

The Enterprise.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

NO. 47.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:12 A. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
6:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:02 P. M. Sundays only.	
SOUTH.	
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:02 A. M. Sundays only.	
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.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station.	9:00 A. 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.	11:25 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry.	11:43 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry.	12:00 M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at.	11:32 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at.	12:05 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sunnyside only at.	12:32 A. M.

NOTE

9:52 P. M. from 30th St. goes to Ocean View only
 10:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.
 11:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

PARK LINE

Last car from 15th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park.	11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 15th and Guerrero.	11:50 P. M.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 4:30 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m., to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	4:15
" South.	11:30

MAIL CLOSURE.

North.	8:50
South.	6:15

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held 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. 435, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening 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	
J. J. Bullock.	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. H. Thompson.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

In Cuban Provinces.

Washington.—The War Department has made public the abstract of a report from General James H. Wilson, commanding the province of Matanzas and Santa Clara. General Wilson gives a large amount of statistical information regarding the provinces and their products which will be of interest to Americans intending to do business in the island.

Mercier for the Senate.

Paris.—The Journal is authority for the statement that General Mercier, who is staying at Dinard, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, announces his intention to stand for the Senate in the department of Sarthe.

Bone meal and fresh, sound meat are as good for hogs as for poultry, says the Indiana Farmer. They eat all kinds of meat ravenously, and their system seems to require it. The bone grinder will pay, and the pigs will improve in growth and vigor. The time will come when the packing houses will meet just this demand, with good meat cooked to destroy all disease

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events that Are Rolled Down to Suit Our Busy Readers.

There are 11,583 soldiers at San Francisco.

California and South Carolina are producing tea.

The \$5000 water bonds of Seattle, Wash., are ready for delivery.

Martinez, Cal., contemplates a copper smelter and smokeless powder plant.

The ridiculous project of a canal between Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor, Wash., is advocated by men who ought to know better.

The anti-bicycle fiend has again appeared at Olympia. Instead of tacks, he now uses six-penny nails driven partially into the sidewalk.

Ship carpenters are in demand at San Francisco; \$4 for eight hours is paid, with \$1 per hour for overtime; those working sixteen hours are paid \$12 per day.

An Olympia paper says the Washington state library is the only public library in existence where men are allowed to smoke corn-cob pipes in the presence of visiting women.

Sheriff Canutt, of Whitman, Wash., threatens to sue the state for the payment of a guard who accompanied him with an incorrigible girl committed to the reform school. The guard was the sheriff's wife.

Last year sugar beets grown in the Grande Ronde valley were undersized, but this year they have gone to the other extreme, and suffer from overgrowth. Sugar beets over four pounds in weight are said not to be desirable.

Captain Tom Simpson, the hereditary chief of the Columbia River Indians on the Yakima reservation, is organizing a Shaker church. He called council at his place, and about 60 Indians responded and formed a society.

The money brokers of Los Angeles, with one exception, have decided to pay the tax of \$50 per annum imposed by the Government as a special war tax. The alternative was to be classed as pawnbrokers and pay only \$20 per annum. They will pay two years' tax at once.

The Manufacturers' and Wholesalers' League of San Francisco is securing the presence of purchasers from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Similar inducements have also been afforded merchants from Montana, Idaho, Utah and Washington by excursion rafts, etc., the intent being to retain the trade.

Twelve hundred Indians, gathered from nearly a dozen reservations in Western Washington and British Columbia, will be engaged in picking hops in the White and Puyallup river valleys. Not since boom days, when hops were king in those valleys, has there been such a gathering of red men to engage in their autumn pastime.

Coal is reported discovered sixty-one miles below Dawson, a mile and three-quarters back from the Yukon river. The N. A. T. & T. Co. has built a railroad from the river to the mine. The coal is still frozen at a depth of 250 feet below the surface. Recently 1250 tons were shipped to Dawson. The Canadian Government took 250 tons at \$30 per ton.

Sacramento, Cal., is using electric power transmitted 65 miles over aluminum wires from Brown's valley, the first installment of 1000 H. P. sent by the North Yuba Co. under contract with the Sacramento Electric, Gas & Ry. Co. of Sacramento, and supplements power already used and transmitted here from Newcastle and Folsom. Under contract 4000 more H. P. is to follow.

The Commissioners of Clallam county, Wash., have appealed to the Secretary of the Interior to modify the boundaries of the Olympic reserve. They claim that over three-fourths of the agricultural land in the county is included in the reserve, and if the Government gives no relief the county will in a few years become bankrupt. Four hundred and fifty thousand acres of agricultural land is included in the reserve.

By an expenditure of nearly \$600,000 the power of the Santa Ana river is transmitted to Los Angeles, Cal., eighty-two miles distant and 9000 H. P. propels machinery moves street cars and illuminates buildings in Los Angeles, Redlands, Riverside, Colton and Ontario. The most remarkable feature in this development of electrical power is the transmission of electricity of a high voltage over eighty miles of wire with so little loss of energy, the company finding, in fact, that it can send electricity of 33,000 volts, having a working efficiency of 4000 H. P., a distance of eighty-three miles, with a loss of but 10 per cent. After doing

WALNUT PRICES.

Uncertainty As to Rates for New Crop.

NEW YORK DEALERS UNCERTAIN.

Owing to Complications in Marketing California's Product Imported Stock is Receiving Attention.

New York.—The crop of California walnuts has been marketed this year through a combination of associations, which agreed to deliver all crops to certain parties, the price to be mutually agreed upon before the shipments commenced. The parties who were to purchase the crop had taken orders throughout the country for the new crop, subject to approval of the price when made with the understanding that the prices would be association prices and that selling agents would receive a commission. The leading jobbers here made their purchases on this basis. It was reported that the association of growers had held a meeting and made a price, \$7.65 for No. 1 hard shells, \$8 to \$15 for No. 1 soft shells, which was for all crops controlled by the association, but some of them were informed later that no prices had been made as yet. This prompted several houses to telegraph to the coast, asking for information.

Telegrams from authentic sources confirmed the prices quoted and the dealers with contracts calling for confirmation at the association prices expect to have those prices confirmed without a repetition of the almond deal, where, under similar circumstances of purchase, they had to pay an advance of some hundreds of dollars per carload over the growers' prices or go without the goods. The complication arises because both in California and the East a number of contracts have been made at the association prices, it being generally understood that the parties handling the crop would do so on a commission basis as heretofore.

Some parties who on this basis have sold walnuts outside of the association claim that their principals must deliver at prices actually made by the associations. Complications are likely to follow the interpretation of the contracts as to what are or are not "association prices." The buyers claim that "association prices" are those made by the association; sellers claim that the prices are "those made by the association agents," even if they made them higher than they paid the associations. There seems to be a general confusion in the trade as to how the matter is to be adjusted.

Meantime, until the agents of the combined associations open up their prices, nothing can be done toward an adjustment. It is understood that the price of Naples walnuts for the last half of the October shipment, due in New York early in November in import quantities, will be equivalent to 10 1-8 cents; Marbot walnuts, fine quality (crop reported exceptionally good this year) have been sold to arrive in New York in November in import quantities at 8 1/2 cents. French walnuts will be a little later and will be sold for less than Marbots. Owing to the report of manipulation of the California walnut deal, importers are taking an interest in foreign walnuts and will probably take more when the walnut situation is clearly defined and prices are definitely settled.

STARVATION IN PORTO RICO.

People Perish of Hunger Almost Daily at Ponce.

Ponce, Porto Rico.—People are starving to death almost every day in this city and while this sad state of affairs exists there is a failure to afford commercial relief, which is the only true and lasting relief. Unless a permanent government is established, unless the status of the island is determined, unless the policy to be followed here in the future is soon outlined, existing conditions will be aggravated and it will soon be necessary to feed the whole population through relief agents.

What Porto Rico wants is not charity, but rather the development of her commercial and agricultural interests, and while the present distribution of relief is necessary, that necessity would soon disappear if these interests were properly cared for.

Great difficulty has been encountered in transporting the supplies to the inland towns, largely due to the disappearance of the bridges. More than this, when the Panther arrived in the harbor of Ponce the sea was rough and a great quantity of the relief brought by the steamer dropped into the sea instead of reaching the lighters. Fifty per cent of what was originally landed was damaged by water and had to be thrown away.

England Lenses Land.

London.—Great Britain and Portugal, it is reported, are about to sign a convention by which the latter leases to the former certain territory and stations in Portuguese East Africa.

Comment on Alliance Talk.

London.—The Globe, commenting on the letter of the United States Secretary of State, Colonel John Hay, says: "There can never be anything in the nature of a combative alliance between the two great English-speaking peoples until each is in a position to offer the

energy, the mountain stream is gathered into a conduit and led down the mountain side to irrigate the orchards and groves in San Bernardino valley.

Professor Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, estimates the quantity of standing timber in the western division of Washington at 103,624,376,000 feet, of which, in round numbers, 66,000,000,000 is fir, 16,000,000,000 cedar, 14,000,000,000 hemlock, and 6,000,000,000 spruce. He says there is a good deal of standing timber in Eastern Washington, especially on the eastern slope of the Cascade range of mountains and in the mountainous counties of the northeastern portion of the state. The variety is principally "bull" pine, although some fir and tamarack is found scattered through the growth. "Bull" pine is a tough, hard wood, adapted for timbers and rough work, while tamarack is used for sash and door work, being of a softer grade. Douglas fir, the variety common to the western counties, is well known for its durability. It is admirable both for construction and finishing work.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

The Iowa geological report shows that during 1898 the State of Iowa produced minerals to the value of \$7,426,722.

The sum of \$3000 was paid the Brooklyn, N. Y. long distance telephone office for a recent fifty hour talk with St. Louis, Mo.

The Washburn-Moen end of the American Steel & Wire Co. are said to have earned \$1,800,000 net for the year ending July 31, '99.

Denver newspapers call on Coloradoans to patronize home production wherever practicable, and cease spending money for foreign products.

Tin plate is advancing in price, owing to higher price of iron and steel and also to an increase in wages. The raise amounts to about 35 cents per box more than a year ago.

The manufacture of steel has been commenced at Minneapolis, where the plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. is making open hearth steel only. Under orders from headquarters the mill has ceased to make bar iron, the whole capacity of the mill being devoted to bar steel. The manufacture of bar iron is being gradually discontinued.

Martin Julian, manager and business partner of Bob Fitzsimmons, said that there was no doubt that the red-topped antipodean would be seen in the ring again. Julian proudly proclaims that he has the four signatures that will insure a fight between Fitzsimmons and the winner of the meeting October 23d between Sharkey and Jeffries.

Neither the State Department nor the German Embassy have any advices on the reported acquisition of a large tract of land, nearly 1000 miles square, in Brazil by the German Government. The German Minister, Mr. von Mumm, says that no such acquisition has been made by his Government, but that the report probably grows out of the work of colonization societies in Brazil, some of which are conducted in Germany and are distinctly private enterprises.

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN APPLES.

Over One Million Barrels Were Exported to England and the Continent.

New York.—The demand for American apples in Great Britain and other parts of Europe has been very large, and exports during the past year were 1,217,767 barrels. They exceeded the exports of the previous year by 461,355 barrels. By far the greater part went to Great Britain, only 24,521 barrels having gone to Hamburg and 58,710 to other European countries. This fall there is a good demand for early varieties of American apples, especially in Glasgow, as Liverpool is being supplied to a great extent from the Continent.

The apple crop this year, it was said at the office of Charles Forster, will be hardly three-quarters of the average crop, the shortage being attributed by some to the severe winter. Green apples will be plentiful, and, although prices are quite firm, they are expected to come down in October and November, when the fruit is all gathered in and shipments become heavy. Red apples will not be plentiful and prices will be quite firm. In this State speculators are paying farmers from 75 cents to \$1.25 per barrel for apples under the trees. California growers get from 25 cents to 45 cents per box of fifty pounds, and it costs 1 cent a pound for freight to New York. No apples, however, have thus far been received from California, nearly all those grown there being winter varieties. The Atlantic seaboard states and Canada contribute the great bulk of the apples shipped to Europe.

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 A. V. South San Francisco, Cal.

GILLMORE AND HIS MEN.

Prisoners of the Filipinos Cannot Stand Their Captivity Much Longer.

New York.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: News concerning Lieutenant Gillmore and fourteen of the enlisted men of the Yorktown who were captured by the Filipinos at Baler, more than six months ago, has reached Washington in letters to military officials from their fellow officers in the islands. The latest information comes through a Spanish planter by the name of Garza, who was imprisoned by the insurgents and subsequently made his escape. Garza said Lieutenant Gillmore and fourteen men are at Bigau, where they were subsisting on a meager quantity of rice valued at not more than one peseta per man per day.

The allowance was more liberal than that for the Spanish prisoners, every one of whom was allotted one-half peseta per day. There were fully 2000 of the latter at Bigau, Garza says, and all prisoners, Spanish and American, showed the effect of the confinement and the poor and insufficient food. He is quoted as saying that the captives could not stand such hardship and such fare much longer.

