

The Enterprise.

VOL. 2.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

NO. 6.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily	9:32
7:29 A. M. Daily	10:35
9:15 A. M. Daily	11:35
12:49 P. M. Daily	12:35
2:47 P. M. Daily	1:35
4:19 P. M. Daily	2:35
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only	5:35

SOUTH.	
7:50 A. M. Daily	9:32
11:13 A. M. Daily	10:35
12:10 P. M. Daily	11:35
5:05 P. M. Daily	12:35
7:10 P. M. Daily	1:35
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only	5:35

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

TIME TABLE.

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

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

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

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

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Money order office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, to 10 a. m.
MAILS ARRIVE. A. M. P. M.
From the North.....9:30 3:00
" South.....10:40 6:45
MAIL CLOSES.
No. 5, South.....8:30 a. m.
No. 14, North.....9:50 a. m.
No. 13, South.....2:30 p. m.
No. 6, North.....6:00 p. m.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

MEETINGS.

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

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

EPITOME OF RECORDS.

Deeds and Mortgages Filed in the Recorder's Office the Past Week.
Corlella A. Kohler to Quincy A. Chase, property and interest in business of Kohler & Chase..... 10
Chas. Mills and wife to George Williams, property in Spanishwell..... 10
L. B. Trombly to Marguerite N. Hansen, east half of lot 12 and east half of north half of lot 11, block 78, Eastern Addition to Redwood City..... 1000
Mrs. H. A. Blake to Mrs. A. M. Peck, lots 8 and 9, block 3, Escondido Tract..... 10
San Francisco Savings Union to Anton S. Cardoza, 20 acres Johnston ranch..... 10
Anton S. Cardoza and wife to San Francisco Savings Union, 20 acres..... 10
Wm. Hughes to Harret E. Hughes, lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 20, East Addition to Redwood City..... Gift

Miners Causing Trouble.

Soranton (Pa.)—Several hundred striking Italian miners are causing trouble at the Forest Coal Company's mine at Archibald, a few miles north of this city, and excitement there is intense. Bloodshed was narrowly averted by the employment of armed detectives to preserve order. The Italians objected to the deduction from their pay of the cost of the employment of expert overseers, who were keeping watch over the miners to prevent the robbing of pillars in the mines. They also opposed the removal of coal stored in forty cars in the drift of the mine. The detectives dispersed the men and made eight arrests.

Lillian Nordica's Tour.

New York.—Messrs. Al Hayman, Klaw and Erlanger have signed contracts with Lillian Nordica for an operatic concert tour beginning on December 28th. The tour will extend from New York to San Francisco and return, and Mrs. Nordica will appear four times a week. An organization of carefully selected artists will be engaged at once for the tour.

The British Wheat Crop.

London.—The Times, in an article reviewing the official returns, finds that the estimated wheat crop of Great Britain is 20,000,000 bushels above that of 1895.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

Things That Have Happened all Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

There is much apprehension in regard to the cattle industry in Montana result of the recent storms this winter. The severity of the weather for the past four days and the fact that there is considerable snow on the ranges are ominous for future losses.

Chief of Police Van Tassel, of Springfield, Ohio, has received a letter that James Wesley Dorsey, an old colored man, had fallen heir to a large fortune left him by Peter Shaffer, a wealthy planter of Frederick county, Maryland, who died a few weeks ago. Dorsey and his mother were slaves to Mr. Shaffer and when freed he went to Springfield, but left a few months ago, going East. His whereabouts are unknown at present. Mr. Shaffer had no children and when his will was probated it was found he had left most of his estate, valued at \$100,000, to Dorsey. It is stated that the colored man saved his life some years ago.

A Fair Haven (Mass.) dispatch says that a large number of interesting relics of the unfortunate Jeanette expedition to the north pole in 1881 have recently been discovered among the effects of the late William Bradford, the well-known painter of Arctic scenes. Mr. Bradford was a personal friend of Lieutenant-Commander De Long, and collected the relics upon an expedition to the scene of the death of the De Long party in Lena Delta. None of Bradford's family know that the relics were in the house until they were found packed away in an old box. Among the articles is De Long's Bible, given him in 1879 by the California Bible Society.

The new agreement regulating the issue of passes during 1897, which was adopted by the Western Passenger Association at its recent meeting in St. Louis, makes a more radical change in the present agreement than was believed at the time of the meeting. The details were made in a circular. The General Manager and General Superintendent of a road will have power to obtain passes for employes or alleged employes from other roads. This curtailment of officials from whom requests for passes will be honored is expected to have a very beneficial effect. It is not believed that traffic managers will confess to their superiors to secure passes for the prominent shippers on their lines.

Rumors have been current in Princeton, N. Y., for some days concerning President Cleveland's intention of making his permanent home at Princeton. Nothing definite could be learned until recently, when Professor Andrew West returned from Washington, after having an interview with the President. Professor West has given out the following statement for publication: "President Cleveland has purchased the residence of Mrs. A. I. Slidell of Bayard avenue, in Princeton, and will make Princeton his permanent home soon after the expiration of his term as President. Negotiations looking to this end have been in progress about three weeks and are now consummated by the purchase of the property."

