance agent, Post-office building.

Chris Hynding is partitioning the lower floor of his building on Grand avenue and putting same in shape for a dwelling flat.

Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson will hold services at Grace Church on Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 10 a. m.

Don't forget the entertainment at Hansbrough Hall next Saturday evening for the benefit of the instrument fund of our new brass band.

The daughter of Mr. Charles Johnson, the twin sister of Mrs. Martin Raab, arrived at her father's house in this place, directly from Sweden on Wednesday.

The South San Francisco Lumber Company is ready to fill any order for lumber, lath and shingles promptly and at San Francisco prices, freight only added.

George H. Buckingham of San Francisco, an owner of choice business and residence property in our town, contemplates building three or four cottages at an early day.

J. F. Lyman has rented one of the stores in the new Bennett building and will use the front for his shop and occupy the three rear rooms as a residence for his family.

The members of our own home brass band are making marvelous progress in their mastery of the horns and drums and soon will be able to play any sort of music fit to be heard anywhere.

The Journeymen Butchers will have a grand time at their hall on Christmas eve, with Christmas tree loaded with presents for the children, in the distribution of which there will be oceans of fun and a world of happiness.

C. Latham, the oyster man, will supply the good people of our town with oysters, fresh from the oyster beds, every Monday and Friday. Leave your orders at Benner's Court Saloon.

The buildings of the W. P. Fuller paint and oil works are fast approaching completion. Work has been discontinued at the Fuller Works in San Francisco and the work of removing and putting in machinery at the new plant here is well under way.

The cards are out for the wedding of Mr. Millie Cohen of this place and Miss Eva Cohen of San Francisco. The wedding will take place in San Francisco on the 18th day of December, just a week before Christmas. The boys are already singing "Merry Christmas, Millie."

Land Agent Martin is busy with a force of men constructing a stone retaining wall across the mud flat between the Fuller Works and the Pottery, the object being to form a basin to retain the mud which will be dredged from the canal in front of the Fuller factory site the coming week.

The Steiger Pottery plant is fast assuming an aspect of business. The smoketack and machinery is being repaired, the ground leveled up for a new building to be erected over the kilns, the building to be used for drying purposes, and will be 60x100 feet. This company also contemplates putting in a new side track and the construction of a slip.

There was a novel runaway in town on Saturday last. Mr. Gaerdes of the Baden Cash Store left his horse and delivery wagon standing in his barn on the alley, in rear of the store, the horse hitched to the wagon and facing the store. Evidently something had frightened the horse, for there was a crash No. 1, succeeded by crash No. 2, the horse dashed through the barn door, crash 1, and into the narrow passage between the fence and rear of the store building and jam up and into the window of the store, crash No. 2. A crowd quickly gathered and the horse and disfigured delivery wagon were extricated from the crash of matter and wreck of appurtenances and returned to the shattered barn.

The statement of election expense filed by George Sidney Smith is a rather unique document. It covers a wide range of subjects and shows the Democratic candidate for Auditor possessed of a soft side for home industry. The Coast Advocate, by reason of its independence and fearless advocacy of the best man, regardless of his politics, is down in Smith's expense bill for \$75 cold cash, whilst the Democrat gets but \$12.50 and the Republican papers nil. It is a peculiar and picturesque paper, in this Smith document, in which a magnetic hammer figures at \$3.25 and the tacks to be driven therewith at 10 cents. A box of cigars costs \$4, while a whole half gallon of whisky cost but 75 cents. Social dancing cost this candidate 75 cents and treating Johnnie Johnston and friends at Red-

expenses are—like everything else connected with his statement—highly interesting and consist of Butchers' ball ticket, 50 cents; treats, \$4; livery stable, \$1; Linden House, \$2.50; Hickey, one meal, complimentary, 50 cents. The boys all want to know if Tom really did charge this political orphan 50 cents, or was this just a case of feeding the hungry, etc.?

WORK OF THE SUPERVISORS.

Williams, Belser & Co. Will Furnish Boundary Line Monuments.

Poor Farm Supplies Ordered Advertised For—Up-to-Date Codes for Justices.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular monthly session Monday, all members being present.

The following were granted permits to obtain liquor licenses:

First township—P. Hampton and Patrick Ferriter.

Third township—Frank P. Roach.

The following persons gave notice that they would apply at the next meeting of the board for licenses:

First township—John Braeken.

Second township—I. Wall.

Edith See, an indigent person of the First township, was allowed \$8 per month from December 1st.

Hugh Gallagher of the third township, whose application for aid was presented to the board at the last regular meeting, was allowed \$8 a month from date of his application.

A communication was read from C. S. Tilton, City Engineer of San Francisco, urging the board to complete the work of putting down the monuments at the boundary line between San Francisco and San Mateo counties before December 26. He explained that if it were not done before the new Supervisors took their seats the work would be delayed. On motion the communication was filed.

Bids for the monuments as advertised were opened. There was only one bid and that was T. C. Rice's, who agreed to furnish same for \$28.50 each. On motion of Debenedetti the bid was rejected, and the one of Williams, Belser & Co. received by Engineer Tilton for \$25 each, was accepted.

D. Bromfield was allowed \$50 to see the work done properly and the monuments put in at the places designated by the surveyors.

The clerk was authorized to advertise for supplies for the poor farm for 1899.

Judge Hammon applied to the board for a new set of codes for his office, explaining that the ones now in use were old and of little or no benefit to him. George C. Ross and the District Attorney both explained that the codes of the respective Justices of the Peace throughout the county were out of date and while the board had its hand in it might order the codes for all the offices. On motion the District Attorney was empowered to purchase the required number of codes for the five Justices of the county.

George C. Ross said that as the Auditor was about to apportion the funds of the county it would be well to have the \$7811.70 borrowed by the various funds from the swamp-land fund put back, as Reclamation District No. 543 needed the money and it would hardly be fair to ask it to discount its own warrants when the money was theirs. Auditor Barker explained that there were only \$3400 available and did not know how it could be done, as no levy was made for that purpose. On motion of Debenedetti the matter was referred to the District Attorney and the Auditor to report at the next meeting.