Garza also described the extent of the force at Bigau, where fully 8000 Filipinos are under arms. Some of the weapons are Mausers, with which the men on the line are being equipped steadily. The sources of supply evidently amazed Garza, as it has those in authority at Manila. He said the old weapons were being distributed to the troops in the interior, and that the armament of the infantry goes on to an alarming extent.

The Navy Department officials say that steps have already been taken to relieve Lieutenant Gillmore and his party.

Watching German Army Maneuvers.

London.—The United States military attaché at Berlin, Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, is accompanying Emperor William at the military maneuvers. With Colonel Sumner is Lieutenant Mervyn C. Buckley, U. S. A., who, previous to going to Germany, completed a thorough inspection of the Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth arsenals and dockyards, in accordance with his special mission to investigate European ordnance and equipment. Lieutenant Buckley, after completing his work in Germany, goes to Paris.

Must Wear Mustaches.

London.—The Secretary of War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has issued a circular to the general officers saying that he has noticed that a predominant fashion exists among young officers to shave the upper lip, and adding that this is much to be regretted. The result is that many unfertile lips are being coerced. The regulation against shaving the upper lip has been little observed of recent years and its revival is unpopular.

Famous American Race Horse Dead.

Nashville, Tenn.—Iroquois, premier stallion of the Belle Meade stud, died of an acute affliction of the kidneys. He was 21 years old. Iroquois was the only American horse that ever won the English derby. In his three-year-old form he was raced in England and won, besides the Derby, the Prince of Wales stakes, the Great Champion and the St. Leger.

French Poet to Lecture at Harvard.

Paris.—M. Henri de Rannier, the distinguished French poet, will give a third series of lectures before Harvard University at Cambridge, under the auspices of the Cercle Français.

Austria Removes Schneider.

Vienna.—The Official Gazette announces the removal from the Austro-Hungarian military attachéship in Paris and Brussels of Colonel A. Schneider, whose alleged letter incriminating Captain Dreyfus, though distinctly repudiated by him as a forgery, was one of the principal weapons of the prosecution during the Rennes trial.

the whole story of Cyrus Noble whiskey.

age-purity

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

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

All the manufacturers apparently intend to have a finger in the glove trust.

When a scorching heat bends his head and humps his shoulders it's a kind of backing himself for a fast rider.

Mr. Zangwill says that he wrote six plays in six days. Everybody should be glad that he rested the seventh day.

It was certainly true that one-half the world did not know how the other half lived before Columbus discovered America.

The Boston Globe says eye-witnesses see with different eyes. Quite true. It frequently depends on their remuneration.

Why should not the American eagle scream rejoicingly over the big harvests? What would any bird do with full crops?

Whenever a preacher is given a vacation there is always somebody mean enough to suggest that circumstance is like the gentle rain—twice blessed.

An Eastern boy has been caught stealing money in order that he might study to be a preacher. It would almost seem that this lad is worth saving.

Russian farmers wet their flax to make it weigh more before selling it for export, and still there are people who claim that Russia is only half-civilized.

The latest story is that Gen. Weyler was named Valerian because his uncle declared that his mother's son was sure to be a coward and valerian is good for the nerves. His name certainly smells to heaven just as valerian does.

While the American navy has been making its way in the world we are glad to note that a few fresh Americans like Willie Wallie Astor and Mamma Leiter have been snubbed abroad. Nothing gives a true American more delight than to have American pretenders snubbed.

Familiarity which oversteps good manners lately received a gentle rebuke at an English military bazaar. An officer, attracted by a lady at a stall, remarked that a certain article near her was very pretty. "Yes," was her reply, "my mother sent it." "Ah, really," pursued the officer, determined to discover the name of the charming saleswoman. "I think I have met your mother. Her name is—" "The Queen of England," answered the lady. The officer did not wait for the fancied article.

Franklin's axiom, "Time is money," is one of the fallacies that have reduced all things to a money standard. Time is not money, never can become money. Time is life, the space allotted to each individual to pass through his earthly cycle and to use according to his light, disposition and environment, to the advantage of himself and those about him. This is a bit of good, sound truth, and a lesson for Americans is contained in it. It will be well for all when we think less of changing time into money and more of changing money into time.

The Government's disposition of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes will form an interesting innovation. It has been decided not to sell her or to repair her for service, as she is not worth the expense it would involve, but to put her sufficiently in order to prevent further injury or decay, and then keep her permanently on public exhibition, as a memorial of the war. Hitherto such vessels as Old Ironsides and the Hartford have been preserved, through sentiment and as reminders of our naval achievements, but now for the first time a ship taken in battle is thus to be used. The circumstances will gratify our national pride in the progress of our navy, but we are sure it will not cause exultation because of our antagonists' humiliation.

Mrs. Oliphant, one of the most popular of English novelists, died lately, and her life—partly written by herself—has just been published. There can be no indelicacy in commenting on facts which she herself has given to the public. She began to write in early girlhood, and wrote continuously through middle life and on into old age, when most women are tenderly protected and cared for by their children. She was paid large sums of money for her books, and with simply ordinary expenditure for herself would have accumulated sufficient for her full support in old age—but she died penniless. The reason was that she maintained not only her own children when they were left fatherless, but her brother and his family. These four men—her brother, her nephew and her sons—when they reached man's estate, willingly remained pensioners upon her bounty. She was a loving, generous woman. She made for them a full, luxurious home; gave them fine clothes and dainty fare, and the best education which England could provide. As the burden grew heavier she worked the harder, not infrequently writing all night. God had endowed her with great mental gifts, but she had no time left in which to give her best work to the world. Instead, hastily written novels, biographies and anonymous papers were sold to writing publishers to provide these four men with the necessities and luxuries of

life. They were indolent and willing to be idle, and dropped one by one into the grave, leaving not one piece of honest work behind them to justify their lives. Was it altogether their fault? There are countless homes in this country where unselfish men or women are sacrificing themselves to support some unworthy son or brother.

The north of Ireland is largely Scotch-Irish, and therefore the proposal for a tunnel under the North Channel of the Irish Sea between Scotland and Ireland naturally meets with favor in the south of Scotland and the north of Ireland. A company recently sent a deputation to Mr. Balfour to tell on what terms it was willing to undertake the construction of this great engineering feat. The company announced through its spokesman it would undertake the work if the government would guarantee 3 per cent. dividend on the cost of the undertaking, including interest during construction, but to take effect only when the tunnel was open to traffic. Probably no government, however, ever went at things in this way in such a gigantic enterprise. Mr. Balfour mentioned \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 as a sum possibly to be granted by the government, but only in case assurance was given that after the expenditure of that amount the company would complete the work. At present estimates as to the amount required for the construction of this proposed submarine connection are merely approximate, and it is not altogether an easy matter for its promoters to show that the enterprise would be profitable from a commercial point of view. As a military and strategic work the proposed tunnel has but slight value as long as England commands the sea. Therefore the prospect of an early undertaking of the work is not bright.

Careful observation will convince any intelligent traveler in America that there is beginning all over the most thickly populated parts of the country an exchange of population between the rural districts and the towns and cities. The movement is not as yet great, but it is definite and unmistakably growing. Heretofore almost the entire tide of population moving between country and city was from the former to the latter, and in many of the older States farm life seemed on the point of being permanently abandoned. There was no appreciable drift of the best class of city people toward the country, save for a month or two in the summer. Recently the purchase of rural estates by people from the cities has taken a different form—the mere summer cottage no longer satisfies. Large farms are bought upon which extensive improvements are made with a view to agriculture. Homes are built, not for hot-weather playthings, but for permanent occupation. Country seats thus established are beginning to attract attention as a new feature in the vicinity of our cities and larger country towns. They are beautiful, they have an air of amplitude, freedom and comfort not to be had in densely built urban streets. In fact, they do afford to life a multitude of simple and wholesome charms, together with what we Americans are soon going to prize very highly, "elbow room." The extension of suburban railway systems, the building of good country roads and the rapid increase of rural mail facilities are greatly aiding this movement toward the rustic districts, but a certain dissatisfaction with country life on the part of the young men and women born and reared on the farms is, perhaps, the largest factor. At the death of a sturdy and wealthy farmer his broad estate is sold and the money proceeds are divided among his children, who forthwith tie them to town for a fascinating change of life. When the farm is set up at vendue none of the heirs is able to buy it all, even if the purchase seems desirable; so out from the city comes a banker, a retiring lawyer or stock broker or some other capitalist tired of the urban worry, and bids the whole thing in at a very reasonable price. He rolls the old farmhouse aside, remodels it for a barn and builds himself a stately home overlooking his wide and attractive estate. Of course, it is possible to foresee or foresee what may be the outcome of this movement. Doubtless America must to some degree follow the old world in her development, but the absence of legal provisions for the permanency of family estates from generation to generation will materially check the tendency toward unduly large land holdings and the European system of tenancies. This check will necessarily cause the periodical breaking up of large farms in the settlement of decedents' estates, but the movement toward rural life will probably increase greatly within the next quarter of a century.

On Dangerous Ground.
"Why have you and Miss Beasley ceased to be friends?"
"Oh, she has some queer notions. After she returned from Boston, a few weeks ago, she called me down because I spoke of a widow woman; and the next evening, while we were discussing the temperance question, she referred to Miss Anthony as 'a maiden lady.' I asked her why 'widow woman' was any worse than 'maiden lady,' and she took it as a personal insult."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Salute of Honor.
"But what object," inquired the Eastern man, "has Eagle Eye in wishing Dewey and Funston to arrive on the same day?"
"Well, stranger," replied Amber Pete, "it's this way: We've only got one keg of powder, and if we divide it up the noise won't equal a bird cartridge."

Business is sometimes slow, but compound interest is double quick.

FOR SUNDAY READING

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EXPOUNDED.

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



In times of trouble and danger, they fare best who think most about duty and least about safety. In a shipwreck the terror-stricken passengers are the most likely to perish first. When plagues are raging the most fearful are likely first to catch the disease. A calm spirit, trusting in God and conscious of a noble mission, is always most likely to escape disaster and achieve success. We can not live always. While we do live we should seek to accomplish something. He merely exists who has no supreme life motive. He can not die who chooses a life motive as high as heaven and as lasting as eternity. The body may drop into the grave, but a character swayed by principles of right and by the elements of revealed truth takes on immortality this side of the grave. The storms may beat, the fires may devour, disease and death may destroy, but the soul bent on duty and reaching after God can defy the elements. It is needless to expect that we shall emerge from our sorrows the same. None can pass under that hammer and remain as they were. But even if we are left without chastisement, something is passing from us, daily passing—that something which comes with youth and hope and love. After a great baptism of sorrow none is the same; but what we should pray and strive for is that we may emerge better, richer, more faithful, more helpful, more filled with a heartfelt delight in God's will, more able to make a true answer to God's great wonders of love. The skies above us are at best April skies; our path will not always be smooth, even though we seem to have suffered more than our share; but we poor men and God's wealth are stored together in God's pavilion, and the place where they are both safe is God himself. We can not be poor when close beside us are the infinite riches given so freely to all who need.

I Will Abide.
Among so many, can He care?
Can special love be everywhere?
A myriad homes—a myriad ways—
And God's eye over every place?

Over; but in? The world is full;
A grand omnipotence must rule;
But is there life that doth abide
With mine own living, side by side?

So many, and so wide abroad,
Can any heart have all of God?
From the great spaces, vague and dim,
May one small household gather Him?

I asked, my soul bethought of this,
In just that every place of His
Where he hath put and keepeth you,
God hath no other thing to do!
—Adeline Whitney.

Better Plant than Build.
If a man builds, nature straightway sets to work to undo his building. Rust eats into the iron and decay into the wood, and little by little time ravages and destroys. But if a man plants, nature proceeds to complete his unfinished work. He sows a seed, and behold, wheat. He plants a cutting, and behold, a tree. Such is the difference between working alone and working with God. He who sows truth in human hearts works with God. The seed drops into the heart, lies there; is long time hidden; sprouts; pushes forth the blade and ear, and finally the full corn. Not at once; only after long delay; but it falls not. Heaven and earth shall pass away; all things material decay, "but My words shall not pass away;" truth is imperishable.—Lyman Abbott.

God Was Preparing.
How often after those who are dear to us have been suddenly called into the better life, we recognize that a strange tenderness and responsiveness to spiritual motives characterized them in the days or weeks immediately preceding the summons! They did not in the least realize that they were so near the end, but God was preparing them for it.—Watchman.