Another illustration of the marvelous power of the X ray has just taken place in the Edison laboratory. A young girl of Newark, New Jersey, received a severe blow on the head three years ago, which, acting on the optic nerves, caused total blindness. A friend took her to Edison's laboratory a few days ago, not with the intention of testing the X rays but to have the interior of her head examined to locate the pressure on the nerves. It was the opinion of the oculists that if this spot could be located trephining could be performed and sight restored. Edison thought he would try the effect of the rays directly on the eyes. The girl in stantly saw light, for the first time in three years. She was able to tell the different shapes of objects held before her eyes while suffused with the X rays, and described them accurately.

The steamer City of Kalamazoo, lying at her dock at South Harbor, Michigan, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The steamer belonged to the Williams Transportation Company, but had been drawn off her regular route and laid up for the winter. She was moored at her dock a week ago, but the crew had not yet been discharged. How the fire originated is not known, but as the weather has been cold and fires have been kept up to warm the men it is probable that it came from an overheated pipe. Two of the crew, Robert Vancostand and Joe Lang, firemen, were burned to death. The stewardess has not been seen since the fire, and, as it was known that she was on the boat when the fire broke out, it is almost certain that she, too, perished in the flames. The loss on the steamer is \$40,000, and it will be total, as the insurance on her had expired.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

A dispatch received in London from Bombay announces that the rain has ceased throughout the country.

Congressman W. W. Bowers has leased the Ogden branch in El Cajon and will live here with his family.

The wire nail pool has determined to freeze out the small manufacturers and for that purpose the market is to be overstocked immediately.

Dispatches received in Paris from Antananarivo, dated November 18th, says rebellion in Madagascar is rampant, but the vicinity of the capital is quieter. Trade is paralyzed.

Bids for the construction of gun batteries at Ballast Point, were opened by government officers at San Francisco recently, and the contract was awarded to the California Construction company of San Francisco for \$170,000.

A dispatch from Tokio, received in Berlin, believed to have emanated from official sources, states that Japanese warships will be sent to the Philippine islands, the last news from which place is most disquieting. It is stated that the insurgents have won a battle.

The sixth annual session of the Southern California Teachers' Association has been in session at the Normal School auditorium. Prominent educators from all parts of the country, were in attendance and addressed the convention upon the subjects which most interest them.

It is expected that the coming year will bring forth a revival in hop prices and that there will be big money in it for the planters. If this hope is realized it will be very unfortunate that the many producers were so hasty in eradicating their vines.

A cable message has been received from London from the Viceroy of India, Lord Elgin, giving the amount of the rainfall in various districts since November 18th. The message adds that the prospects are greatly improved in the Deccan districts, markedly so in the Central provinces and sensibly in the Northwest provinces.

Emil Arton was examined before a magistrate in Paris a few evenings ago as the first step to a new trial which is creating an immense sensation because of the universal belief that Arton holds the key to the whole unsavory Panama scandals, involving, as some allege, a hundred public men. The question on all sides is, will he reveal all he knows?

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says a scandal is being investigated in the Militia Department. It has been discovered that blankets which have been supplied to the militia were made half of wool and half of shoddy, when the contract called for their being all wool. It is said that there was collusion between the department and the contractors.

The cold weather has had a perceptible effect on California travel. Inquiries at the offices of all the leading lines in Chicago developed the fact that hundreds of Chicago people are leaving for the balmy climate of the Pacific Coast. Some of the roads are running tourist sleepers once a week, while others send a car of that description through seven days a week.

The Pacific cable conference is meeting daily at the Colonial Office in London in secret session. The taking of technical evidence has been finished. This included the evidence of London cable manufacturers and W. N. Preece, technical director of telegraphs of Great Britain. The commission is trying to finish the commercial evidence this week and will endeavor to complete its report before Christmas. The commercial witnesses include Canadian merchants and Admiralty officers. The principal criticism is expected from George H. Murray, who represents the Treasury Department. The Australian and Canadian delegates differ only on minor details.

A large number of fruit growers in Southern California are up in arms at the conduct of some shippers and a few orange growers who are sending out green fruit. They say the oranges thus shipped not only bring a lower price than the ripe fruit would, but it is doing the California orange trade a lasting injury by impressing the Eastern consumers that the fruit grown here is of an inferior quality. The Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies will probably have their attention called to the matter, with the object that the affair be brought before the Legislature, and, if possible, get it to pass some law which will remedy the evil.

A full complement of delegates from Southern California to the next session of the International Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco has been selected. They are: Miss Louise L. Cook of Santa Ana, Miss Phoebe Jones of Anaheim, Giles Kellogg of San Diego, Mr. Lang of Santa Barbara, C. C. Reynolds of Pasadena and W. D. Ball and Thornton Fitzhugh of Los Angeles. These international conventions bring together a very large number of Christians. It is estimated that nearly 75,000 Endeavorers will attend the San Francisco convention and incidentally Southern California; Los Angeles, in particular, will be visited and benefited by the delegates after the convention has finished its work.