The building committee reported that the new hospital at the county farm had been completed according to contract and urged that the building be accepted, which was done on motion of Tilton.

The communication of Mr. McRea asking for a report on a certain road near La Honda was referred to Chairman McEvoy.

All parties interested in the claim of Joseph Mancuso for gravel hauled for the third township were cited to appear at the next meeting of the board. Harvey Kincaid appeared as attorney for Mr. Mancuso.

Following bills were approved:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes E Valencia, John Le Cornec, Peter Barsotti, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes E F Smith, W S Taylor, E Riglio, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes F M Granger, Evening Post, Mrs B Cullen, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes J B Lindsay, J B Lindsay, Thomas Kelly, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes J B Lindsay, Thomas Kelly, B F Yount and others, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes John Kyne and others, Thomas Levy, J F Roberts, etc.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

UNION COURSING PARK.

One of the largest crowds of the season was present at Union Park yesterday to witness the finals in the Reserve Stake and the run down of the Champion Stake. The feature of the late event was the running of Green Valley Maid and Right Bower. Slipped to a good hare they ran neck and neck up the field, and took the turn together, amid great excitement. It was then discovered that the slips had failed to work and the dogs had gotten off with them. A half-dozen dogs were left loose to kill the hare which was finally accomplished after a long chase. In the run off Green Valley Maid won in a close course.

The talent had the better of the morning's run-down, only three short-enders landing. Maid of Vail beat Vigilant at 2 to 5; Glen Rosa beat Van Cloie at 3 to 5, and Sportsman beat White Tip at 1 to 2.

In the Champion Stake Rock Island Boy ran true to steel and went through it in a romp. It was just a little exercise for him.

In the afternoon the talent received an unmerciful drubbing. Beauty Spot, a 50-to-1 shot for the stake went through the event in a most impressive manner, beating on merit everything. —S. F. Bulletin.

BEAUTY IS BLOOD DEEP.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment will be given by the teachers and pupils of our public school at Hansbrough Hall, on Saturday, December 17th, for the benefit of the musical instrument fund.

The entertainment will consist of music, recitations, drills and tableaux. Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Curtain rises at 8 p. m. Tickets, 25 cents.

A SURE THING FOR YOU.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. All druggists.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock, p. m. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

TWO MILLIONS A YEAR.

When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year, and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved, that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c.

Sheep Notes.

The important part that salt plays in the animal economy should never be lost sight of. This mineral is an important constituent of the blood, and if any animal is deprived of it loss of appetite and an unthrifty condition follows.

The increasing demand for mutton is far in excess of the increase of population, and shows plainly that it now pays to raise sheep for food. A pound of mutton can be produced as cheaply as a pound of pork and is much more healthful.

In feeding sheep, as well as in feeding other classes of livestock, it is well to remember that some variety now and then stimulates both appetite and digestion. The changes in rations in feeding sheep, however, should be made cautiously and the results closely watched, as sudden changes are sometimes hurtful to them.

Before the farmer starts into the breeding of sheep he must have a definite object in view and must make a careful selection of his foundation stock. If he wishes to produce wool he should choose the Merino, but if mutton is his chief object he should choose one of the larger breeds. If he desires to produce both wool and mutton a judicious cross bred or grade may be selected. But he should begin on a small scale, in either case, and proceed cautiously, remembering that the ram is half the flock.

EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS WITH CASCARETS.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c., 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A Safe and Effective Fire Kindler.

Kindling with kerosene, though almost universal when it comes to starting the kitchen fire on a winter's morning, is a dangerous operation as generally done. No farmer or his son, of course, the wife or daughter never has this cold and disagreeable task to perform, can be blamed for wishing to abridge this uncomfortable duty. If he will try the following plan he will find it a success. He neither spills oil on stove and floor, carries oil in the dishes to season the breakfast later on, and last, but not least, does not blow up the stove or set the house on fire.

Take a tin can, one with a cover so that the oil will not evaporate, and fill about two-thirds full of oil, and set in some handy place out of the way. At night put two or three cobs in the can and leave to soak. When the fire is to be started, take the cobs and put on the grate of the stove, piling the kindling and fuel over them. Then touch a match to them and your fire is going full blast. Always have some cobs in the can. If, for any reason, it is desirable to have a fire on short notice, your kindling is always ready.

TO CURE CONSTIPATION FOREVER.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is steady. SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at lower prices. HOGS—Hogs are selling at easier prices. PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices. LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$9 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers 7 1/2 @ 8c.; No. 2 Steers, 7 @ 7 1/2 c.; No. 1 Cows and Heifers 6 @ 6 1/2 c.; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 4 1/2 @ 5c. thin cows, 3 @ 4c.

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

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

Lambs—\$2.00 to \$2.25 per head, or 3 1/2 @ 4c. live weight.

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

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 6 1/2 @ 7c.; second quality, 6 @ 6 1/2 c.; First quality cows and heifers, 5 1/2 @ 6c.; second quality, 5 @ 5 1/2 c.; third quality, 4 @ 4 1/2 c.

Veal—Large, 6 @ 6 1/2 c.; small, 7 @ 8c. Mutton—Wethers, 7 @ 7 1/2 c.; ewes, 6 1/2 @ 7c.; lambs, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 c.

Dressed Hogs—6 1/2 @ 7c. PROVISIONS—Hams, 9 1/2 @ 10c.; picnic hams, 7c.; Atlanta ham, 6 1/2 c.; New York shoulder, 6 1/2 c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 12 1/2 c.; light S. C. bacon, 12c.; med. bacon, clear, 7 1/2 c.; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 8 1/2 c.; clear light, 10c.; clear ex. light bacon, 11c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$12 50; do, hf-bbl, \$6 50; Extra Mess, bbl, \$10 50; do, hf-bbl, \$5 50.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7 1/2 c.; do, light, 7 1/2 c.; do, Bellies, 8 1/2 c.; Extra Clear, hbls, \$16 00; hf-bbls, \$8 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 25; do, kits, \$1 20.