Psalm that Have Won Battles.
It would be difficult to find anything in the whole range of the soul's needs and aspirations that has not been wrought into hymnody, says the Silver Cross. The Psalms have been the solace and joy of Christian hearts, from the time when they were the responsive anthems of the Israelites, in solemn temple services, down through the period when martyr souls went home to God with their triumphant utterances upon their lips. After the victory of Dunbar, Cromwell and his army sang the 117th Psalm, "O praise the Lord, all ye nations; praise Him, all ye people. For His merciful kindness is great toward us; and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord." The 115th is also a battle song, memorable for being sung by the army of John Sobieski, King of Poland, at a turning point in the struggle with the Turks at Vienna: "O, Israel, trust thou in the Lord; He is their help and their shield."

The 95th Psalm is famous as the chant of the Templars in their wars with the Saracens: "For the Lord is a great God, and a great King above all gods. In His hand are the deep places of the earth; the strength of the hills

is His also." As Savonarola and his companions went to the stake they chanted a passage from the 68th Psalm (the Huguenot Song of Battles): "Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits." The 118th Psalm was sung on bended knees by the Huguenots at Coutras: "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes. All nations compassed me about; but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them." "The cowards beg for mercy," said courtiers in the opposing army. "No," replied an officer, "you may expect a stern fight from the men who sing psalms and pray devoutly."

The Wiser Man.
A man who might carve statues and paint pictures, spending his life in making mock flowers out of wax or paper, is wise compared with the man who might have God for company and yet shuts God out and lives an empty life.—Phillips Brooks.

Religious News.
A Christian Endeavor Society has recently been formed in Beyrout. The total membership of the Presbyterian Church of Canada is 212,023. There are about 550 Protestant churches and congregations in Mexico. The total contributions to the Church of England last year amounted to over \$5,000,000. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland comprises 600 congregations and half a million people.

The first Christian Endeavor Society of Spain recently celebrated its eighteenth anniversary. In Candia, Crete, there is a Christian Endeavor Society of 102 members composed of Greeks, Moslems and Jews. The Chinese Christian Endeavor Society of San Francisco contributed last year \$680 to its own missionary board, \$415 to its own home church expenses, and \$108 to other benevolence, making a total of \$1,212.

Church army evangelists (Church of England) are conducting a number of evangelistic meetings in many of the workhouses of England. The afternoons are devoted to systematic visitation in the wards, dayrooms, gardens and yards, and services are held in the evenings.

The Boy on the Farm.
Under a spreading apple tree
The boy with bare feet stands;
He has ten apples in his hand—
Some more are in his hands—
Beneath his waist of calico
His tummy-tum expands.

His hair was shingled by his ma,
Who caught it straight behind;
He has a lurid color that
Is due to sun and wind—
He's lost the teeth he had in front,
But doesn't seem to mind.

Week in, week out, from morn till night
He tears around the place,
With briar scratches on his legs
And freckles on his face—
The neighbors candidly admit
That he's a hopeless case.

He wears his trousers at half-mast,
He rises with the sun;
The chores his busy father leaves
For him are seldom done,
And he is always gone when there
Are errands to be run.

He goes on Sunday to the church
And stays to Sabbath school,
And, by propounding questions, makes
His teacher seem a fool;
He pinches smaller boys than he,
And learns the golden rule.

His mother sits up every night
To patch the clothes he wears,
And every night he takes them off
With more emphatic tears—
He falls from trees and into wells
And smokes and chews and swears.

The frightened chickens duck their heads
And cackle where he goes,
With ugly sties upon his eyes
And bruises on his toes—
He eats things with his knife, nor cares
For any wind that blows.

You gorge with undeveloped fruit,
Which is a foolish plan;
No poetry is in you, but
Know this, my little man:
It takes much more than genius
To stand the things you can.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Double Eagle.
The eagle, as an emblem of authority, is so old that it would be impossible to clearly trace its origin. It is found upon the most ancient sculptures that have yet been discovered, and was no doubt one of the very oldest of the totems, or tribe signs. The early Persian Empire appears to be the first which adopted it as an imperial emblem. Among the Greeks the eagle was the emblem of Jove. The Romans also adopted the eagle as their standard, and so it became the token of Roman dominion. When Constantine became Emperor he adopted the double-headed eagle as the insignia of his authority over East and West. When the German Empire came into being in the twelfth century this emblem was revived as being that of the Holy Roman Empire, and Rudolph of Hapsburg adopted it as his imperial arms. It appeared the Russian imperial arms in the sixteenth century, when Czar Ivan Basilovitch married Princess Sophia, niece of the eleventh Constantine, and the last of the Byzantine Emperors.

Had Grown a Bit.
One of the natives—Talk about healthy locations! Why, when I came to this town I only weighed about sixty pounds. Now look at me. I don't weigh an ounce less than 200!

Guest—Been here long?
Native—Not very long. Let's see, I'm 38 now. It was about twenty-nine years ago—Boston Transcript.

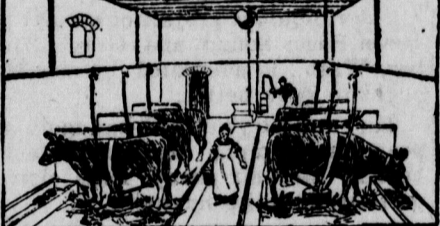
All the stranded actor wants is a show.

AGRICULTURAL



Cows Milked by Machinery.
A German manufacturer has invented a new milking machine, which is finding a ready sale in Europe, especially in Denmark, Switzerland and Russia. As shown by our illustration, an iron pipe about one inch in diameter is conducted through the stable, and is fixed at the ceiling so that it remains about three feet above the back of the animals. Flexible shafts, provided with small cocks, run from this pipe to a cylindrical milk collector which, again, is held by a belt laid around the back of the cows. At one side there is attached a small flexible hose divided into four small arms, all provided with

small cocks, and which are connected with the udder. The first mentioned iron pipe, running all through the stable, is connected with a large cylinder fixed at the ceiling, from which a perpendicular tube runs down into a vessel filled with water. By means of a small hand pump the air is compressed in the cylinder and thus through the whole pipes. The water when rising regulates the pressure in the pipes. It needs only a few movements of the pump's piston to compress the air throughout the whole system. The only thing to be done then is to open the small cocks of the pipes connected with the udder and the milk flows into the above described milk-collecting vessel.



A New Egg-Packing Case.
How we do live and learn! We can't say now there is nothing new under the sun. It is a long time since this was said. There was no patent office at that time, and no one thought of shipping eggs by express a thousand miles away. Now eggs are sent literally from one end of the world to the other. And of course we want a safe package to send them in. Here is the one newly patented in which each egg is

supported in a little spring wire holder, by which jars and the roughest shocks are neutralized, and a case of eggs may fall off a wagon and not be cracked. It is a great thing for sending eggs to be hatched in, for it is rarely that a dozen eggs procured for this purpose can be got in safe condition to hatch, when carried in any ordinary box or basket.

Rustic Refuse Barrel.
The barrel for slops, usually consisting of vegetable and fruit parings and other refuse which is to go to the "pig-gery," is not, as a rule, a thing of beauty, but may be made less unattractive if treated with rustic work, as shown in the illustration. The barrel should be set on a low platform, as shown in the cut. A cover, also laid with rustic work, should be provided, and will be especially useful in warm weather, although it is expected that the contents of such a barrel will be emptied daily.

Free Rural Mail Delivery.
As a result of the universal agitation of the matter by the agricultural press and people, provisions for a rural mail service is about to be effected. While it will take some time to make this system a universal thing over the entire country, still, when once started, it will move pretty rapidly, for the reason that it will be very popular, not only with the people who reside in the country, but with those who live in towns as well. From an educational standpoint it will be very beneficial, as it will place the residents on an equal footing with the residents of cities so far as getting the daily news as it comes from the press.

Approximations to the amount of \$300,000 were provided for the ensuing year, and the system is being tried in several States. The Western headquarters are located at Indianapolis, and the system will be introduced into that State. The expense will be very heavy for this service, and it is well to

remember that all of it must be paid for by the people themselves. It is likely that after the system has been once fully developed and gotten into working order it will about pay its own way through the extra amount of letter mail that will be sent.—Farmers' Tribune.

Kerosene for Poultry.
The many uses that kerosene may be put to in the poultry yard make it almost an indispensable article to be charged to the expense account; and no other article will enhance the profits of the poultry yards as kerosene diligently and intelligently used. For painting the inside of nest boxes for setting hens there is nothing equal to it, as it surely kills all vermin with which it comes in contact and prevents other vermin from entering the nest until it is entirely evaporated, which, if the crude oil is used, will give the hen ample time to hatch her brood. A few drops in the drinking water occasionally has a good effect upon the general health of the flock, and for colds or roup there is nothing better if carefully applied. Scaly legs may be cured by simply wetting the legs of the fowl affected occasionally, and the crude oil is best in this case also, as it takes a much longer time to evaporate. When the crude oil is not readily obtained some kind of heavy oil or grease should be mixed with the kerosene to stay evaporation. As a remedy for cholera it has been highly recommended.—Faulner's Review.

Whey for Fattening Hogs.
Wherever cheese is made what is left of the milk after its caseine and butter fats have been taken is the whey. It is mainly water and has little value. But it contains all the sugar which for making growth. If pigs were fed on it exclusively they would starve, the natural milk has, and if fed to fattening hogs with the grains that make muscle and bone it has a considerable feeding value. The milk of mares contains much more of the sugar of milk than does that from cows. It is from fermentation of this sugar in mares' milk that koumiss is made. This is an intoxicating liquor made by the Tartars. It cannot well be made from cows' milk, as it does not contain sugar enough. Whey from cows' milk is slightly sweetish to the taste and fattening hogs eat it greedily, though, as the hog's stomach is small, it should not be allowed to fill itself with this watery fluid that has so little nutriment in proportion to its bulk.

Eradicating Burdock.
It takes a burdock two years to reach maturity, and if the warfare is begun with the first appearance of the plant, it is likely to be abandoned before the victory is won—that is, if you undertake to spud out the young plants, enough will escape to lead one to believe that that method is not effectual. If the plants are cut off early in the second year of their growth, just as the blossom stalk is nicely formed, the plant will send out lateral seed stalks that will mature seed. And because of their low branching it is impossible to mow them, and they are left in their glory.

If the plant is left entirely alone until there is danger of the burs being distributed, and then cut off close to the ground, and the stalk dried and burned, that plant will be conquered, because frost will overtake it before it can mature seed. If this plan is followed up, burdocks can be eradicated.—Country Gentleman.

Bran for Cows at Pasture.
Though cows at pasture will not eat grain or meat, they will come to such feed readily as soon as pastures fall. We believe they will never refuse a bran mash made with hot water and with a pinch of salt put in to flavor it. This is probably the best way to give cows salt. Mixed with their feed they will chew the food more thoroughly when it is brought up in the cud and mix more saliva with it. The bran is especially beneficial to increase milk yield, as it furnishes the nitrogenous and mineral elements that grass and corn fodder are usually deficient in. The only danger in feeding bran is that it may so increase the milk yield as to make the cow become thin. This evil may be prevented by adding some corn and oat meal to the bran when it is made into a mash.

Apple Crop Reports.
At the meeting of the American Apple Shippers' Association, at Detroit, its press committee made a report showing the following percentages of a full crop of apples in each of the States named:

Arkansas 60 New Jersey 75
California 75 New York 40
Colorado 50 Nebraska 40
Illinois 45 Ohio 65
Iowa 50 Pennsylvania 45
Kansas 45 Virginia 65
Kentucky 25 West Virginia 60
Maryland 60 Wisconsin 35
Michigan 45 Washington 50
Missouri 40 Canada 68
New England 25

Don't Rob the Soil.
When a farm must be abandoned it is an evidence that the owner has taken everything possible from the soil and added nothing in return. There are hundreds of farms in New England that were once "abandoned," but which are now proving profitable since new owners took possession. Every farm can be made better, or at least it can be put in condition to produce crops, and at the same time improve in fertility.

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SUFFERED 25 YEARS.



Congressman Botkin, of Winfield, Kansas.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin says: "My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure. Pe-ru-na is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections." J. D. Botkin.

The most common form of summer catarrh is catarrh of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Congressman Botkin was a victim of this disease twenty-five years. Pe-ru-na cures these cases like magic. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book.

The microbes that cause chills and fever and malaria enter the system through mucous membranes made porous by catarrh. Pe-ru-na heals the mucous membranes and prevents the entrance of malarial germs, thus preventing and curing these affections.

CLOCKS OF BYGONE DAYS.

Curiosities in the Museum of a Clock Making Village.

In the town of Schramberg in the Black Forest district of Wurtemberg, Germany, where one of the chief industries is clock making, there has recently been established an interesting museum of timepieces. The collection displays the gradual development in the making of clocks for many centuries.

Among the curiosities are many of great historical value. There is an alarm clock constructed in the year 1680 for the use of travelers. In form it resembles a lantern and the interior is designed to hold a lighted candle. The candle is slowly pushed forward by a spring, which also controls the mechanism of the clock. A little pair of shears clip the wick of the candle automatically every minute to regulate its light. The lantern is inclosed with movable slides, so that the sleeper is not at first disturbed by the presence of light.