ALONG THE COAST.

Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

A Number of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curly Told in This Column.

San Diego is to have a new state bank.

A sore throat epidemic prevails in Hanford.

A branch weather bureau may be established at Riverside.

Thompson's sorghum syrup output at Rosedale, exceeds 1600 gallons.

Santa Clara county is preparing for an annual harvest feast at San Jose.

Jerome, A. T., has a mining boom. Town lots have advanced \$100 in price.

Riverside shippers say they have made money on the season's dried fruit.

The Sanger Lumber Company is now making a shipment of 200,000 feet of sugar pine to Australia.

The Democrat says that Chinese are leaving Hanford for San Francisco in numbers that attract attention.

A vein of tellurium has been found at 75 feet on the desert side of San Diego county. It runs, some \$6000 to the ton.

A new Postoffice has been established at Tassajara, Contra Costa county, Cal., with George M. Cole as Postmaster.

J. S. Collins and D. D. Dowst have been arrested at Merced on indictments charging them with having murdered an unknown man.

It is reported that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will bring several suits soon in Kings county to foreclose contracts for the purchase of land.

The present cold "snap" has frozen thousands of bushels of apples and potatoes in Washington. In western Washington apple, pear and prune trees have also been injured.

People in San Jose were startled the other evening, about 11 o'clock, on beholding a bright light moving rapidly in the heavens, and they are convinced that they beheld the famous airship.

It is reported that the Southern California Railroad Company has signed a contract for building the long-delayed extension of the line from San Jacinto to Lakeview, and that the work of laying the track will begin soon.

Joseph Rodriguez of the Ensenada Custom House, was out with four Mexican sailors in a small boat during the recent gale at that place, and as the party has not since been heard from, it is supposed that all were drowned.

Wm. Keith's painting portraying The Golden Heritage of the Native Sons, a view toward the west from the mountain tops, was presented to the Native Sons at San Francisco by Irving M. Scott.

There is a lull in the dried fruit sales at San Jose, owing to the market being well stocked in the East, but it is believed that the demand in a few weeks will exhaust the very small amount of fruit that remains unsold in the valley.

Cloverdale can boast shortly of having one of the largest wine tanks in the State. The new tank, which will be completed for this season's vintage, is 30x50 feet, and 16 feet deep. It will be made of cement and will hold 120,000 gallons.

Three grain ships and three vessels with general merchandise went to sea in a bunch recently from San Francisco. The Shenandoah was the first to get under way and Captain Murphy says he will make the run between there and Liverpool in 100 days.

New methods of budding the olive and walnut will be illustrated by the secretary of the State Board of Horticulture at the convention next month. By the new method discovered a tree is at once transformed into another sort of from six to twelve inches high or more.

Otto Mergenthaler, the inventor of type-setting machines, has purchased a promising gold claim within a short distance of Prescott, A. T. The ledge is sixteen to forty feet wide and carries free gold. Mr. Mergenthaler visited Phoenix about two months ago. He is in Arizona for his health.

The excitement over the airship has reached Santa Rosa, and the presence of a bright light in the heavens a few nights ago, at 7:30, set hundreds of people star-gazing. The light appeared to be moving in an easterly direction, occasionally disappearing entirely from view with a dull red glow, only to reappear more radiant after a few seconds. It was impossible to see anything beyond the light, owing to the distance, but, when it finally disappeared there were many people willing to swear that the object beyond the light had huge wings. While it is just possible that the light seen was the work of some bold aeronaut there was nothing visible to show a balloon, and there are hundreds who believe it to be the famous airship that startled Sacramento.

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Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

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Hay, Grain and Feed. ++ ++
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ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

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Leave Orders at Postoffice.



Detroit Livery Stable EXPRESS AND TEAMING

OF ALL KINDS.

WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN.

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SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

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Groceries and Merchandise Generally.

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Choice Canned Goods.

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FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Editor and Proprietor.

That nail trust will be driven to the wall if only the disgruntled parties to it keep hammering at it.

The New York women who have shortened their skirts have done well, but they have started at the wrong end. They should first retrench their hair.

There is nothing you can do that will finally afford you more satisfaction than keeping your troubles to yourself. The trouble people have is an awful chestnut.

"Why is it that the inactivity of the hen occurs just at the time when eggs become dear?" asks the Minneapolis Journal. For the same reason that we have most of our cold weather in the winter season.

Li Hung Chang has come near losing his yellow jacket again on account of a disregard of official etiquette while calling on the Empress. That's what comes of skylarking around the world and forgetting his manners.

Venezuela now finds a friend in Germany. The bond of amity between nations is often the more enduring when it is cemented by the ties of a common hate of another nation. There is a great deal of human nature in governments.