Lard—Prices are \$9 lb: Tes. 1/4-bbls, 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 4 1/2 5 5 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 Cal. pure 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2 c. higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 10; 1s \$1 15; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 10; 1s, \$1 15.

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

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

LUMBER COMPANY

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement and Building Materials

All Orders Promptly Filled. Quality as Represented.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

Office and Yard, Foot of Grand Avenue, South San Francisco, Cal.

SPEAKING ABOUT BRICKS!

Bricks for Business Blocks, Dwellings, Roadways, Foundations, Sewers, Cisterns, Sidewalks, Mantels, Chimneys

—AT KILN PRICES—

Now is the time to build brick houses. Why not have the best for your money

Plans and estimates of brick houses and dwellings furnished on application at prices to suit.

BADEN BRICK COMPANY

South San Francisco, Cal.

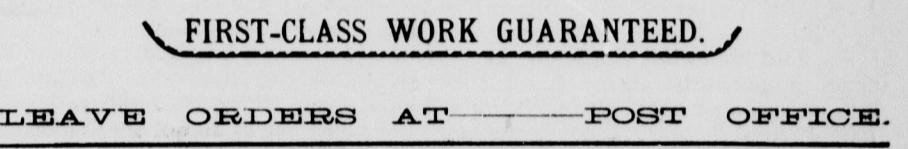
W. T. RHOADS,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Plans Furnished. Buildings Erected.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

LEAVE ORDERS AT POST OFFICE.



NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Alfred T. Elford, Deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Alfred B. Elford, administrator of the estate of Alfred T. Elford, Deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit them with necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Alfred B. Elford, administrator as aforesaid, at the law office of M. B. Kellogg, 508 Montgomery St., 5th floor, City and County of San Francisco, State of California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate.

ALFRED B. ELFORD, Administrator of the estate of Alfred T. Elford, Deceased. Dated, November 22, 1898.

MONEY TO LOAN

Large Sums Available for investment on mortgage of Real Estate (City and Country) at exceptionally low rates of interest for a fixed term or redeemable by installments.

Existing Mortgages Paid Off. Special terms quoted for loans on Life Policies. Interests under Wills and Second Mortgages. All persons

Desiring Assistance to Purchase Farms, Orchards, Hotel Businesses, etc., should apply to us. Promissory notes discounted and all financial business discounted. If your bank refuses you an overdraft, or creditors are pressing, call on or write us.

R. GOULD & CO.

131 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMOUR HOTEL

Table and Accommodations The Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.

All Goods Warranted. Terms Cash with Order.

"BOOH!"

On afternoons, when baby boy has had a splendid nap, and sits like any monarch on his throne, in nurse's lap...

He laughs and kicks his little heels in rapturous glee, and then in shrill, despotie treble bids me "do it all again!"

A ROUGH DIAMOND.

"OH, MISS ELSIE, Miss Elsie, the bank has been robbed! Twenty thousand pounds gone, missie! and poor master away! Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

He showed her a telegram which he had received from her uncle. "Returning at once," it said. "Keep news of robbery out of the papers at any price till I see you."

The doors were opened at last; the crowd surged in, presenting checks to the full amount they had deposited in the bank.

III.

As yet Elsie had not told her uncle who supplied the news to the paper. She prayed fervently that she might be able to keep the knowledge to herself forever, safely hidden from the fond old man who believed in her.

IV.

Presently there were sounds of cheering in the street. A well-known millionaire had driven up to the bank.

"I must have money, girlie," he burst out. "I must have it! I must get away from here to-night, and I don't possess a single farthing! Quick, dear, Uncle left you some for housekeeping. That will have to do."

"I don't possess a single farthing, either," she persisted. "What is the matter, Harold? Why is it so terribly necessary for you to leave Blackmore to-night?"

"I have it!" the desperate brother suddenly exclaimed. "Elsie, this news about the bank robbery is still exclusive. The editor of the Blackmore Times would give you any sum for it."

"You twice asked me to be your wife," she wined up, feverishly, "and I refused you. Would you still marry me, Mr. Fairfax? Oh, do answer! If I said 'yes,' would you still marry me?"

"Am I to understand that you are proposing to me, Miss Maitland?" he asked.

"Don't seek to humble me any more; don't, don't!" she cried. "I have fallen far enough!"

"I don't know," he answered, slowly. "If you did not love another man already it might have been different. But as it is—yes, I certainly won't marry you, Miss Maitland; you have humbled yourself to me unnecessarily. You cannot know me very well when you imagine that I had come to withdraw my support from your uncle at such a time as this."

An hour after his departure their uncle's manager came to the house, and asked to see Elsie. When he was admitted into her presence he noticed with a sharp pang how wan and desolate her little face had grown.

and the paying into the bank of such a large sum has restored confidence." Ere she had time to speak he was gone.

Some months after their marriage Elsie received another visit from her brother Harold. He was altogether a different person. He was going to America, and had come to make a confession to her.

Moody's Definitions of Faith.

"Bishop Ryle has very well likened faith to a root whose flower is assurance," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody to his Bible class in the Ladies' Home Journal.

American Street Railways.

Street railway statistics of an interesting nature are given in the American Street Railway Directory. From this it appears that there is a total of 1,074 street railways in the United States, made up of 969 electric, 21 cable, 31 steam and 113 horse lines.