The alarm is set by inserting a peg in the second dial plate. When the required hour arrives, the alarm is sounded and at the same time the movable slides fall, flooding the room with light.

Among the curiosities is a Japanese saw clock. The clock itself produces the motive power by descending a saw formed strip of metal, the teeth of which operate the wheel of the clock-work. In another Japanese clock the hand is attached to a weight, which sinks once in 24 hours. The time is indicated by a hand on the perpendicular scale.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Struck by the System.

A peddler the other day found himself in an office building occupied wholly by lawyers. He went up to the first flat looking for a customer, but he found all the doors locked. Then he went up to the second flat, and there he found everybody absent, and so at last he went to the top flat. Here he espied an open door, and, looking in, saw a man busy writing at his desk. The peddler began telling of his wares, but the lawyer interrupted with, "No, I don't want any." Still the peddler continued, and again the lawyer protested. "I tell you I don't want anything. Get out!" But the peddler persisted so that the lawyer, thoroughly angry, quickly arose and threw the intruder down the stairs.

Just as he landed the lawyer's partner appeared, and, taking it for granted that there was good reason for such action, he seized the poor man and threw him down the next flight. Strange enough, the janitor of the building saw the second landing of the peddler, and the fact that he was a peddler was enough to cause him to seize the victim and throw him down the final flight of stairs. Here the unfortunate man picked himself up, and, rubbing his bruises, observed, "Well, this is the first visit I have made to this building, and I must say they have got a perfect system."—Detroit Free Press.

Flowers Under Artificial Light.

Nearly all flowers in which there is a notable proportion of blue are unattractive when seen under artificial light. Hence purple and lilac flowers do not usually look well at night, though there are exceptions owing to the intensity of the red in some purples, which comes out well at night and causes them to appear as crimsons. Yellows invariably lose brilliancy, and pale yellows become bad whites under gaslights, but reds and crimsons and all shades of pink and white retain their beauty, and, as a rule, green leaves are pleasing under any light.

SHE RAISED THEM.

A Georgia Widow's Recipe For Bringing Up Her Sons.

During a visit to the army camp in Savannah General Joseph Wheeler was entertained by a party of northern men at the De Soto. When, in the good humor of after dinner cigars, one of the men said laughingly: "How is it, general, that the sleepy farms of the south produce such whirlwind fighters in such small packages?" "Well, gentlemen," said the little general, puffing at a large man's cigar, "I believe I'll have to give you the answer an old 'cracker' woman once gave me when I asked her a similar question. Not many years ago I had occasion to make a saddle journey through the pine barrens of Georgia, where most everybody is a 'cracker' and mighty shiftless. One day, however, I rode into a little community that showed such signs of thrift as to be quite out of keeping with the general character of the barrens. I do assure you, gentlemen. I rode up to a cabin where a gaunt old woman stood in the doorway, and asked her who owned these little farms that were so well kept. "That farm on the left belongs to my son Jabez," said she, "and the next one to my boy Zallim, and the next to my lad Jason, and the next is my boy Potiphar's place, and—" "Hold on, sister, said I. 'How did you manage to raise such a fine lot of boys way off here in the woods?' "Waal, stranger," she answered, "I am a widdy woman, and all I had to raise 'em on was prayer and hickory, but I raised 'em powerful frequent."—Philadelphia Post.

Don't Be Angry.
It doesn't pay to get angry. Anger uses up the nerve forces of the body. So does worry; so does hate. A bad temper wears you out. It makes you needless enemies. It spoils your looks. A man with a bad temper had better tie a stone around his neck and throw it into a lake. If he doesn't, it is liable to drag him—but we won't speculate about that.—Denver News.

Still More Counterfeiting.
The Secret Service has just unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a quantity of bogus bills, which are very cleverly executed. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation.

"A woman," says the Crutty Bechelor, "has to be a lightning calculator if she thinks before she speaks."

Utica Toilet Compound for the hands and skin. Salt or fresh water baths, shampooing, poison oak, bites, cuts, sores, burns etc.

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

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE and treatise. Dr. R. H. KING'S LAD., 780 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Utica Cleansing Compound, Utica Compound Paste, Utica Toilet Compound, Utica Liquid Compound in packages for family use, ask for it.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

Ask your grocer for Utica Cleansing Compound for washing clothes, blankets, flannels, silks, carpets, and for general household use.

A Dog in the Bed.
A Russian remedy for insomnia is to have a dog sleep in the room, and preferably in the same bed. It may be through a sense of companionship, or one of security, or it may act suggestively; at any rate it is said at times to prove of value when other means fail.—Public Health Journal.

The Man Who Lost Hope

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Minden, Neb., said: "In 1891 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work and had to be turned in bed. I made up my mind that I could not be cured as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I felt better, and by time I had used six boxes the disease had entirely disappeared, and I have not been so free from pain since I was a boy. The paralysis also disappeared, and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease." From the Gazette, Minden, Neb.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.

Sour Stomach

Back up a sewer, and you poison the whole neighborhood. Clog up liver and bowels, and your stomach is full of undigested food, which sours and ferments, like garbage in a swill-barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, headache, furred tongue, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. CASCARETS quietly, positively stop fermentation in the stomach, make the liver lively, tone up the bowels, set the whole machinery going and keep it in order.

Don't hesitate! Take Cascarets to-day and be saved from suffering!

ANNUAL SALES, 5,000,000 BOXES.

10c. 25c. 50c.

DRUGGISTS

THIS IS THE TABLET

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in Cascarets. Cascarets promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhoea and dysentery. Pleasant, palatable, potent. Taste good, do good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Be sure you get the genuine! Beware of imitations and substitutes! Buy a box of CASCARETS to-day, and if not pleased in every respect, get your money back! Write us for booklet and free sample! Address STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."

JOS. KRIBLING,
1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

His Snap.

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THE QUAINT JAPANESE.

The Power of the Whale.
If the whale knew its own power, it could easily destroy all the machinery which the art of man could devise for catching him. It would only be necessary for him to swim on the surface in a straight line in order to break the thickest rope, but instead, on being struck by the harpoon, he obeys a natural instinct, which, in this instance, betrays him to his death.

Beauty, from a Japanese standpoint, consists in a long, oval face, regular features, almond shaped eyes, sloping slightly upward, a high, narrow forehead and abundance of smooth, black hair. Their movements are graceful, although the style of their dress prevents them walking with ease; their feet and hands are delicately formed and their manners unquestionably charming.

The Court's Comment.
A Georgia justice of the peace, relates Case and Comment, once took upon himself to charge a jury as follows: "Gentlemen, this is a case which has been tried by me before, and I decided in favor of the defendant." As the jury took the hint and found for the defendant, just as the justice had done before, although the evidence was overwhelmingly in favor of the plaintiff, the higher court refused to let the verdict stand. It also commented as follows:

Lincoln and the Hair Restorer.
Here is a story of President Lincoln from the late Judge Carter, who was a member of congress from Cleveland during the war and one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friends. It relates to a Quaker-philanthropist from Philadelphia who did not have a hair on his head, but took a great interest in public affairs and was constantly calling at the White House in behalf of somebody or other who happened to be in trouble and took up a great deal of Mr. Lincoln's time. The president treated him with great courtesy, although his patience was frequently tried. One day when the philanthropist was particularly verbose and persistent and refused to depart, although he knew that important delegations were waiting, Mr. Lincoln suddenly rose, walked over to a wardrobe in the corner of the cabinet chamber and took a bottle from a shelf. Handing it to his visitor, he remarked:

"Did you ever use this stuff on your head?"
"No, sir; I never did."
"Well," remarked Mr. Lincoln, "I advise you to try it, and if at first you don't succeed, keep it up. They say it's a good thing to make the hair grow. Take this bottle with you and come back in six months and tell me how it works."

The astonished philanthropist covered his polished pate with his broad brimmed hat and left the room, while Judge Carter, coming in with the next delegation, found the president over in the corner doubled up with laughter at the success of his strategy, and before he could proceed to business the story had to be told.—Chicago Record.

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In German varnish factories an easy way to extinguish a burning pan of oil has been found in the use of a fine meshed wire net. As soon as this covers the burning surface the iron wires conduct off the heat so rapidly that the gases can no longer flame. It is the principle of the Davy safety lamp and might be employed in various ways to extinguish burning gases.

Preserved Soap Bubbles.
If one wishes to make soap bubbles which will last several days, prepare the following mixture in a room where the temperature is not lower than 65 degrees: Dissolve at a gentle heat one part of castile soap, previously cut into thin shavings, in 40 parts of water, distilled, if possible, and, when the solution is cold, filter it.

The Power of the Whale.
If the whale knew its own power, it could easily destroy all the machinery which the art of man could devise for catching him. It would only be necessary for him to swim on the surface in a straight line in order to break the thickest rope, but instead, on being struck by the harpoon, he obeys a natural instinct, which, in this instance, betrays him to his death.

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Beauty, from a Japanese standpoint, consists in a long, oval face, regular features, almond shaped eyes, sloping slightly upward, a high, narrow forehead and abundance of smooth, black hair. Their movements are graceful, although the style of their dress prevents them walking with ease; their feet and hands are delicately formed and their manners unquestionably charming.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

The Dreyfus farce has finally run its course in France.

The United States has reached the desirable point in the development of her manufacturing industries, where the export of her manufactures exceeds her imports of manufactured articles.

Those who are advocating the maintenance of great industrial trusts as a matter of sound political economy, may be closer than they think or know to the social communist, who insists on going only a very short step further and putting everything into one great big trust to be owned alike by every body in common.

The latest signs, on the political surface indicate that the Senate of the United States is not disposed to recognize the right of a Governor to usurp the functions of the State Legislature; wherefore, Mr. Matthew Stanley Quay is making ready to move once more in force on the solons of the Keystone state.

Mr. Bryan says that when a new baby is born into a household the parents do not expel the other children. The Democracy, he says, should gather all the new babes—imperialism, militarism and trusts, as well as free silver—into its arms, and fight for them. But still, as we hear the first sounds of the wicked onslaught, we fear that one child has been forgotten and left out in the cold, hard world, too weak to even cry for help—Forgotten! Forgotten! Mr. Bryan's poor little first born—Free Trade.—Coast Advocate.

The people of the United States are having a chance to learn the difference between a deficit and a surplus. From '92 to '96 we had four years of depression, debt and deficit. At present, with greatly increased expenses, we have a surplus of everything except labor. There is a surplus of gold, a surplus of grain and breadstuffs, which we are sending abroad and a surplus of manufactured articles with which we are supplying the markets of the world. Of course, protection has nothing to do with it. Like Grant's victories in the Civil War; it just happened that way.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It may be well for our manufacturers to invade the markets of the countries lying to the south of us to secure a better share of their trade than they now do; it may be well to be brought into closer relationship with the islands lying to the south of us and with the Philippines on the opposite side of the globe, so as to enable them to secure a proper share of the enormous trade which the awakening of the Orient promises—all this is well and doubtless thoroughly within the scope of business. But does it not occur to the far-sighted capitalists who seek to capture markets thousands of miles away that a great sea rests within the very bosom of America, which, if developed, would sustain a healthy population equal to that of the entire United States? With a market at the very doors of their factories and a people consuming the most generously of any class in the world, does not the simple and straightforward problem of the reclamation of arid America present attractive features to the American manufacturer?—Exchange.

PRESS NOTES.

RISE IN BEEF PRICES.

Not Attributable to the Beef Trust but Due to Overstocked Grazing Lands.

REMEDY LIES IN REVISION OF LAND LAWS.

The New York Evening Post publishes a Washington interview attributing the present high price of meat, which is so disturbing Eastern merchants and consumers, directly to the condition of the grazing lands in the

West. Our public land laws, it is stated, have remained in such a condition that the actual grazing country has steadily diminished through overstocking. What the country needs, if we would keep the prices of meat at a reasonable figure, is a thorough revision of the public land laws and practices. That such a revision is entirely practicable is shown by the fact that the great transcontinental railroads have profitably leased their land grants, insuring good permanent pasturages and avoiding the evils of overgrazing.

The question is not only a Western one; it affects the entire country. Under the present regulations or rather lack of regulations and overstocking on the public grazing lands, wherever sheep are grazed, they eat the grass so close as to frequently entirely kill it.

PASTURE TURNED TO DESERT.

Secretary Wilson states that he observed in his recent trip through the West more than one instance of the demoralizing effects of the present land system. Along the Columbia River, above the Dalles, where formerly the pasturage was excellent, the country is now a desert. The sheep have exterminated the grass. In the Sierra Nevada the sheepmen have burned large tracts of forested land for the purpose of getting grass land for their sheep next year, with the full intention of destroying the future value of the land for many years to come. The Secretary says he did not see a range west of Wyoming near the railroad which had any grass upon it.

IMPROVEMENT PRACTICABLE.