According to the London Times correspondent at Constantinople, the Sultan has issued an irade extending reform to the whole empire. What this amounts to will presently be seen. We shall doubtless soon hear of a celebration of the irade by the massacre of a few thousand more Armenians.

It was said not long ago that the United States Government was asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the suppression of the Russian thistle in the Northwest. Now a South Dakota mill owner has offered \$150 a ton for all the thistles which may be delivered at his factory. He says it is nearly as good as coal for fuel.

Europe hates England because the latter has done so much land-grabbing in recent years. Yet since the great scramble for land began in 1884 England has increased her holdings only about one and one-third times, while France has increased hers three and four-fifths, Italy five and one-half, and Germany six times. What was it Lowell called "Kettelopotomachia?"

The servant question has many aspects and suggests varied possibilities. An English religious paper has this advertisement: "To Christians. Will any lady take a tiresome village girl of seventeen years as an under servant, and try to train her into steadier ways?" The very frank and rather amusing proposal, considering the difficulty and uncertainty of the task, was perhaps consistently addressed to Christians.

Sultan Abdul Hamid's cleverness is extraordinary. There is only one person by whom the Sultan can be legally deposed—namely, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who is the secular head of the Mohammedan hierarchy—and the far-seeing Abdul Hamid holds the Sheikh a prisoner in Yildiz Kiosk. Let the Ambassadors rave. With the Sheikh-ul-Islam under lock and key the Sultan can defy his would-be deponents. What avails Western sagacity against Oriental wiles?

"Just as a big wave came curling toward the lost vessel, Gunner Raehn requested the men to join in singing the national anthem. They grasped one another's hands, and with their voices mingling with the howling of the storm, they went down to death in the sea." So reads the closing paragraph in the account of the recent loss of the German gunboat Itis, in the Orient. Bravery born of patriotism does not need the stimulus of an enemy of flesh and blood. These German sailors died for their country as bravely and as truly as though they had met death in battle.

The overbearing and often brutal conduct of the officers of the German army toward inoffensive civilians has of late been the subject of much comment. The German army, as a fighting machine taken from the people, has come to be naturally looked upon as something distinct from the rest of the nation. The Emperor himself has told his recruits that when he gives the order they must shoot down the enemies of the Government, even if they should be their own fathers and brothers; and so down to the private they have been surrounded with an atmosphere of fancied superiority. Throughout southern Germany the towns are now organizing meetings to protest against military ruffianism, and the Government has begun to realize the necessity of reforming the code of military procedure.

The commercial community of Chicago is made up largely of young and forceful men. From all parts of the country have come vigorous recruits to her business community. The fact of their going away from comfortable surroundings and familiar scenes attests the aggressive spirit of the young men who have swarmed to Chicago from every section of the country. Meeting together upon a common ground, where from the outset they were at no disadvantage as compared with the natives, the latter being in a hopeless minority, it has been easy for

these men to fuse their energies and aspirations, and to create that fine public spirit which has been the chief factor in the upbuilding of the city.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the year ending June 30, 1896, shows a total of postal expenditures for the year amounting in round numbers to ninety million dollars. The receipts fell a little more than eight million dollars short of meeting the expenditures. This deficiency is less by sixteen hundred thousand dollars than that for the preceding year. As the volume of mail matter constitutes a kind of barometer of business conditions, it is interesting to notice that there was an increase of about seven per cent. in the receipts for postage over the current fiscal year. The first quarter of the current fiscal year showed a falling off in receipts.

The reign of Queen Victoria, which now has been longer than that of any other sovereign of Great Britain and its dependencies, spans by far the most interesting period of the same duration in the history of humanity. Its striking events include most of those which have substantially revolutionized the business and social life of the civilized world. It should be a matter of pride to those concerned that by far the greater number of discoveries and advances that have contributed toward this result have been the work of representatives of the two great English-speaking nations—Great Britain and the United States. While claiming credit for showing the world the way to greatness under a republican form of government, we of the model republic may rightfully regard Victoria as the model constitutional monarch.

August Schrader, who had a picturesque career in the West, in which the "laying on" of his hands and the "holding up" of the hands of his visitors were the chief features until the authorities also went into the "laying on of hands" business, has reappeared in a suburb of Jersey City and seems to be doing a thriving trade. He sticks to his previous assumption of humility, but has added to a former simple equipment of a tent and a quantity of 25-cent photographs of himself, the appearance of a metropolitan entertainment, including the running of extra trolley cars to accommodate the crowds. Mr. Schrader is to be congratulated on finding in the "effete East" a field for his labor which the people in the West were unable to appreciate or appreciate too well. It is to be hoped, moreover, that he will stay where he is and not try to make capital "in the provinces" out of a metropolitan success.