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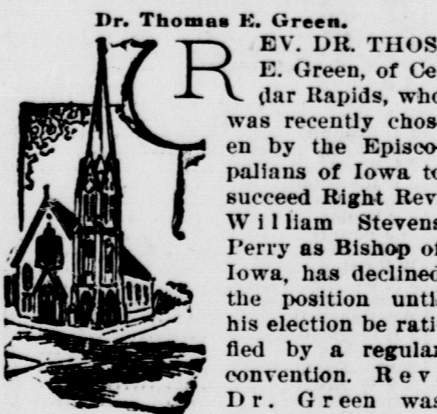
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RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

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



Dr. Thomas E. Green, EV. DR. THOS. E. Green, of Cedar Rapids, who was recently chosen by the Episcopals of Iowa to succeed Right Rev. William Stevens Perry as Bishop of Iowa, has declined the position until his election be ratified by a regular convention.

Moody's Definitions of Faith.

"Bishop Ryle has very well likened faith to a root whose flower is assurance," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody to his Bible class in the Ladies' Home Journal.

All Serve One God.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury practiced in a marked degree the spirit of toleration toward those who were doing religious work in other ways than by the methods he followed.

Heroism Without Suffering.

There is sometimes as much merit in taking pains for Christ's sake as in suffering pain. We are more apt to conceive of a saint as one ready to expire for Christ's cause than as one ready to persevere for it; but the call to duty is oftener one of patient, plodding, thoroughgoing fidelity in little things, rather than one to yield up the life in some supreme act of sacrifice.

Meeting Trials.

The God-saved imagination has no space for the trials and perplexities of this world. It meets them with a victorious indifference that is the wonder of the tempest-tossed worldling.

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Has 252,725 Members.

Rev. H. M. Dubose, of Nashville, Tenn., General Secretary of the Epworth League, reported to the recent conference of the Methodist Church South that the present membership of the League is 252,725.

Friendship, like phosphorus, gives its light in the dark.

When one is low enough to insult you, be too high for him to reach. "Marriage is a lottery," when it is a corner lot-ery.

The law is a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ, but Christ is a Savior to bring us to God.

Adversity shows a true man, as the night brings out the stars obscured while the sun is shining.

Poverty is an icy wind, and the higher the situation of the impoverished, the colder it blows.

Educating your children is investing at a high rate of dividend. Lay up in them, and they will lay up for themselves.

The preacher is commissioned to deliver an invitation, and not armed to execute a threat. He should be a loadstone, and not a whip.

When God's hand is on Gideon's sword, the Midianites are routed. When God's breath thrills Joshua's Ram's Horn, Jericho is doomed.

When a man preaches as though he is mad at sinners, he will make sinners mad. Love woos; gentleness wins. "I beseech you by the gentleness of Christ," "by the mercies of God." That is full of magnetism.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A man's socks are always old and faded, no matter how large the dry goods bills at his house.

An Atchison woman gives a party occasionally who really should be saving money for her funeral.

On every new umbrella you buy, there is a cover. Did you ever know any one who used the cover?

A South Atchison woman is so timid that she opens her front door every hour or two and shoots out.

Some people pay too much attention to bookkeeping, to the neglect of more vital parts of their business.

Calling a woman a leader of society is equivalent to calling her a loafer, and trying to dignify the title.

In most business enterprises there is room only at the top, but in the milk business there is room anywhere.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who, when he journeyed afoot, said he traveled on Shanks' mares?

Be careful what you say in the first place; the greatest waste of time is that spent in retracting and denying.

A girl in Atchison is so clever, capable and accommodating that she is getting a reputation for being good-looking.

We would hate to die while the roads are so rough, and get jolted all out of position when on the way to the cemetery.

In order to get along in this world, you must not meddle in other people's affairs, and allow them to meddle in yours.

After a couple's engagement has been announced, they don't seem to enjoy being alone as much as when they had a secret.

When a man is so good he wants his wife to go away for the summer for her health, her folks regard him with suspicion.

You hear a great deal about impure water, and the danger from drinking it, but no one was ever hurt by drinking water.

As people grow older, it takes them longer to recover from love affairs, for the reason that they are given fewer chances for falling in love again.

When a girl has her picture taken, and poses as a Grecian goddess, we wonder if it ever occurs to her that she would look better picking a chicken?

No one has a right to gratify his love for music after 9 o'clock at night. This is a town where every one is up by 7, and no one can afford to be kept awake at night.

A small boy's scheme. A small boy who is not familiar with rural ways was taken by his fond mamma for a brief stay in the country, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On a farm in a neighboring county he waxed fat and sunburnt, and picked up a wondrous store of astonishing experience.

One day the farmer smilingly said to his mother: "Just ask your boy what he hid two eggs in the stable for."

GIFFORD, THE SWAMP KING.

He is Now Building a Seventeen-Mile Railway through His Land.

Thirty years ago Benjamin J. Gifford laid the foundation of his large fortune by a scheme for reclaiming swamp lands in the counties of Kankakee, Champaign and Livingston, in Illinois. These lands had the best of soil, yet, on account of their wet character, were useless for farming purposes.

By virtue of large canals and dredge ditches these lands were all brought into market, and from them Mr. Gifford derived large profits. Before selling out the major portion of his land in Illinois he planned and built a railway running from West Lebanon, Ind., to Rantoul, Ill., a distance of about seventy miles, which was afterward sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is now a part of that system. In this transaction Mr. Gifford made \$250,000.

In 1892 he went to Jasper County, Indiana and began the purchase of lands. This county has been noted for its swamp. After a thorough examination of the character of the soil of these swamp lands, and running levels to ascertain whether there was any outlet for the water, Mr. Gifford began to purchase land in this county, paying from \$5 to \$25 per acre. He has continued to purchase until he is now the owner of approximately 33,000 acres of land in Jasper County, extending from northwest to southeast a distance of twenty miles. Nelson Morris, of Chicago, owns 20,000 acres adjoining Mr. Gifford's land upon the north and running to the Kankakee River.