Under private control or leasing this desert-making process would cease and new varieties of grass could be introduced and improvements undertaken which would increase enormously the capacity of the land. And such private control, improvement of the grazing areas and intelligent management of the great ranges would settle the beef question for many years to come.

The retail butchers, says the Post, now organizing in New York City and elsewhere to fight the Chicago beef packers, are taking a very superficial view of the subject. They ought to organize for the reform of our Western land laws. The question is not a Western one exclusively; it is a question for all meat-eaters.

A RECORD YEAR FOR MANUFACTURES.

American manufacturers made their best export record in the fiscal year just ended. Not only were their exportations larger than in any preceding year, but for the second time in the history of our foreign commerce they exceeded the value of the imports of manufactures. In the fiscal year 1898, for the first time in the history of the manufacturing export trade, the exportation of manufactures exceeded the importation of manufactures, the total value of exports of manufactures being about 25 per cent in excess of that of imports of manufactures. In the fiscal year 1899, however, despite the increase in imports of manufactures, the total exportation of manufactures was 30 per cent greater than the importation of manufactures, being \$388,667,794, against \$259,570,293 of imports of manufactures.

Prior to the fiscal year 1898, imports of manufactures were always greater than exports of manufactures. From 1888 to 1897 imports of manufactures ranged about \$1,000,000 a day, with the single exception of 1894. During all that time the exportation of manufactures was steadily increasing, so that in 1897 they amounted to \$277,000,000, against \$130,000,000 in 1888, having thus more than doubled in that period. In 1898 they were 290,697,354 and in the year just ended, as already indicated, \$388,667,794. It was not until 1898 that through the combined reduction of imports and increase of exports the tide turned in favor of American manufacturers, and in that year the total exports of manufactures were, for the first time, greater than the imports of manufactures, being \$280,697,354, against \$230,897,676. In the fiscal year 1898, the exports of manufactures exceeded the imports by \$59,799,678 and in 1899 the exports of manufactures exceeded imports of manufactures by \$79,097,501.—Scientific American.

TRADE WITH OUR NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORIES.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department at Washington has just given out a resume of the export and import figures of the trade between this country and our newly acquired territories or temporary dependencies that is both interesting and encouraging to the friends of American commerce. Even in the reciprocity years of 1892 to 1894, in which the exports from this country in those directions were greatly increased, the totals were not as large as those of the recently ended fiscal year, with all its disadvantages of active warfare. To Puerto Rico our exports are nearly 25 per cent in excess of the average of the past decade; to Cuba they are nearly 50 per cent greater; to the Hawaiian Islands over twice as great; and to the Philippines more than three times as much. The exports to these islands made necessary by the support of our military establishments and by the considerable shipments in aid of the temporarily destitute are not included in these figures; they are only those of the legitimate increase of commerce. Naturally, as a result of war, and especially so in Cuba and the Philippines, the imports from these lands to us fell off very considerably during 1898; but the healthy resumption of trade relations is shown by a small increase as compared with last

year in Hawaii; nearly 30 per cent in the Philippines; almost 50 per cent in Puerto Rico; and over 66 per cent in Cuba. These are most gratifying trade reports.—Scientific American.

ODE TO LAUGHTER.

[Written for the ENTERPRISE.] "Laugh aloud and raise a din"—Should I preach it as a sin All sinning would begin; Fricking, stinking, all beginning, Never ending, ever stinking, Laughter-sinning souls is winning—Mortals, Mirth's a sin!

Laughter like the sun in shower, Laughter like a fragrant flower, Crowns and blesses lady's bower; Laughter lightly lends—Lendeth toil a ray of pleasure, Lendeth life its rarest treasure— Wit and joy in brimming measure, Bubbles, bubbles, joyous blends.

Blends and bubbles; wit in bubbles; Wit with laughter rounds and doubles, Fricking sorrow's empty bubbles— Pleasant pricking free from pain, Laughing live, in brimming measure, Laughter bright is soul of pleasure; Wit with laughter rare's treasure— Human blossoms sun and rain.

Laughter bright is brightness brewing; Wit with sorrow's never stewing; Laughing wit is youth renewing— Age is youth and life a toy. Laughing trying, cares are drying— Drying dead—the tears are drying, Dried and soled, shad, was flying— Laughter's sire and son of joy.

Laughter is the soul of cheer, Knell of sorrow, cross, and fear; Laugh and shadow's disappear— Light with laughter sorrow's bier, Lightly laugh when cares annoy you; Laugh and sing when ills betide you; Laughing fight, when men deride you— Laugh at those who sneer.

Laugh the Devil in the face; At Misfortune's sour grimace; Laugh however goes the pace— Fast or slow, as moves the race, Laugh and cease with foolish grieving; Laughter bright is Heaven's weaving; Laughter pleading, laughing leading— Laughter leads the pace.

Wit is born of laughter, flying; Wit is ever worth the trying; Sadness witless, wit denying— Laughter lights the way, Laughter like to sunny weather; Pungent wit like blooming heather— Wit and laughter linked together Sweet as new-mown hay.

Laughing begging, laughing borrow; Laugh in joy and laugh in sorrow; Laugh to-day and laugh to-morrow; Digging laugh and laughing dig; Laugh at care if a prig; Laugh at care—don't care a fig.

Laugh when lying, when replying; Laugh when loving, laugh when sighing; Laugh when crying, laugh when dying; Livers shrink and shrinks the spleen, Fed on laughter fears grow lean; Laughing souls live ever green, Laugh, and laugh, and laughing, laugh again.

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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.

His Smoke in the Dark. "I am convinced of the truth of the old theory that the pleasure of smoking resides more largely in the taste than it does in the sight," said a business man of this city who recently underwent a minor operation for granulated eyelids. "I had to sit for three days in total darkness, and, being a confirmed smoker, I longed for the solace of a cigar. The first difficulty I encountered was in getting a light, and I wouldn't confess my helplessness until I had burned off half my mustache. Then I let my wife hold the match, but I kept complaining that the tobacco wouldn't ignite. My wife would assure me that it was burning like a furnace, but I couldn't taste a thing.

"One of the main pleasures of the habit, although we don't realize it, is to exhale the smoke gently and watch it curl up into the air. I caught myself straining after that sight a hundred times, and there was an overwhelming sense of something missing. Except when I inhaled the smoke it was absolutely impossible to tell whether the cigar was going, so I got some cigarettes and inhaled every one. But it was a poor substitute. I felt instinctively that I was getting only a morsel of the old light.

"When they took off the bandage, I grabbed my pipe with an avidity that surprised the entire household. I have been trying to catch up ever since."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Way Out of the Difficulty.

One day, as Jock Samson was at work in the harvest field, he was busy on the top of his cart loading the sheaves, and the farmer was below pitching.

All at once Jock wondered why no sheaves were being delivered to him, and, hearing sounds of puffing and blowing below him, he looked over the side of the cart and saw the old farmer vainly trying to lift the wheel off a sheaf of corn.

The perspiration was streaming down his face, and hearing Jock laughing above him, he looked up and cried: "What are you laughing at? Come down and gie's a lift!"

"Losh, man," says Jock, "can ye no move forrit the horse?" "Losh me!" cried the farmer, throwing down his hat on the ground in astonishment at his own stupidity. "I never had a thocht o' that!"—Scottish Nights.

MRS. FISH'S NOVEL JOKE

How She Adroitly Turned the Tables on a Surprise Party.

SURPRISED THE SURPRISED.

Newport Cottagers Thought to Surprise Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, but Found Her Ready to Receive Them and a Cotillon With Several Novel Favours All Arranged For.

All Newport is talking of how nicely Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish recently turned the tables upon her legion of friends at Crossways, and it is safe to say that nothing else will be heard of in social circles for many weeks to come. Ordinarily the affair, which was the result of Mrs. Fish's industry and cleverness, might be termed a surprise party, but as the surprisers were themselves surprised nobody seems to know just what to term it, though all agree that they had an extremely jolly and novel experience.

A few weeks ago Crossways, the beautiful summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, was selected as the object of a surprise party for the other night, and a committee of ladies and gentlemen went energetically to work upon the various details, says the New York Herald. They were not half as secretive as they should have been, however, and Mrs. Fish, who knows when she observes the proverbial straws which way the wind is blowing, did not have to make a very deep investigation of the conditions to learn exactly what her friends were up to.

The surprise (?) party assembled the other evening in two large dinner companies at Mrs. Ogden Mills' and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden's. Mrs. Fish dined out also, by particular invitation, of course, while her home was invaded by florists, who, under the direction of the "committee," transformed it into a bower of palms and flowers. Mrs. Fish made no efforts in this direction, having learned that it was part of the plot for the social storming of Crossways. Mrs. Fish was not kept out to dinner very late, for her hostess' guests were singularly early in departing, and naturally she did not wish to be so rude as to prolong the festivities without seeming reason.

No sooner had she left for Crossways than the word was passed to the two large dinner parties, and they were on their way in that direction. Arriving before the Fish villa, there was a sortie across the lawn, numerous low signals were exchanged and the party filed in. There was Mrs. Fish, however, not a bit surprised, but ready to receive them in the most approved manner. Not only that, preparations for a cotillon were visible, and to cap it all there was a small army of men getting ready to spread a banner. Explanations were naturally in order from both parties concerned, but it was very generally felt that there was no joke on Mrs. Fish, not this time at least. There are some who claim to have known that she was "expecting company," and a few may have, but it is safe to say that nearly all of the alleged surprise party were thoroughly taken in.

The cotillon was arranged by Mrs. Fish herself, and it was novel in almost every way and one of the prettiest ever danced at Newport. Miss Mabel Slocum, regarded by many as the handsomest girl in Newport, distributed the favors. She was made up as a large Dresden figure, with very full skirts, woven of dainty buds and blossoms over a wire framework. The hat was of the shepherdess order, in baby colors, and over the shoulders rested a lace handkerchief. The whole was an exceedingly effective reproduction of one of the prettiest ornaments of the day.

One of the figures was a funny burlesque of that London figure employed at Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's ball in which young ladies were tethered to rosebushes. Four young ladies stood on a marble base and were tied to a marble pillar. Above them was a golden lyre, and surmounting that was a card showing the words, "Five lyres together." At a word all the men dashed for the captives to release them and thus obtain a right to dance with them, while the orchestra rendered "Mr. Johnson, Turn Me Loose," in the most plaintive tones imaginable, which greatly added to the mirth of the incident. The figure was the touching legend of Pygmalion and Galatea, done in dance and frolic, but on this occasion it was not found necessary to invoke the power of the gods to animate the maidens, as they have been very much alive all summer. For another figure there was brought in a golden tree, bearing globes of lively goldfishes, which were distributed as favors.

There was also a very pretty May pole dance figure, for which the favors for the ladies were floral sashes and for the men floral badges. In another figure chattering parrots in cages were presented to the ladies, while the men received prettily embroidered suspenders. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillon, which was fairly bubbling over with novelties and funny turns. The surprise committee consisted of Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. Harry Lehr and Miss Anna Sands. There were 200 present, the young people being out in force.

Smart Willie. "I hate to see a man part his hair in the middle; it is so effeminate." "Oh, I don't know," retorted Willie Walnut, "a manly man always takes a woman's part."—Kansas City Star.

Eugene Field's Arithmetic.

The first book which Eugene Field had printed was "The Tribune Primer," published in Denver in 1882. It was composed of short lessons in different lines of study. As there are said to be not more than seven or eight copies of the book now in existence readers may be glad to see two specimen paragraphs from the lesson in "mental arithmetic."

"If you have Five Cucumbers and eat Three, what will you have left? Two. No; you are wrong. You will have more than that. You will have Colic enough to double you up in a Bow Knot for Six Hours. You may go to the foot of the Class.

"If a Horse weighing 1,000 pounds can Haul four tons of Pig Iron, how many seasons will a Front Gate painted Blue carry a young Woman on One Side and a young Man on the Other?"

Delights of Knowledge.

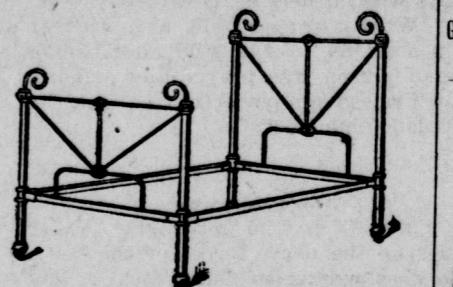
"I suppose you get a great deal of pleasure out of scientific pursuits," said the young woman.

"I do," was the grave rejoinder. When a man is a scientist he can go about the country as much as he pleases shaking hands with people and reading papers before societies without being accused of having ambitions to be a presidential candidate."

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Well Appointed Billiard Parlor.

J. E. ROGERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, next to Cor. Grand and San Bruno Ave South San Francisco, Cal.



First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and

Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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TOWN NEWS.

Excursion tomorrow. Work booming at race course. Running full-handed at the pottery.