A bicycle scorcher in Denver got in the path of a fairly well developed hurricane and succeeded in riding a mile in fifty-eight seconds. Perhaps the feat would have been more remarkable if he had succeeded in riding the mile in any less time when the character of the stimulus is considered. But this is not the chief cause for wonder. The report adds that in this brief and flying trip he gathered in his eyes so much sand and gravel that he spent ten minutes in restoring his sight. It is presumed that he practiced the same celerity in digging as he did in pedaling, and it is evident therefore that whoever attempts to rival his performance must make a similar sand and gravel record. The episode opens up an entirely new field of cycling endeavor and should particularly encourage oculists to try for these fresh laurels. It seems to sound the knell also of the bicycle race and to pave the way for a glorious future for the bicycle eye.

It will probably be a long time before electricity is used as a motive power by railroads generally, if steam is ever entirely displaced for such service; but a Buffalo inventor has patented an electric device that seems to point the way to an application of electricity as an auxiliary of the locomotive for the drawing of trains on heavy grades. The idea upon which the inventor worked is that moving trains could be made to automatically generate sufficient electricity while running down grades to help the locomotives to overcome the resistance encountered on steep grades. He has made some experiments, and is satisfied that a dynamo operated automatically by a car can send enough energy into a storage battery to overcome the resistance at an adverse grade equal in length to the down grade upon which the electricity is generated. In operating this contrivance, the train hands would have to use the dynamo as a generator whenever the trains are on down grades, and switch the current back through the dynamo and use the latter as a motor when there is any climbing of grades to be done. If this contrivance will do all that its inventor claims for it, the electrical apparatus will probably be used by railroads that have heavy grades on their lines. The supplemental force would reduce the wear and tear on the engine and also cause a reduction in the amount of fuel consumed. These items of cost are important, and if any economy could be wrought in regard to them the railroads would gladly avail themselves of it. It would seem as though the movement of a train could be utilized to the extent at least of providing a safe light, by the means of storage batteries.

Every Man Will Try This.
A good test of a man's symmetry may be made if he stands with his face to the wall. The chest of a perfectly formed man will touch the wall, his nose will be four inches away, his thighs five, and the tips of his toes three.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wheeler—What makes you think she loves you? Tyre—Oh, she's been hinting of late how much she likes my bicycle.—Philadelphia North American.

Topics of the Times

A rainfall of six and a sixteenth inches was recorded at Trieste recently in twelve hours.

Two States of the Union—Wyoming and Nevada—have less than one inhabitant to the square mile.

In Paris it has been decided that gambling on the part of a wife constitutes sufficient grounds for divorce.

Women constitute two-thirds of all the church members of the United States, but only one-thirteenth of all the criminals.

Among the curiosities in the Richards free library museum at Claremont, N. H., is the anvil on which was manufactured the first scythe in the United States.

The Mississippi negroes are said to have had a very prosperous season in cotton raising. They will have more cash money this winter than before in ten years and are paying up their debts rapidly.

The ancient copper mines of Sinai have just been re-explored. These were worked by the Egyptians, or their slaves, 7,000 years ago, and are believed to have been abandoned about 3,000 years ago.

One successful venture which has come of the Manchester ship canal is the steamship service between the cotton metropolis and London. It is a long way round, but the saving in freight dues is enormous.

One of the features of California life which is not often noticed in print is the large decrease of the Chinese laboring population of the State. San Francisco's Chinatown has fallen off almost one-half during the last three years.

Mathematical calculations show that an iron ship weighs 27 per cent less than a wooden one, and will carry 115 tons of cargo for every 100 tons carried by a wooden ship of the same dimensions, and both loaded to the same draft of water.

Newest of London's periodicals is the Automotor and Horseless Vehicle Journal, a 6-penny monthly paper, which, in its own words, "anticipates the field which will doubtless soon exist for its operations." Its originators are convinced that in the near future the auto-car industry must become an important one in England and other countries.

The marriage rate in Scotland is 66.92 in every 10,000 of the population. To every 100 marriages 458 children are born, as against 418 in England. Of a total of 27,004 marriages which took place during the year 1,166 were irregular, having been performed without proclamation of purpose and without reference to the intervention of religious ceremony.

Italy is about to publish at the government expense a photographic reproduction of the manuscript of Justinian's "Pandects," now preserved in the Florence library. The Florence manuscript is the oldest and most correct we have of the great code of Roman law. It is of the sixth or seventh century, at least, and may perhaps have been written as early as Justinian's own time.

Twenty-three colleges in the United States were founded before the beginning of this century. Among the leading ones are: Harvard, 1636; William and Mary, 1693; Yale, 1701; University of Pennsylvania, 1740; Princeton, 1746; Washington and Lee, 1749; Columbia, 1754; Brown, 1764; Rutgers, 1766; Dartmouth, 1769; Hampden-Sidney, 1775; Washington (Md.), 1782, and Dickinson, 1785.

At the "Theater Salon," the first of the single-performance entertainments to open this season in Paris, the show consisted of the recitation of new ballads of low life, with living pictures as illustrations. All the songs were indelicately ambiguous, while the pictures were not ambiguous at all, providing the exhibition of woman's underwear now common to the variety stage. The show was presented as a parlor entertainment.