Mr. Gifford first excavated a system of canals or dredge ditches of at least 100 miles in length at an immense cost. He has constructed 120 houses and barns at an average cost of \$600 each. He has, within the last two years, taken off his land railway ties enough to complete twenty-five to thirty miles of railway. He has now commenced the construction of a railway beginning about two and one-half miles east of De Motte station, on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railway, running thence southeasterly a distance of twenty miles. This line, with the exception of probably two miles, is wholly upon his own land. It crosses the Chicago and Indiana coal branch of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway at Knitman station. The presumption is that eventually the road will be constructed on north across the Kankakee River to Hebron station on the Panhandle Railway, and possibly there may be an in-

dependent line on into Chicago without regard to the Panhandle connection. It will run southeasterly to Monon station on the Monon Railway.

The change in this swamp region wrought by the system of canals is almost beyond belief. Within a year and a half lands which would mire a cow or a horse—in fact, lands where an animal would go out of sight, where the muck was from three to six feet deep—have been made to produce corn eight feet high; and a region which was a wilderness without population has been settled by over 100 families, bringing into this county an increase in population of 400 to 600 people. Mr. Gifford is reputed, at the present time, to be worth from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and has no family except a wife.—Chicago Chronicle.

Taking Down the Captain.

A former commodore-captain of a famous trans-Atlantic line, whilst friendly and polite to his passengers when below, was very much the reverse if he approached when on duty. As he happened to be on deck one fine afternoon, a lady, quite unaware of this peculiarity, accosting him with some trifling query as to the probable duration of the favorable weather, was both surprised and indignant to get curtly answered: "Don't know, ma'am—don't know. Better go and ask the cook."

The lady, though taken somewhat aback, was quite equal to the occasion, and rejoined: "Oh! I beg a thousand pardons. Excuse me, pray. I thought I was addressing the cook."

A King and a Guinea Pig.

The late Rev. Charles Spurgeon, in reading out a list of subscribers to one of his charities made running comments and jokes as he went on that kept the audience in great good humor. Coming to a Mr. King who had given 5 shillings, he said: "There's a king who has given his crown." Coming next to a Mr. Pigg, who had given a guinea, he exclaimed: "There's a guinea pig!"—London Tit-Bits.

"Unless you soon fall off, sir," said the lady in her pony-cart, who had made several unsuccessful attempts to pass a persevering beginner on a bicycle occupying the whole road, "I'm afraid I shall miss my train."—Tit-Bits.

"I suppose your wife misses you a great deal?" inquired a lady of a commercial traveler. "Well, no. For a woman, she has a remarkably straight nose."—Tit-Bits.

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WOMEN

THE DOTING MOTHER.

YOUTH is not naturally self-denying. Human nature is strongly selfish, and when girls are young they have had little chance to oppose the strength of this inherent quality, says Mrs. Humphrey. Some girls, however, are much less selfish than others, while some are utterly spoiled. A dotting mother is nothing more nor less than a selfish mother, who, to please herself, allows her daughter's faults to grow up unchecked. She fears to be firm, lest she should lose some of the affection she prizes. Could she only know that the child at a very early age is distinctly aware of this weakness and despises it, she would plainly see the awful mistake she is making.

Children love best the mothers who are both firm and gentle. By a sort of instinct the young ones seem to be aware of the true selfishness that actuates the parent who battles with their early faults. It is not the foolishly indulgent mothers who win the warmest love from their girls. It is those who can temper justice with love. Girls soon know whether the mother is swayed by selfishness or actuated by principles, and, with very few exceptions, they follow in her steps.

Could some of the happy lovers and happy husbands look back through the years at the long and patient training, the loving care, that has resulted in the complete realization of their brightest dreams they would find in them a guarantee for the future.

Girls who have not been spoiled by over-indulgence, and who have been taught to take a sane, calm, rational view of all life's circumstances, are the best helpmeets that man can have. Such a one is a delightful companion, with her cultivated mind and her ready sympathies. She can enter into his outside troubles in the battle of life, and there is a fiber of strength in her on which he may safely lean in the day of disaster, should it come.

Girls as Men's Enemies.

Girls are by far too apt to thoughtlessly punch holes in the business prospects of the young men of their acquaintance, writes Edward Bok in the Ladies' Home Journal. "They work this mischief in various ways. They consider it 'great fun' to step to a telephone, for example, and 'ring up' some young man when he is at his office, only to send him some unnecessary message or indulge in some flippant talk. They are forgetful of the fact that what may be rare sport at their end of the line may cause serious embarrassment or worse to the young man at the other end. Even if the young man enjoys it, his employer does not. Sending unnecessary or even fancied necessary notes to young men at their offices during business hours is another favorite 'pastime' of girls. Sometimes the 'fun' is carried further by meeting a young man at his luncheon hour, or by even calling at his office. Again, even a more dangerous element is introduced by girls urging young men to leave their offices before closing hours to escort them to some place of amusement, some game, or to a train.

"The danger in these acts is not in themselves, but in the injurious distractions which they mean. Business hours, though doubtless they seem inexplicably long to girls, are, in reality, all too short for the accomplishment of things necessary to a young man's success. Hence every moment when he is at business should be precious to him, and it is mightily precious to the right sort of a young man. His mind should be focused on the problems before him, which mean either his success or his failure."

The School Luncheon.

The packing of the school luncheon box now engages the attention of the home caretaker. In many households this duty devolves upon the waitress, but supervision by the mistress and mother will be obligatory if the appetizing niceties of the box are to be preserved. Thick bread, lumpy butter and fat or gristly meat are still too often the maid's idea of sandwiches. Sweet sandwiches are both relished and needed by children, though they need not be the only sort served. Bananas and cucumbers, each with mayonnaise, are appetizing at the moment; nuts chopped and held in a bit of whipped cream; raisins or fruits in a paste of icing, cream cheese, sardines, olives, hard-boiled eggs—the list of fillings is almost as long as that of foods. Little cup-oustards and tiny individual pans of baked beans are liked as the weather grows colder, with sweet or plain wafers occasionally, or a piece of cake, with invariably some seasonal fruit.