John Kennedy has sold his cottage and lot in the north end of town to Mr. Bildhauser.

Mr. E. C. Collins left on Thursday for Colfax, Cal., where he will spend a pleasant ten days visiting his parents.

The Fuller paint, oil and glass works are running full time, and if all those people lived here we would have a full town.

Superintendent R. K. Patchell and wife returned from a two-weeks' vacation and visit to their ranch at Morgan Hill on Sunday last.

The mail cars run on the old track, leaving us to one side and registered mail for this place from San Francisco goes down to San Jose and back, making the trip in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

The population of this place has about doubled the past twelve months and the cancellation of stamps in the local postoffice has fallen off 90 per cent.

A jury was secured on Tuesday and the trial of Fred Desirillo for the killing of young Johnson commenced.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW. The new license law, as published in the official paper of San Mateo county, is rather lengthy and we give our readers a synopsis only, setting out briefly the amount of the license tax for the several kinds of business taxed.

Justice of the Peace R. L. Mattingly of San Mateo, petitioned the board for a leave of absence of sixty days from the State. On motion the request was granted.

A petition from the property owners of the first township, asking that a provision be made in the tax levy to improve San Bruno avenue, was ordered filed.

A communication was read from J. J. Hintz, charging that Supervisor Debenedetti was indebted to the county to the amount of \$296 for licenses.

The District Attorney's opinion in reference to the license collector's commissions, was referred back to him. The building committee was given further time to report on the new well at the county farm.

Chairman McEvoy strongly urged the matter of improving the court house, as the building is utterly inadequate to transact the county's business.

Resolved, That by virtue of the authority vested in this Board by and under the provisions of Section 3714, Chapter V, Article 2 of Part 3 of the Political Code as amended, it is hereby ordered that the rates of taxes levied by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California, for the fiscal year 1899-1900 for State and county purposes upon each \$100 of the assessed valuation of the property in San Mateo county, State of California, be and the same are hereby fixed and ordered collected as follows, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: For State purposes, For General Fund, For County School Fund, For Salary Fund, For Indigent Fund, For Interest Fund, For District Road Fund, For Special Road Fund, For General County Road Fund.

That the total rate be \$1.82 on each \$100 of the assessed valuation of the property in San Mateo county, State of California, outside of incorporated cities and towns, and \$1.251 inside of incorporated cities and towns.

Also that the following special taxes be and the same are hereby levied and ordered collected in the following named school districts in said county on each \$100 of said assessed valuation of property in each of said districts to pay the interest on bonds and for the redemption of bonds issued by the Board of Supervisors of said county for certain districts and for the purpose of raising, building and other funds in certain districts as follows, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: Jefferson School District, San Bruno School District, San Mateo School District, Redwood City School District, Menlo Park School District, Sequoia Union High School.

The following resolution with reference to the electric railroad company's tracks in the First Township was introduced by Tilton and adopted:

Resolved, That in the construction of the roadbed and the laying of rails by the S. F. and S. M. Electric Railway that said company use the sides of said road from a point opposite Holy Cross Cemetery to the present terminus of said road at Baden Station and that said company are hereby ordered and instructed not to disturb or use the center of said roadway between the points herein indicated.

McEvoy was granted permission to erect a wagon shed in the county jail lot to place water wagons and other county property during the winter season.

A resolution offered by McCormick was adopted by the board, creating a new fund to be known as the court-house repair fund. The Auditor is required, when the money is collected, to transfer from the general fund the 10 per cent levied for repairing the court-house to the new fund.

First—Theaters or any show or exhibition for pay (excepting exhibitions or entertainments of sparring or boxing) for each day, \$5.00.

Second—Exhibition of menagerie, or circus, or both, per day, \$25.00.

Third—Every person, company, or corporation who shall keep or maintain a building or magazine, as owner thereof, or otherwise, for the purpose of keeping or storing Hercules, dynamite, or giant powder, or explosive powder of any kind or character whatever, must pay a license tax therefor per year of \$200.00.

poration who as owner, manager, agent, or otherwise, shall solicit or take orders, or who receives, collects or distributes garments, fabrics, blankets or clothes washed or cleaned for hire, in other counties than said County of San Mateo, shall pay a license tax of \$40.00 per year.

Sixth—Every person, firm or corporation, who shall within said County of San Mateo, carry on or conduct the business of a laundry as owner, manager, or agent, or otherwise, shall pay a license tax therefor under the provisions of this Ordinance, and in the following amounts, to-wit:

A. Those having five or more employees or persons engaged in said business in said County, shall constitute the first class and shall pay a license tax per year of \$18.00.

B. Those having two and under five employees or persons engaged in said business in said County, shall pay a license tax per year of \$12.

Seventh—Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler, having a fixed place of business within said County and who travels about from place to place in said County and carries a pack, basket or other receptacle, and who vends goods, wares or merchandise of any kind (other than the products of any stock, fruit, dairy or poultry farm, or vegetable garden when such products are sold by the producer thereof) must pay a license tax of \$6.00 per year.

Eighth—Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler having a fixed place of business within said County and who uses a wagon or other vehicle with one or more horses and travels from place to place, and vends goods, wares or merchandise (other than the products of any stock, fruit, dairy or poultry farm, or vegetable garden, when such products are sold by the producer thereof), must pay a license tax of \$24.00 per year.

Ninth—Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler having a fixed place of business within said County and who carries a pack, basket or other receptacle, or who uses a wagon or other vehicle with one or more horses and who travels about from place to place, within said County, and who vends meat, fresh fish, bread, pastry, ice, vegetables, fruit or the products of any stock, dairy or poultry farm (except when such vegetables, fruit, the product of any stock, dairy or poultry farm, are sold by the producer thereof) must pay a license tax of \$8.00 per year.

Tenth—Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler not having a fixed place of business within said County and who travels about from place to place in said County and carries a pack, basket or other receptacle, and vends goods, wares or merchandise of any kind (other than the products of any stock, fruit, dairy or poultry farm, or vegetable garden when such products are sold by the producer thereof) must pay a license tax of \$4.00 per year.

Eleventh—Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler not having a fixed place of business within said County and who uses a wagon or other vehicle with one or more horses and travels from place to place, and vends goods, wares or merchandise (other than the products of any stock, fruit, dairy or poultry farm, or vegetable garden, when such products are sold by the producer thereof) must pay a license tax of \$16.00 per year.

Twelfth—Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler not having a fixed place of business within said County and who carries a pack, basket or other receptacle, or who uses a wagon or other vehicle with one or more horses and who travels about from place to place within said County, and vends meat, fresh fish, bread, pastry, ice, vegetables, fruit or the products of any stock, dairy or poultry farm (except when such vegetables, fruit, the products of any stock, dairy or poultry farm, are sold by the producer thereof) must pay a license tax of \$2.00 per year.

Thirteenth—Every person not a bona fide resident of said County of San Mateo, who shall engage in the business of peddling either with a pack, basket or other receptacle, or with a wagon or other vehicle and one or more horses and shall vend goods, wares or merchandise of any character except the products of any stock, fruit, dairy or poultry farm or vegetable garden, when such products are sold by the producer thereof, must pay a license tax of \$100.00 per year.

Each wagon used in peddling shall be marked with a separate number, and in the manner provided by section X of this Ordinance and every license for a vehicle to be used in such business of peddling shall state the particular number to be marked, and which shall be marked thereon in the manner so provided in section X.

Should any person obtain a license to peddle with a wagon, but neglect to, or refuse to place on said wagon, and keep marked thereon, conspicuously, the number in said license designated, he shall be liable in the manner and in the same degree as if he had peddled without having obtained a license so to do. No license to a peddler shall be issued by the License Tax Collector until a permit therefor has been obtained by the applicant from the Board of Supervisors.

Fourteenth—Every person keeping or maintaining in said county any shooting gallery shall pay a license tax therefor per year of \$20.

Sixteenth—Every person who collects, purchases or barter for old junk, or second-hand articles, shall pay a license tax per annum of \$10; provided, however, that no license to deal in said articles shall be issued by the License Tax Collector until a permit to obtain such license has first been obtained by the applicant from the Board of Supervisors of said county.

Seventeenth—Every person who conducts the business of using what is known as hobby-horses for pay shall pay a license tax therefor of one dollar per day while so being used.

Eighteenth—Upon the business of letting out hacks, express wagons or furniture wagons for hire, the owner thereof shall pay a license tax for each hack or wagon so used in said business within said San Mateo county of \$6 per year.

Nineteenth—Upon the business of letting out express or other wagons or vehicles for hire and to be used for funeral purposes and for the conveyance of funeral paraphernalia, the owner thereof shall pay a license for each wagon or other vehicle so used in said business within said county of \$6 per year.

Twentieth—Upon the business of undertaking, each undertaker shall pay a license tax of \$6 per year upon each hearse used in said business within said San Mateo county.

The ordinance was passed and adopted on the 5th day of September, 1899, and took effect and went into force fifteen days thereafter, that is to say, on September 20, 1899.

Dr. W. C. Wilcox, Dentist, from Redwood City, will be in South San Francisco the last week of each month. All work guaranteed and done at city prices. Painless filling and extraction of teeth a specialty. Wait for the Doc.

MARKET REPORT. CATTLE—Market is fairly active and prices steady. SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at strong prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices. LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$1.25 (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13c; picnic hams, 9c; Atlanta ham, 9c; New York shoulder, 9c.

SKATING RINK. Will be Open Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening's. Saturday Afternoon's For Ladies and Children only.

General Admission - 10 Cents, USE OF SKATES, 15 CENTS. W. E. GILMAN P. G. LYNCH Gilman & Lynch, Restaurant and Boarding.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS. Tanfaran Park, South San Francisco, Cal. Western Turf Race Track.

A Home Story In a Few Words

Pay rent during the next few years and your total investment will bring you what? Nothing.

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Beer & Ice

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT. For the Celebrated Beers of the Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco

BREWERIES THE UNION ICE CO. Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

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. SPEAKING ABOUT BRICKS!

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

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. South San Francisco, Cal.

South San Francisco Laundry C. CRAF, Prop'r. Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE, South San Francisco, Cal.

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

VENUS OIL CO. GEO. IMHOFF, PROP. DEALER IN THE BEST Eastern Coal Oil AND Gasoline. Coal Oil and Gasoline at Lowest Market Prices. Leave Orders at Drug Store, GRAND AVENUE.

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

"DEAR CHILD."

In the village by the riverside... She dwelt, long years ago...

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.



"HAT a life!" repeated the man to himself with almost a wince...

room overlooked a suburban roadway along which jarring wheels seldom rattled...

"Write! I've nothing to write. I'm drained dry. And I've promised a tragic story..."

"Oh, not much. Women seldom have real ideas—they're fitting superficialities. Still..."

"Do I? Well, what is it?" he said, staring across at the opposite roofs...

"There is—there is a woman's heart in it, I think," she whispered. "Is that any good?"

"Go on," he whispered. "There—there's nothing to write yet."

see for himself, and kept out of his way so that his mind should not be spoiled for work...

No answer. She could not see, but the man's outward stare was as if it would never again relax...

Still no answer. The man had craned still further forward, his hands gripping the desk...

"Yes! Say she paused the moment, and that saved her. She looked at his work and thought of his long struggles..."

The dead silence, the stare with which the wide eyes in her worn, white face seemed to search his soul wildly...

As the well-educated native of India emulates western manners as far as possible, it is not to be wondered at that he is partial to the frock coat...

No receptacle has ever been made with sufficient strength to resist the bursting power of frozen water.

WAR WITH YAQUIS.

SERIOUS REVOLT OF INDIANS IN MEXICO.

Yaquis Have Been Fighting for Independence Since 1735—Mexico Is to Blame for Insurrection—Something of the Picturesque Yaqui Country.

The insurrection of the Yaqui Indians promises to give the Mexican government another prolonged war. It has been but two years since the last uprising of the Yaquis was put down...



SCENE OF THE PRESENT YAQUI INDIAN UPRISING.

and by confirmation of title by the King of Spain long before the Mexican government was thought of.

When Mexico revolted and established her independence the Yaquis refused to recognize the new government and proclaimed their own independence and autonomy.



YAQUI INDIAN GIRL.

forced to retreat for the time, they have never yet been subdued. Already in the insurrection now on the Yaquis have routed forces of Mexican soldiers sent against them...

The Indians inhabit the valley of Sonora. They are good agriculturists when allowed to till their farms in peace, and their valley being rich and fertile has tempted covetous men with little regard for right to take advantage of the peculiar features of the Mexican laws...

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portion of the laborers, and with the money earned Winchester rifles were purchased, with which they have been much more formidable antagonists than before and are more conscious of their own strength.