A learned scientist has recently been investigating the effect of food, particularly vegetables, on the human character. He finds that a diet of carrots ameliorates harshness of character and reduces nervous irritability; peas create fatty tissue and encourage jousness; white turnips have a depressing influence. Cabbage is good for pulmonary complaints, while lettuce acts as a sedative upon the human frame, owing to the opium contained in its milky juice.

At Trieste three experienced divers are just now engaged upon a highly interesting task. In 1811, a terrible explosion took place in the harbor there, the causes of which have never been explained. Much loss of life and property was caused, and the Danae, a French frigate, was sunk. The divers soon ascertained the position of the hull, but all efforts to raise it have been in vain. The vessel contained \$600,000 in gold and the valuable jewels of a French princess.

England's royal marine corps is to be increased by 8,000 men, who are to be substituted for the army contingents that form the garrisons of British strongholds out of Europe, such as Halifax, Hong Kong, Bermuda, St. Helena and Aden. The idea seems to have sprung from the recent growth of the French infanterie de marine and colonial army. The result of the change would be to put the military control of these places entirely in the hands of the navy department.

Considerable apprehension has been excited among Bostonians of a certain sort by the persistence of rumors about a plan for confining the city's liquor saloons to a proscribed territory outside

of the residential districts. Nobody seems to know just how or why or by whom this scheme is to be carried out, but as Boston has few or no districts in which very considerable numbers of people do not live, those for whom a convenient saloon is regarded as a necessary condition of existence, show an angry irritation that such a project should have advanced far enough even to have become a topic of conversation.

The Biggest Pension.

The biggest annual pension that is paid in any part of the world is \$95,000. The Duke of Richmond is the recipient, and he has never moved a finger or a leg to acquire this vast annuity, which is perpetual, passing from son to son, for no other reason than that the first Duke of Portland had a pull with Charles II.

According to the Army and Navy Journal, in 1676 Charles II. granted to the Duke of Portland a pension of £19,000 a year, in perpetuity, in lieu of a duty of 1 shilling a caldron on all coals exported from the Tyne. Up to 1799 the family had received as proceeds of the duty upward of £2,000,000 sterling, and in July, 1799, the duty was commuted for an annual payment in perpetuity of £19,000 a year from the Consolidated Fund. As security for its payment consols to the value of £633,333 6s. 9d. were purchased. In the following year £485,434 4s. 7d. worth of these consols were sold, and the proceeds invested in land, and during the present reign the remainder of the consols were sold and the proceeds similarly invested.

Taking the annual payment on account of pensions at the present time, Earl Nelson is in receipt of the highest outside the royal annuities, viz., £5,000 per annum, payable in perpetuity to all and every one of the heirs male to whom the title of Earl of Nelson shall descend.

The Duke of Wellington's annual pension of £4,000 is for life, and Lord Rodney's pension of £2,000 is, like that of Earl Nelson, perpetual. The amount of royal annuities, excluding the Queen's grant of £285,000, is £173,000, and, counting the pensions for naval and military services, £27,700; political and civil, £13,086; judicial, £70,705, besides a large number of miscellaneous pensions; the total comes to £316,758 yearly. The largest pension on retiring from office is the £5,000 a year given to retiring Lord Chancellors.

Mongolian Pheasants Cunning.

The number of pheasants coming to market led a young man to suppose that it would be the easiest thing in the world to go out in the country and shoot all he wanted. He is a good shot, but had no hunting dog. He took the train to Forest Grove, and was delighted and surprised to see pheasants sitting on the fences in many places as the train rushed along. He thought all he had to do was to walk back along the line and just shoot the birds right and left. When he walked along the line the birds, which had paid no attention to the train, noticed him a half mile away and quickly disappeared, and tramp where he would not a feather could he raise. He finally came to a large field of corn, and noticed a number of pheasants on the fence at the far corner. He thought to steal around through the corn and get a shot at these birds, but when he got round to where he thought to see them there were no birds there. He skulked around through that corn field, crawling between the rows and peering in every direction, but although he knew there was quite a number of birds in among the corn not one could he see, and he came home without any. He says the Mongolian pheasant is the shyest, slyest, cunningest bird that walks the face of the earth, and when he goes hunting them again he will have a good dog—Portland Oregonian.

John P. Hale in Public Life.

During his sixteen years of service in the Senate he was known to the whole country for his knightly courage in facing the embattled hosts of slavery. He was equally well known by his sallies of ready wit and his abounding good nature, without which he would not have been able to stand in his place as the representative of a hated cause. They softened the asperities of debate, and perhaps averted personal assaults. He kept down the ire of his enemies by compelling them to laugh at the moral grotesqueness of the attitude in which he placed them. He was anything but a fanatic on the slavery question; he never gave countenance to any scheme of disunion or any form of revolutionary action. His whole public life was guided by his strong common sense. He had no desire to be singular. He loved the approbation of his fellows, and would have lived in peace with all men. But he had convictions and followed them, and for the sake of those convictions he would have been ready to lay down his life.—Century.