Line Upon Line.

To the conscientious young mother, torn between the necessity of "adding line upon line and precept upon precept" to her offspring with no apparent results, and the fear that constant irritation will deteriorate into nagging, comes the soothing assurance from an authority on children that "line upon line" is all right and must be followed up. The structure of the young brain, he declares, precludes the possibility of its keeping in mind our warnings and injunctions, and repetition is therefore a necessity.

Is It Coming to This?

It has not been the fashion for girls to wear earrings for a great many years past, and most of them have never had their ears pierced. The grandmothers and aunts, mothers and older sisters, have even forced promises

from them not to have holes made in their ears for the sake of vanity, pleading and arguing that they might as well wear rings in their noses as well as their ears. But Dame Fashion holds a very powerful sway over young women of all ages, and she says: "Girls, you must have your ears pierced, and you must wear long, drooping earrings as your grandmothers did, who now cry me down and say nay." So the girls are obeying, and it does look funny to see them with their ears tied up with bits of string, like little girls of long ago. The latest fad in earrings is a succession of precious stones, five or six generally, hung from tiny loops of gold, and graduated from a very small stone, which fits close against the ear, to larger ones.—Harper's Bazar.

Girls, Don't Flirt.

Flirting is degrading, and the following good advice from an exchange is timely: "The first question a man asks when he sees a girl flirting is whether she is respectable or not; it raises a doubt at once. This being the case, no girl can afford to indulge in the pastime. When the down is brushed from a peach its beauty is so marred that it can never be restored, and when a young girl throws lightly aside that sweet and modest reserve so becoming to maidens, one which so elevates her and enables her to command the respect of all, she loses her great charm and becomes rather cheap and common, to use no rash terms. Flirting may seem to the giddy, thoughtless girl wonderfully amusing and she may get the idea that it is fascinating, but it is a most degrading thing and should be frowned upon by every young lady who has an ambition to become a worthy and charming young woman."

Simple Evening Bodice.



Ouida's Opinion.

Ouida has been giving her views on ladies' dress in the New York Cosmopolitan. Of evening dress she says: "The décolleté gown is unbecoming to every woman, however perfect of form and face. The nudity of the shoulders and bust is out of keeping with the extreme tightness of the rest of the bodice. No grace is possible to it, and its general acceptance is a forcible proof of how usage and example warp the taste and deaden the susceptibilities. Corsets are unhappily nearly universal, but not absolutely so. The terrible mistake which women have made is in imagining that for the female form to be nipped into nothing in the middle, like an hourglass, has any beauty in it. It can have none, because, as artists have said until they are tired, it is deformity, and can only form a prototype in the imbecility which crops dogs' ears and horses' tails."

The Debutante.

The girl who is to make her debut this season, and who realizes that she must economize and who knows that her invitations will be many, will display wisdom if she uses the money she has for gowns in buying a well-fitting, well-made tailor gown of cloth, choosing a color that is always in fashion rather than one which is merely the fashion of the moment. This she will use for visiting and going out in the afternoon. Morning dresses may be remodeled from dresses already possessed and freshed up, so that a well-bred girl could wear them who would not wish to be untidy in the morning at her own home. For evening get two dresses—a black net and a white silk. On each of these many changes in the way of sashes, artificial flowers and feathers may be used.

Teach Children Patriotism.

Teaching patriotism should be the mother's duty. When a woman allows her child to drag the flag through the dirt, or to treat it as if it were of no importance, she is not teaching that proper veneration for it which shall make the child honor it as the symbol of liberty, and of all that liberty means. Mothers do not seem to realize how sensitive a child's mind is to impressions, and how strongly lessons of good may be stamped on it almost unconsciously. No duty of a mother is greater than to make those lessons work toward that true manhood which serves country and fellowmen.

Umbrellas.

The cause of umbrellas wearing out in little holes at the top is they are rotted by the water that is held in the folds. They should be opened to dry or if there is a superstition about opening an umbrella in the house they may be stood on their heads. When not in use, an umbrella should not be rolled.

A woman gravedigger has been discovered by the Southern press. She is Mrs. Elizabeth Donnell Mabel and has charge of a cemetery near New Orleans

DEPEW BEATS A CARD SHARP.

Walked Off with \$500 of the Noted Tom McGarrahan's Money.

No less a man than Chauncey M. Depew fell into the hands of one of the most noted of the trans-Atlantic card sharps on a voyage which he made to England about seven years ago. Mr. Depew smiles beatifically even yet when he reflects upon how he won £100 from Tom McGarrahan, who died in affluence three years ago, after having "followed the steamers" for many years. McGarrahan was introduced to Mr. Depew by one of the latter's intimate chums and fellow-voyagers. The latter, who was and still is one of the elderly ways of New York, knew all about McGarrahan, and so did a lot of other friends of Mr. Depew on board. These friends of the great Chauncey, who knew about McGarrahan and his record, got together and made a pool that they would get the gambler and the great nominator together at a game of baccarat. Some of them bet that the thing couldn't be done, while others laid their money the opposite way. The gambler, McGarrahan, wasn't informed of the scheme, but he was simply introduced to Mr. Depew and given an opportunity to follow his natural bent. McGarrahan was a polished, middle-aged Irishman, a University of Dublin honor man, as he took occasion to prove several times for the benefit of doubters, and he charmed the eloquent Chauncey by his wit and wealth of information in no time. McGarrahan did business with a number of gullibles during the first part of the voyage, but he manifested no disposition to engage his new friend, Depew, in a game of cards, and the men who had bet that he would were worried. On the third day out, however, the gambler, finding business a bit dull, finally invited Mr. Depew to join him in a little game of baccarat. Mr. Depew hesitated and consulted with his conscience for a moment, but the Irishman was persuasive.

"I have not hitherto played cards quite so publicly," said Mr. Depew, "but, as I don't suppose I am any better than my neighbors—well, just a hand or two."