If the war is continued until the Yaquis are pacified or exterminated dire disaster is sure to befall that beautiful State. The extermination of the Yaqui Indians simply means the destruction of the manual labor in Sonora.

by the Spaniards, and their tradition is that here they have resided from immemorial times. For centuries the Mexican government acknowledged the right of the Yaquis to live in and to cultivate this territory and for centuries the Yaquis remained peacefully at their work of cultivating the soil and as general laborers elsewhere.

Don't Want Land Divided. As a laborer the Yaqui is hard-working and faithful and can always be relied on. He does not shirk his work when his foreman turns his back and he does not shorten his day's work by continued cigarette smoking.

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In 1897 peace was made with the Yaquis. The government promised them a certain sum of money and they in turn agreed to have their land surveyed and partitioned.



CAMP SCENE IN THE YAQUI COUNTRY.

communities. The reason for this is found in the nature of the territory itself. The fertility of the Yaqui delta depends entirely upon the overflow of the Yaqui River.

ual Yaqui can always find a place suitable for cultivation for that particular season. Next season he may have to find moisture and other conditions necessary. Now it is evident that if the land were not held in common and if every Yaqui had his own allotted piece some would possess suitable land for cultivation, while others would have dry lands, which would be worthless unless properly irrigated.

They Take to the Mountains. Colonel Martinez of the Mexican army, in an interview on the Yaqui insurrection, says: "The Indians have been restless for some months past. They object to American prospectors invading the mountains of their country in quest of gold."

not have selected a better design for the top of the monument. Doves and open bibles are old-fashioned, swinging gates a mockery, and a bicycle was as swift a messenger to any destination as could be found.

For several years Mr. Davis, who is now 72 years of age, has been among the first half-dozen of the long-distance riders of the country, one year covering 14,000 miles and ranking third.

THEY CANNOT GET AWAY.

How Mongolian Prisoners Are Kept in Durance Vile.

Ever since men have been imprisoned for their crimes they have plotted to escape, and their captors have had to devise ways to prevent their fleeing justice.



A CHINESE METHOD.

these contrivances renders one as helpless as though he were a Siamese twin trying to work independently of his brother.

"It's been ten years since I was in Washington last," said the man from Boston, "and although I've been here now two weeks it wasn't until yesterday that I felt at home. I was born here, but when I came back this time the town was so changed, I scarcely know it. It wasn't a bit like the Washington I remembered."

On a Level. Willy Outertown—Mother, cook says we will all be equal in heaven. Mrs. Outertown—That is so, Willy. She will be no better there than we will—Puck.

BICYCLE ON HIS MONUMENT.

The Aged Wheelman of Peoria Has a Unique Tombstone. Thomas W. Davis, of Peoria, Ill., has reared a monument to commemorate his career as a cyclist, and incidentally to mark the resting-place of his wife.



DAVIS AND HIS MONUMENT.

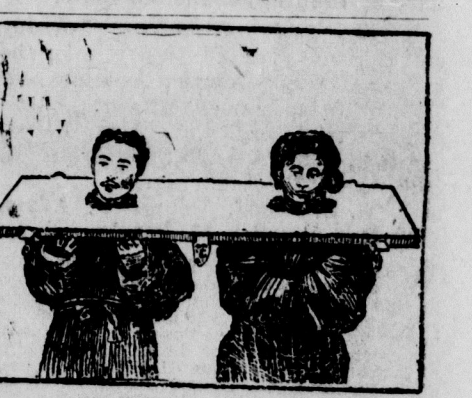
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On a Level. Willy Outertown—Mother, cook says we will all be equal in heaven. Mrs. Outertown—That is so, Willy. She will be no better there than we will—Puck.

A young man is complimented when a girl shows jealousy, but an older man gets scared.

ANOTHER POLAR FAILURE.

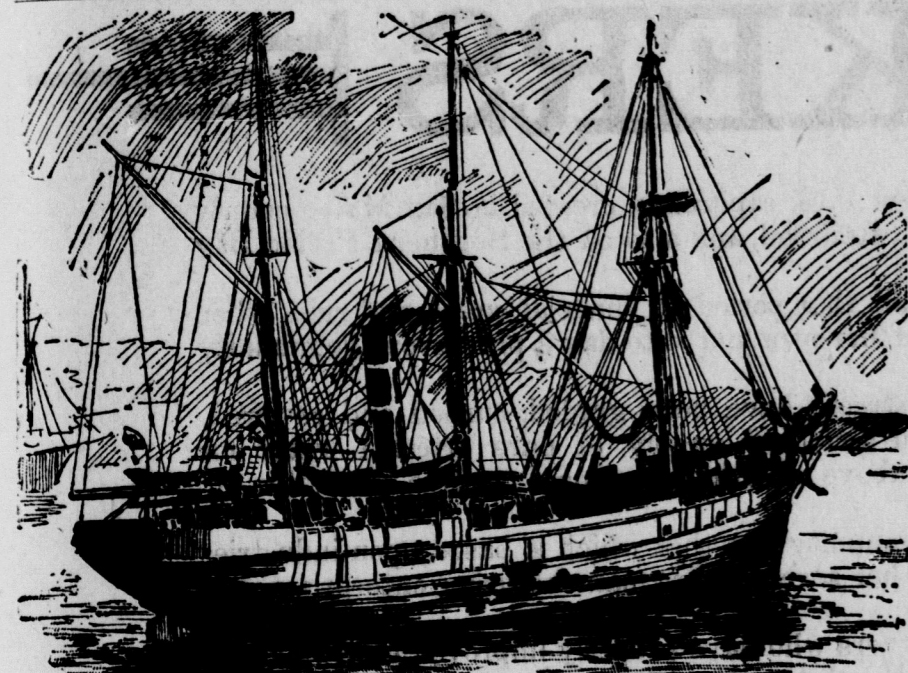
Wellman's Unsuccessful Attempt to Reach the North Pole. Another North Polar expedition has come to grief. It is that of Walter Wellman, the well-known Washington newspaper man, who set out last year to find the pole, and who has just returned, barely with life, to the verge of civilization.

Wellman and his party wintered at



WALTER WELLMAN.

Cape Tegethoff, on the southern point of Hull's Island in latitude 80. In the middle of February Wellman began his dash for the pole, and a month later had high expectations of reaching it,



THE SHIP FRITHJOF, WHICH TOOK WELLMAN TO FRANZ JOSEF LAND.

until a succession of disasters began. The daring explorer fell into an ice crevasse, seriously injuring one of his legs, and two days later an icequake killed many of the sledge dogs and destroyed the bulk of the sledges. There was no alternative but to retreat, and for 200 miles Wellman was dragged on a sledge by the faithful Norwegians of the party. Wellman is still unable to walk and with the prospects of being a cripple for life.

The expedition, while falling in reaching the pole, explored regions hitherto unknown and collected much valuable scientific information. No trace of the Andree expedition was found in Franz Josef Land.

ELECTRICAL COOKING

Has Proved a Great Success Wherever It Has Been Tried.

Electricity is making its way into the kitchen through the parlor and dining-room, says the Cosmopolitan. For some time it has been used for the heating of the 5 o'clock tea kettle, eliminating the dangers which are always incurred when an alcohol lamp is used. A tea kettle, coffee pot or chafing dish may be adjusted to the nearest lamp in a house wired for electric lighting.

The experienced cook knows that there are dishes which are never seen in their perfection ten feet from the fire that cooked them. People who have passed their youth in the country grow peevish over the way years have deteriorated the flavor of some simple early favorite of the table. Electrical appliances have done something to bring back the old conditions. Griddle cakes baked on a steel griddle, electrically heated to the exact temperature, lightly brushed with oil, are a crisp delight as they are flipped from griddle to plate. But while this appliance can be used with the illuminating current, it requires an extra attachment, as that current is too weak. This is generally put in at the leg of the dining table. Up to this time electricity has been used almost exclusively by the woman who makes a fad of experimental cooking, and she has her electric kitchen fitted up like a small laboratory, far from the domain of the family cuisine.

The whole paraphernalia might fit into a tiled closet almost anywhere, so hooded and ventilated that no odor escapes into the surrounding rooms. In one of the apartment houses in New York dainty little electric kitchens have been fitted up where the tenants have asked for them, although the apartments were not designed for house-keeping originally.

First Daily Was Written.

It has been discovered that what may be called the first daily newspaper was a manuscript letter written by salaried correspondents and forwarded by them every twenty-four hours from London to the provinces. That was in the days of the early Stuarts.

During the commonwealth these London letters were printed in type and circulated in large numbers. Even so long ago as 1680 the law of libel was such as to be characterized by Judge Scroggs as making any newspaper publication illegal and tending to provoke a breach of the peace.

Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," was one of the early journalists, his paper being called the Review.

Then there was Tutchin, whose weekly publication, the Observer, cost, according to evidence he gave in a court of justice, half a guinea to print, though the typesetter eventually raised his price to 20 shillings. The Observer had a certified circulation of 286 copies.

Afterward there came the Grants, Steele, Addison and Johnson, who might have lived in the vicinity of Grubb street, but were court favorites for all that.

The Times employed the first foreign correspondent in the person of Henry Crabb Robinson, and succeeded in "scooping" the government itself in the news of the battle of Waterloo.—Chicago Chronicle.

Printing Without Ink.

An English company has been formed to print, without the use of ink in any form, by simply bringing the plate into contact with chemically dampened paper, linen, silk, wool, or other fabric, and obtaining a good, clear impression of any desired density. The operation is as quick and more simple than letter-press printing, and the work resembles in clearness and delicacy a copper-plate or lithographic. Ordinary printer's type, blocks, form, stereotypes and electro-types may be used as a printing surface, and drawings, etc., requiring several blocks of electros, lithographic work, or copperplate engraving can be done at a great saving. Original

sketches, scrolls, or fancy lettering can be made upon the transparency, or traced through from drawn or printed sketches, the words being typed in their respective places, and, if printed on opaque paper, photographic replicas of any size can be made, while engravings can be reproduced direct from the artist's work. Any class of paper may be used, the sensitizing solution is much cheaper than printing ink, and the speed of the process is greatly in its favor.—Philadelphia Record.

SIGSBEE'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Ceremony Performed Over a Year Ago with Much Mystery.

Miss Mary Ellen Sigbee, only daughter of Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, the gallant commander of the United States battleship Maine when she was blown up in the harbor of Havana, stole a march on her friends and was secretly



MISS MARY ELLEN SIGSBEE.

married in New York City Nov. 26, 1898, to Balfour Kerr, a young artist. Many precautions were taken to prevent the identity of Miss Sigbee and Mr. Kerr from becoming known. Distortion of names was even resorted to. The circumstances attending the marriage were most mysterious.

Miss Sigbee went to New York from Washington to attend the classes of the Art Students' League in competition for the life class scholarship. She carried off the prize. At the end of the term of 1897-'98 she returned to her home in Washington. Not even her intimate friends suspected that in addition to the prize of the life class scholarship she had also promised to become the wife of Mr. Kerr. In October, 1898, she returned to New York to resume her studies. The following month the marriage ceremony was performed.

His Poor Wife!

Excitement is frequently the cause of strange telegrams, as well as of other strange manifestations. A man who had been one of the passengers on a shipwrecked vessel was rescued almost by a miracle. On arriving at a place from which he could send a telegraphic message he forwarded the following dispatch to his brother: "I am saved. Try to break it to my wife."—New York Tribune.

The Smallest Dwarf.

The smallest man who ever lived was the dwarf Hebe, born in France in 1740. He was just 20 inches high, and 8 pounds in weight when full grown

WHIRL OF A TORNADO

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF A MISSOURI AUTHOR.

Error Inspired in the Mind of an Onlooker by the Approach and Passing of the Destructive Storm at Kirksville, in April.

"In the Whirl of the Tornado" is the title under which John R. Musick describes, in the Century, a personal experience at his home in Missouri, last spring.

To stand quietly for even ten seconds and watch the rapid approach of inevitable doom, to look utterly helpless and speculate on the chances of being swept into eternity, is enough to turn white the hair of youth. Old soldiers—veterans of two wars and the heroes of scores of battles—assert that they would rather storm a well-defended fort, or lead a forlorn hope, than meet one of those monsters of the air inaccurately spoken of in the United States as "cyclones."

It was my good or ill fortune to be an eye-witness of one of the devastating tornadoes that often sweep American soil.

About half-past six on the afternoon of April 27, 1890, I left my house in Kirksville, Mo., to post some letters. The day had been rather remarkable, alternating between suffocating heat and the chilliness of early spring. Dense black clouds occasionally rolled across the saffron sky and showers of rain alternated with bursts of sunshine, while the winds had been capricious, at times blowing in gusts and gales, to be followed by a dead calm. It needed no barometer to indicate an impending atmospheric disturbance, for every one could feel it.

At the time I started from my house a gentle shower was falling, and I took my umbrella with me. As I stepped upon the veranda a continuous roaring off to the southwest burst on my ears, and my house being on high ground I had an excellent view in that direction.