A Depleted Stock.

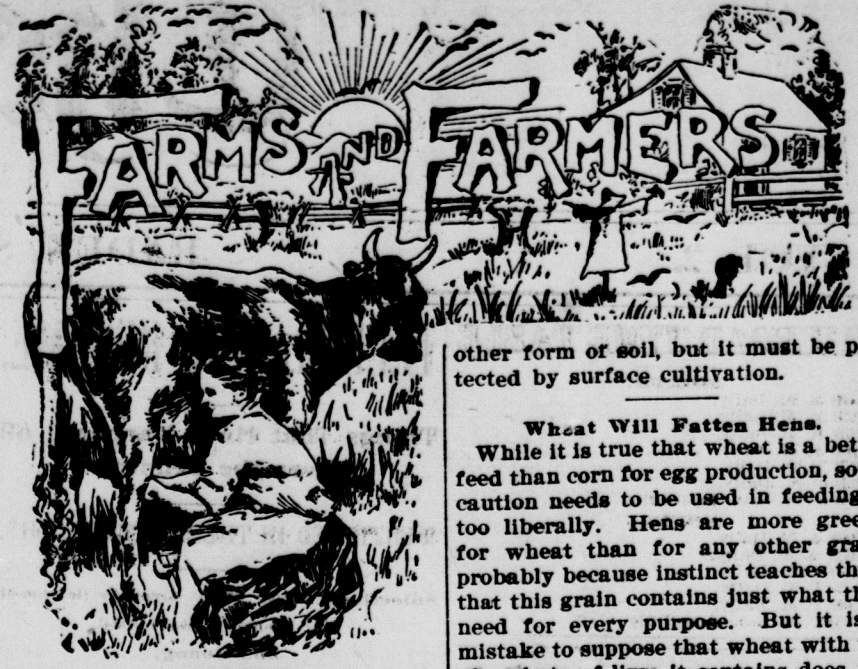
"I understand that you have relics of the war for sale, my little man," said the Northern tourist to the towhead. "We did have," replied the boy; "but they bought us out, an' the sword's daddy buried last week won't git rusted 'fore winter."—Atlanta Constitution.

What They Were For.

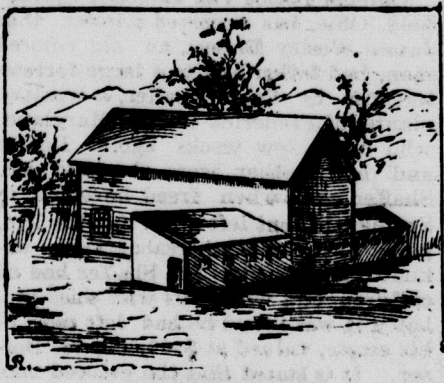
George—How do you like it, Cora? Cora—It's perfectly lovely. But what do they have all these policemen at the game for? Oh, I know; it is to keep the men from stealing bases.—Somerville Journal.

The Reason.

"Say, father, why have all the pictures got frames?" "Why, you little fool, so that the artist may know when to stop painting, of course."—Fliegende Blaetter.

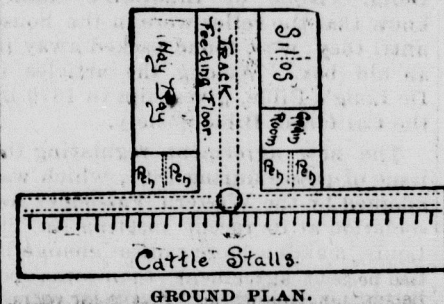


Barn for Dairy Purposes.
A common barn can be easily and cheaply changed into a dairy barn of large capacity, by employing such a plan as that shown in the first illustration. Two wings, with "shed" roofs, are extended out at right angles from each side of the old barn at one end.



The interior arrangement is shown in the floor plan. A feed car, with a track, is arranged for the feed floor and the feeding alley in front of the cows.

A double silo, grain room and calf pens, with lofts over them, occupy one side of the barn proper, while calf pens and a hay bay occupy the other side. Thus the main barn is used mainly for the storing of feed, while the addition is given up to the stalls. The expense of such a plan will be very



much less than would be entailed by the building of a new barn, or even a lengthening of the old one, while the plan shown herewith gives a much more convenient arrangement than could otherwise be had.

Why Fruit Trees Die.

Why so many nursery grown trees die when transplanted is tersely and truthfully stated in Bulletin No. 20, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station. It says: Among the causes of failure have been the following: Failure to prepare the land before trees arrive; hurried and imperfect planting; high heads, exposing the body of the tree to sunscald and attacks of borers. Planters are urged to set strong, healthy trees, in well prepared soil, plowed deep and sub-soiled, first pruning the roots to one or two inches in length, which will cause them to strike down deep into the soil. Start the head fifteen to eighteen inches from the ground and lean the tree to the southwest. Then the top will shade the trunk, prevent sunscald and attacks of borers. Give frequent and shallow cultivation to keep in the moisture which the deeply subsoiled land has caught during winter and spring. Grow only hoed crops, if any, in a young orchard, and none at all in an old one, except peas or clover to be cut and left to decay on the land.