The two men sat down at one of the tables, and all of Mr. Depew's friends who were "in" on the scheme gathered round to see how he made out. Mr. Depew won \$500 from the Irish gambler within two hours. They one of the stewards informed him that his ward, who was making the voyage with him, was ill in her stateroom, and Mr. Depew hastily withdrew with his winnings and was in attendance upon the young woman for the remainder of the voyage.

"Depew," said one of his friends, who had been in the scheme to get the rotor at a card table with a professional gambler, "do you know who that man was from whom you won a nice little bundle of five-pound notes a few days ago?"

"A Mr. McGarrahan—a very clever Irishman," was the reply.

Mr. Depew was informed who "Mr. McGarrahan" was.

"Bless my heart, is that so?" exclaimed the voluble Chauncey. "I'll devote the winnings to a fund for the purchase of poison for the hopelessly seasick."—Washington Star.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new pad for surgical purposes is formed of the pith of cornstalks, with the fibers removed, covered with loosely woven absorbent fabric, the pith being made fine and acting as a cushion and absorbent.

Medicine can be measured very handily by a new spoon which has no handle and is attached to the bottle by a wire bracket clamping the neck and provided with two rings in which the spoon is pivoted to retain its position when the bottle is tilted.

Snow drifts can be removed from railroad tracks by a new apparatus which has a metal wedge mounted on a carriage in front of the engine, to be heated by oil burners and melt its way if it becomes stalled.

In order to prevent the photographing of the written matter contained in a closed envelope by means of X rays the inside of the envelope is covered with a coating of metallic pigment or other suitable substance, which is opaque to the rays.

Wood pulp is used in the manufacture of blocks for use in buildings, a mixture of the pulp and plaster being poured into molds to set, after which the edges are roughened to make the mortar adhere. This material can be nailed or cut with a saw.

An ingenious toy for children is formed of a top with a flat upper surface perforated at intervals around a spiral groove running from the center to the edge, with a vibrating reed to be held in the groove as the top revolves and play a tune on the perforations.

The King of Wurtemberg.

The King of Wurtemberg may be regarded as an hotel-keeper as much as a monarch. This has long been a tradition in his family, but not until lately was it discovered by the rulers of the beautiful little German Kingdom how profitable inn-keeping can become. When Peter the Great was traveling incognito through Europe, he refused to stop anywhere but at an inn. To circumvent this whim the then King of Wurtemberg put a tavern sign outside one of the Royal Palaces, and dressed as an inn-keeper, himself welcomed the czar. This royal personage's descendant now owns two large hotels, from which he is said to derive a revenue equaling £10,000 a year.

The Atmospheric Clock.

The atmospheric clock—a sort of device that goes of itself—is not inaptly termed a perpetual hour glass. In appearance it is like a long thermometer with a bulb of mercury at the bottom.

The glass tube is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and secured to the frame by two bands through which it passes easily. The divisions of time are marked on each side of the tube. Inside the glass is a smaller tube shaped very much as an hourglass. Some mercury and a scrap of blotting paper, for the purpose of taking up any moisture that might gather in the tube, are placed at each end. The mercury in the top end of the tube is placed opposite the mark of the proper time and falls to the bottom of the tube exactly as the time passes. When it has run out from the top the frame can be turned and the mercury set to time on the other side. Thus it registers the seconds and hours quite as accurately as any other timepiece—the drawback to such an arrangement being, of course, the turning of the frame, a task as irksome as that of winding a clock.

HE WAS A BRAVE INVENTOR.

Description of the Remarkable Man Who Invented Dynamite.

Alfred Nobel, the remarkable man who invented dynamite, is thus described by Henry De Moseenthal in the Nineteenth Century.

"Physically weak, of a nervous, highly strung and exceptionally sensitive disposition, he was endowed with a strong will, unbending energy and wonderful perseverance; he feared no danger, and never yielded to adversity. Many would have succumbed under similar circumstances, but the succession of almost insurmountable difficulties, the explosion of his factory causing a general scare and dread of the deadly compound he was making; the loss of his youngest brother, to whom he was devotedly attached; the consequent paralysis of his old father, and his mother's grief and anxiety could not deter him from pursuing his aim.

"The coexistence of impulsive daring and sensitive timidity was a striking feature in his character. He frequently demonstrated the value and safety of his explosives with his own hands, although he was particularly susceptible to headaches caused by bringing nitroglycerin into contact with the skin. They affected him so violently that he was often obliged to lie down on the ground in the mine or quarry in which he was experimenting. On one occasion when some dynamite could not be removed from a large cask he crept into it and dug the explosive out with a knife."

An Alphabet of Great Names.

A contributor has been amusing himself by trying to answer the question—series of questions—What man in the history of the world whose name began with A—and after that every other letter of the alphabet in order—exerted the greatest influence upon the thought and conduct of mankind?

Of course, there are some letters which are not very prolific in the names of great men; but we think most of our readers will be surprised to see how many of the most illustrious names in history are included, and how few are excluded.

In some cases the compiler seems to have selected names quite as much with a view to comprehending in the list men of many countries, as because the name given was that of the greatest man of his time. The list follows: Aristotle, Bacon, Confucius, Darwin, Ezra, Franklin, Goethe, Homer, Isalah, Justinian, Kant, Luther, Mohammed, Newton, Ossian, Plato, Quintilian, Rousseau, Shakespeare, Tasso, Uhland, Virgil, Washington, Xavier, Young, Zoroaster.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Sensible Mule.

For more than ten years a very sensible mule has been working in the mines near Blossburg, Ala. He will pull his usual load of six cars of coal from bottom to top without a murmur, but if you put on an extra car he will kick and bray and refuse to go until relieved. When the cars are unloaded at the top he will always mount an empty car and lie down and ride to the bottom of the slope, a distance of half a mile. On one occasion as he was drawing up a load a train of empty cars got loose and went down the slope at a break-neck speed, and the men thought the mule would be killed by the collision, but as the empty cars were about to rush on him he jumped on the first one and rode back to the bottom with the whole train.