In the southwest, at the extreme limit of my vision, hung a lowering, dark cloud, from which occasional peals of thunder issued. Just below the cloud, seeming to rest upon the earth, was a whirling monster of vapor, dust and smoke, coming apparently toward me, with an incessant and steadily increasing roar. The first appearance was that of a huge locomotive, emitting black smoke and steam, and coming at tremendous speed. The tornado seemed suddenly to tear itself loose from the black storm cloud and to advance at increased speed, rotating from right to left.

At the same moment I discovered that the course of the tornado was changed, and that it was sweeping in a northeasterly direction through what is known as Fible's Addition to the city. . . . I ran east in the direction of the tornado. It had now grown to such gigantic proportions that it seemed to extend from the zenith to the farthest limit of the eastern horizon. When it struck the densely populated part of the city, the continual crashing and tearing of houses was added to that incessant rumbling and roaring, making an awful sound, which swelled in volume until the earth trembled beneath our feet. The air was filled with flying debris. Doors, shutters, roofs, and even whole houses were sent soaring and whirling to a height of three or four hundred feet. I saw the wheel of a wagon or carriage, and the bodies of two persons flying up into the storm cloud. One house was lifted upward to a height of over 100 feet, when it seemed to explode into a thousand fragments, which went soaring, whirling and mingling with the other debris.

On it swept in its unswerving northeasterly course, a great black monster, obscuring the eastern sky; a raging, baleful thing; a hateful, devouring devil, tearing up houses to their foundation stones, roaring, rumbling, crashing, thundering in its awful rage, and yet the most terrifying spectacle man ever gazed upon, until it swept out of sight leaving a path of smoking ruins in its wake.

An old man was found dead on the wreck, clutching his pocketbook, in which were \$900. His wife, who lay dead at his side, had \$2,500 sewed up in the skirt of her dress. A woman was found dead, holding in her arms her dead child. Another was found dead, holding in her arms an uninjured infant; and when the men who found these removed the boards and timbers covering them, the babe looked up and smiled, as if grateful to its deliverers.

HE FORCED A COMPROMISE.

With His Antagonist in a Well, the Storekeeper Had the Advantage.

Charley Sheldon tells a funny story on H. D. Shepard, who is well known as president of the Burlingame bank. In the early days of Osage County Shepard kept a little store and tried to farm, and on one occasion he dug a well on his farm with the assistance of Joe Richards, a neighbor. One day Richards was working down in the well and Shepard was handling the windlass at the top, when a rancher came along and wanted something out of the store. Shepard shouted down the well to Richards that he would be gone only a minute and then went with the rancher to the store. While at the store another ranchman came along and wanted to trade Shepard some cattle. Shepard, being the most absent-minded man that ever lived, forgot all about poor Richards and went with the rancher into the country. Returning at night, he went to bed, still forgetting the man down in the well. But about 4 o'clock in the morning he awoke with a start,

his subconsciousness having brought him to a realization of the situation. Hastily dressing, he went out to the well and in frightened tones shouted down: "Joe, are you still alive?" Joe was still alive, but he yelled so long for help that he could scarcely speak and he was able to reply only in a hoarse and profane whisper: "When I get out of here," said he, "it won't be me that they'll get the funeral ready for." However, Joe was a man of his word, and Shepard knew he would keep a promise, so he sat down by the well side and opened negotiations. A man who had been down in a well twenty-two hours without anything to eat or drink is not in a condition to conduct a very extended debate, and Shepard soon extracted a promise from Joe that he wouldn't show fight when he got to the surface. Then the rope was lowered and the prisoner set free.—Kansas City Journal.

Topics of the Times

The odor of musk which was mixed with the mortar when the Sophia church in Constantinople was built is still perceptible.

A movement has been started in Texas to bring about the incorporation of manual training in the curriculum of the public schools in that State.

Russia's Asiatic possessions are three times the size of England's, but hold only 23,000,000 inhabitants, as compared with England's 297,000,000 subjects.

In Kansas since 1850 every year ending with the figure 9 has been a great corn year, while every year ending with a cipher has shown a failure of the corn crop.

According to George F. Kunz, special agent of the United States geological survey, the value of all the precious stones found in the United States in 1898 was \$100,920, as compared with \$136,075 in 1897.

At a recent wedding in Atchison, Kan., the Congregational minister of that city refused to perform the ceremony, though the bride was a member of his church, for the reason that she was a divorced woman.

From Denver comes a complaint against a too wise public impounder. The dog catcher stands on a corner and loudly calls: "Here, Dewey! here, Dewey!" and then gathers in the luckless and tagless that answer to their name.

The schooner Humboldt, fifty-eight tons burden, hailing from Boston, is said to be the only vessel in the world exclusively devoted to the collection of sea shells for sale. Much of its work is undertaken for public and private schools.

The origin of the word ghetto has been under discussion in German papers lately. The most approved version is that which traces it to the Venetian custom of compelling Hebrews to live in the neighborhood of the gatta, or gun factory.

The first cotton mill in Kansas will soon commence operations in Independence. The mill building is 200x60 feet in dimensions and was donated by the citizens. The plant will manufacture thread and yarns. Cloth factories are expected to follow.

Maine's adjutant general is about to organize her naval reserve. Its nucleus will be taken from the men from Portland who served on the Montauk during the war with Spain. It is hoped to get the organization in working condition by January.

A ventilated shoe has been invented in Cologne, Prussia. A steel spring works a bellows between the heel and sole, and every step the wearer takes drives a stream of fresh air through perforations in the inner sole to every part of the foot.

Owing to the high temperature of an acetylene flame it has been found of great value as an agent in hard soldering. The heating power of this gas is exceedingly great, and it can be used advantageously where connection with ordinary gas mains or electric service cannot be made.

There are 40,000 locomotives in use on American railroads, representing an investment of \$50,000,000. All points of excellence and demerits considered, the American locomotives are the best in the world, and, besides, are the standard of construction for most of the other countries.

In a recent lecture Dr. Stendel, of Heidelberg, gave an account of a series of 200 operations on the stomach performed by Prof. Czerny during the last eight years. The average death rate was 24.8 per cent.; in the first year it was 45 per cent., but decreased to 10 per cent. in the last year.

Americans are noted for their devotion to ice water and the Englishman looks in undisguised horror at our habit of drinking quarts of the cold fluid when we are warm and tired. He is taught when a child that awful consequences follow washing in very cold water or drinking cold water when he is hot.

Five members elect of the Fifty-fifth Congress have died since they were chosen. Nelson Dingley, of the Second Maine District, died Jan. 13, 1899; William E. Greene, of the Sixth Nebraska, died March 11, 1899; Samuel E. Baird, of the Fifth Louisiana, died April 23, 1899; Richard P. Bland, of the Eighth Missouri, died June 15, and Lorenzo Mansford, of the Sixteenth Ohio, died June 19, 1899.

American Forests.

It is estimated that there are about 500,000,000 acres of forest at present in the United States.



THE BETROTHAL DAYS.

THE proper observance of the period of engagement is an important matter for those who would make life something really worth the living, because upon its spirit much of the future happiness or unhappiness of the betrothed pair will depend. Writing upon the subject recently, a careful observer says: "One of the most blissful periods of a girl's life are the days of her betrothal. When the momentous question has been asked and the engagement ring is upon her finger, it should be to each as the beginning of a new life. It is not right to wait until marriage follows before trying to learn all that is possible about each other. Many young people of both sexes consider the time of betrothal as one in which all sorts of mannerisms are to be shown off; they become flighty and put on airs and graces, and assume a dictatorial attitude that is not at all becoming to young people who expect to become one and row their own canoe. Each should strive earnestly to study the other's likes and dislikes, and in a reasonable measure to conform to peculiarities each may possess. It should ever be borne in mind that it is in very bad taste for either one of an engaged couple to assume an air of possession of the other in public places. While we try to point out the way for young people, we do not lay the blame altogether upon either one. If anything, it may be more often the girl who becomes unattractively uncontrollable during betrothal, but young men also exhibit a share of this weakness.—Good House-keeping.

To Lace and Hook the Corset.

Every woman wears a corset, but few know how to put it on. The majority of women begin to hook it at the bottom, naturally throwing forward the hips and abdomen to hold the corset in place. Then, with much squeezing in of the waist, the second hook is



WAY TO FASTEN THE CORSET.

fastened, and by the time the whole corset is on, the chest is low and hollow and the abdomen and hips are forward. Nearly all women lace their corsets when they first get them, and that one lacing does through all physical changes until the corset is thrown aside. This is a mistake. The laces should be loosened every day and the corset put on so that it is loose for the body. After it is hooked, then the laces should be tightened until the corset fits snugly.

In putting the corset on, the body should be kept in perfect position, with the chest high, abdomen in and hips back. This is a fundamental fact which almost every corset wearer forgets. The corset should be hooked from the top down, and then the laces should be tightened. A corset should have three laces. The first is at the top and extends down five or six holes. This lace should be left rather loose in order to give full play to the muscles of the chest and to allow good lung movement. The second lace goes down to about the waist line and this is the one that can be tightened if its wearer considers it necessary. The last and lowest lace should be left loose.

When to Rest.

All women, whether they be working women or women of leisure, should strive to obtain some portion of an hour in the afternoon to themselves when all cares may be laid aside and complete relaxation enjoyed in a recumbent position. If but ten minutes can be allowed, and that directly after the mid-day meal, it should be seized upon. It is a comparatively easy matter to contract the habit of napping, with the power of awakening at a certain time, directly after eating, and this short daytime rest will be of more benefit than an hour of sleep at night. The woman who can devote an hour to this luxury will keep young much longer than her less fortunate sister. It is not necessary that the hour should be spent in sleep, but it should be spent in a recumbent position with the mind free from household and social cares.

The New Young Man.

The old tradition that a man should cherish his wife, support her as something infinitely delicate and precious, shield her from the world, and regard her, not as a pleasant companion of the heating field and smoking room, but as

the being associated with the deepest and most enduring sentiment of his heart, has, of course, no significance for the new young man, and it is only just to say that the modern woman has given him every justification for his belief that she can push, trample and fight as successfully as the most insensitive male.

The sisters and mother of the new young man, if they happen to belong to the old order of women, are not to be congratulated. They will find themselves one day sighing for the old-time young man, with his chivalrous ideas about woman, and his stupid, unenlightened conviction of his own inferiority in most things except force, which he delighted to use for their benefit and admiration.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Romance of the Stage.

A romance within a romance was the marriage of Lydia Barry and George de Grasse, at Bath Beach. For some months past the two have been playing in a short sketch at the vaudeville theaters. In it De Grasse was made to propose to Miss Barry. One night he followed his proposal lines with a sotto voice, "I mean it. Will you?" Miss Barry's "Yes" had a double meaning when she answered. From this on the courtship was carried at a rapid rate and the "sincerity" of their acting brought applause repeatedly from the audience.

Favor Female Doctors.

A young woman doctor estimates that London and the provinces contain no less than thirty-seven institutions officered wholly or partially by women doctors, and there are nearly 200 registered medical women who have been educated at the Handel Street School or the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn road.

Miss Louisa Aldrich Blake of the New Hospital for Women is the first woman to hold the difficult degree of master of surgery of London University. The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland four years ago conferred a fellowship on Miss Emily W. Dickson. In America no less than 4,500 women are practicing as doctors, and even conservative China is represented.

One or two women doctors in the United States are said to count their income in thousands, while it is reported that one in the West End of London earns \$20,000 a year.—Philadelphia Record.

Tall Women vs. Tall Men.

The tall girl differs from a man in not being proud of her height. She knows a little girl is more likely to be esteemed affectionate and loving by the men than is a tall girl. So she tries to get down to the loving level. Then, again, they know that the little girls have more chance of securing beaux, for the tall girl must restrict her hopes to the average size or tall men. Short men do not like to go out with girls several inches taller, and so fall back on the petite. So, where men are having their heels made extra high, girls and women are having theirs lowered. Hence, also the flat hat.

To Protect Rings.

Bold thieves have several times recently stopped women on the streets in New York and actually stolen the rings from their fingers. As a guard against further outrages of this kind some New York women, who own valuable rings, have adopted guards consisting of light gold chains running down the back of the hand, attached at one end to the rings and at the other to a heavy bracelet.

ABOUT THE BABY.



"How long should a child sleep?" asked a mother of a nurse who was right up to the latest scientific mark, and she could not get a rule that applied to all children. This nurse hedged a bit by declaring that the healthy child who went to bed with the birds would want to get up with them, because his body, brain and nerves had all been thoroughly rested. In truth she did not believe in awakening a child, even if he slept later, for nature would care for him. Refusing to get up after he had wakened was another matter which came under the head of laziness and ought to be discouraged.

Of crying she said some sensible things, among which was this: A good cry that does not come from bodily pain, but is merely caused by disappointment or temper, and a woman of sense could distinguish the kind, would not hurt a healthy child, even though it worried the mother. Crying from pain or fright was another thing, which should be attended to.

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