Good for the Photographer.

Alarming strides having been made by drunkenness in New Zealand, it has been resolved to call in the aid of photography to put it down. In future, any one who may be condemned on a charge of being drunk and disorderly will have to have his photograph taken, at his own expense, and distribute it among all innkeepers and barkeepers. The idea is that publicans will then be able to refuse to serve any one whose portrait appears in this original gallery. As the offenders are many, the photographers ought to drive a roaring trade.

The Sultan's Throne-room.

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

Electric Mousetraps.

An electric mousetrap is something new. A bit of cheese is attached to an electric wire. The mouse or rat to get at the bait must stand on a metal plate, and the moment he touches the cheese he is shocked to death.

Love is the flavoring extract in the ice-cream of life.

MAKING YOUR FORTUNE IN OUR NEW COLONIES.



THE industrial prospects of new territory which recent events have brought in close relation with the United States—such as Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines—are attracting great attention in this country at the present time. Energetic and enterprising young American clerks, as well as those poorly employed or not employed at all, are scanning the outlook with considerable practical anticipation. The field is worth studying.

Porto Rico leads foremost on the list as opening the greatest inducements, because the inhabitants of that beautiful island desire to become Americanized as soon as possible. The extinction of Spanish rule means the rapid encouragement of American institutions and the general use of the English language. Outside of the few hundred French and Spaniards who control the plantations of the island, every one of the million inhabitants is eager to learn the English language, and when he catches a word or phrase he memorizes it and repeats it promptly to a circle of admiring friends.

The result is that the principal stores, hotels and business houses now have a sign reading, "English spoken here," and interpreters are employed at a high salary. In fact, business men have been willing to pay almost any price for an American clerk or salesman. The demand is so abnormal, however, that a reaction is certain to come. The prospective clerk, therefore, should study and analyze the situation before he makes a move.

It is estimated that \$150 would be ample for a young man of modest tastes to give his talents a fair show in Porto Rico, leaving enough money for the return trip, in case he found Ponce or Mayaguez not to his liking. The rates to San Juan and those towns are \$65 first class, \$35 second class. The consuls are obliging; board relatively cheap; a room costs \$10 a month and board about 40 cents per day. American money doubles the minute the visitor arrives in Porto Rico; that is, the rate of exchange gives \$2 Porto Rican money for every American dollar. With a basic knowledge of Latin, an observant American can soon pick up Spanish. The natural wealth is there, and the Americans seem the chosen ones to realize on it. The "get-rich-quick" idea will vanish after a few weeks behind a counter in Porto Rico, however. It is work, patience and economy that will win the palm there as everywhere else.

As to the Philippines, it has been stated that Manila is hotter than the Klondike. Getting there is more comfortable, and health is offered to the man without health in addition. If a young man starts out with an appointment from a house ready to do business in the far East, or even with a simple proper indorsement, he can do well. New York traders, especially those doing business in hemp, tobacco and sugar, are looking for a tremendous development of trade with the Philippines, and say that the opportunity of a lifetime is now presenting itself to young men of integrity and push. There will now be many opportunities in industries that Spain has always frowned upon.

The main thing for the prospective tourist to consider is the initial expense. It costs about \$400 to reach Manila. The best route is from San Francisco to Hong Kong via Yokohama. The average hotel tariff at Manila is \$2 a day.

Hawaii can be reached in twelve days from New York, the trip from San Francisco costing \$75 on steamers, half as much on sailing vessels. Clerks at Honolulu earn as high as \$125 per month, bookkeepers \$150, mechanics up

to \$4 per day. Engineers list at \$100, conductors \$90, laborers \$1 per day. Agriculturists are, however, most in demand. The market for ordinary labor is overstocked, but men with experience in managing plantations earn as high as \$3,000 a year, while overseers get up to \$75 per month. The small farmer is offered superior inducements. Coffee is now the most promising crop, and from a seventy-five acre plantation—after the fourth year—a return of \$10,000 may be counted on. It is useless, however, to enter into this coffee planting without enough funds to carry the planter till the land yields development.

Applicants for land must be citizens by birth or naturalization, and pay a fee of \$2 on application, and \$5 on the issuance of a lease. They can take up from eight to sixty acres of land, must build a dwelling house, and receive a lease for 999 years, or on appraised value can purchase the freehold.

The soil is loose and porous, the climate ideal. All kinds of vegetation can be raised, besides berries, which grow the whole year around. Rice, limes, oranges and pineapples grow freely. The banana trade is a paying feature. In fact, the enterprising, painstaking agriculturist can hardly miss it in Hawaii.

WELL-BRED INDIAN MAIDENS.

Two Cherokee Girls Who Would Be at Home in Society.

The average man's impression of an Indian woman is that she is unkempt, of coarse appearance, entirely lacking in all that partakes of refinement and generally tending toward still deeper degradation. It is unfortunately too true that the picture will fit too many females of the red-skinned race, but not all by any means. Notable as exceptions are the Cherokee women, two fair specimens of whom are pictured. They are Jennie Thomas and Ellen Thomas of Chelsea, I. T. In the Cherokee language their names are respectively Wish-na-wa-ga and Lak-no-va-la, daughters of two well-to-do members of the prosperous Cherokee tribe. Both the girls are well educated, of more than average good looks, vivacious and generally well-fitted to take



CHEROKEE GIRLS.

their places in polite society. This they are in no mood to do, preferring the freedom and unconventional life as they find it in the place of their nativity. The women of their tribe are almost always of fine figure and graceful carriage, the only particularly noticeable feature that perhaps detracts in a measure from their good looks being the high cheek bones that are apparent in even the sixteenth-blood Indians. The voice of the Indian girl is never hoarse or coarse, but low and musical.

TO MANUFACTURERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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