Sheep Per Acre.

It is frequently asked how many sheep can be kept on an acre of land. Prof. Shaw tells us that on the experimental farm last year they kept six ewes and ten lambs on one acre of land for five and a half months. This, however, we think would be too high an estimate for the ordinary acres and ordinary management. The best way to estimate any kind of herbivorous or grass-eating stock is by the pound rather than by the head. There will not be a very great difference between the amount of grass consumed by a thousand pounds of beef, horse, or sheep. With hogs it is different because they are not usually dependent on grass for their feed, and hence a greatly increased number of pounds can be kept per acre when hogs are fed a grain ration. We are, of course, speaking of stock animals and not of cattle that are kept on full feed, corn, and other grain, and allowed all the grass they will eat.—Exchange.

Nature of Sandy Soil.

Sand has a great power for the transportation of water. It will convey water quicker than any other soil, but it will not hold as much. A clay soil holds more, but water will pass through more slowly. Sandy soils take in all the rains that fall, and if there is a subterranean supply within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, it seems to have a power to pump the water up to the roots of the plants. If, however, there is no such supply, the higher temperature of summer will usually increase the temperature of the top sandy soil and gradually dry it out faster than a fine, clayey soil. Clay will hold more moisture, and hold it longer than any

other form of soil, but it must be protected by surface cultivation.

Wheat Will Fatten Hens.

While it is true that wheat is a better feed than corn for egg production, some caution needs to be used in feeding it too liberally. Hens are more greedy for wheat than for any other grain, probably because instinct teaches them that this grain contains just what they need for every purpose. But it is a mistake to suppose that wheat with the phosphate of lime it contains does not also furnish the fat-forming nutrition that needs to be given to fowls in moderation. Hence there ought to be light rations of wheat, with some chopped clover hay and vegetables like cabbage or turnip, to give variety and fill the gizzard without furnishing too much nutrition.

Hints from Horsemen.

There is undoubtedly a scarcity of first-class horses in the leading horse markets, and a surplus of inferior ones. There is nothing so good for bedding as good, long rye straw, and it has the preference over anything else, peat moss included.

The colt should be educated from the start not to be afraid of anything, and should be handled and driven when not over one year old, just enough to teach it what it means to be hitched and driven about the road and the city.

Never strike or in any other way abuse or frighten a colt as it is impossible for him to understand why you are doing it, and it will only make him wild, timid, or vicious, and cannot possibly do any good, and is bound to do harm. Use patience and kindness, and you will be sure to conquer in the end.

An old broncho driver gives the following as a sure way to cure a horse of kicking: "The way we fix a kicking horse is to tie one of his forelegs with a rope to the hind leg on the other side. Then, as soon as he starts to kick, he jerks his front leg off the ground, and goes down in a heap. Two or three doses of that kind will cure the worst case you can find."

Horticulture.

Burn all the wood cut out of black and raspberries, so as to destroy the eggs of insects.

Keep it in mind, that like begets like, as much so among plants as it does among animals.

There is no advantage in mulching strawberry plants or fruit trees until the ground freezes.

Bank up young apple trees to the height of fifteen inches; it will have a great tendency to keep the mice and rabbits from girdling them.

With a growing young orchard the farm will augment in value in your own eyes as well as in those of your neighbor, and you will be very independent in naming a figure.

Too little attention is paid to the quince as a market fruit. What few growers there are in the country find the business a very paying one, and there is room for more without crowding the market.

Dogwood.

The West Indies are very rich in forest trees. Many of these are turned to singular uses. The bark of the prune tree is used in the making of a liquor suggestive of cherry brandy; the wood of the ironwood, which sinks in water, is turned into massive mallets for the heavy work of the carpenter; the rubber tree is tapped by the negro boys, and its oozing juice is made into balls for their games, or, if near the seaside, for dressing the oakum with which the cracks in the fishing canoes are calked. The calabash bears a fruit, the skin of which, when dried, gives the natives drinking vessels and water bottles; the fustic gives a beautiful yellow dye, and the logwood dyes a rich purple, and is much used in the manufacture of crusty old port. The West Indian negro is a born poacher. He catches the quail by the cruel expedient of straining finely powdered cayenne or bird pepper in the little dust pits where the birds "wash." The burning powder gets into the eyes of the bird, which, confused and helpless, is then easily caught. When he wants a wholesale supply of fish, he explodes a piece of dynamite, which was probably intended for the making of new Government roads, over a hole in a mountain stream, and the fish are killed by the concussion. But his favorite resource is the bark of the dogwood, one of the most plentiful of the forest trees. This he drops into a river hole, and the mullet, intoxicated, come to the surface of the water. This singular property of the dogwood has been made the subject of recent experimentation, and it is now found that the sap of the tree specially prepared gives a solution which acts as a powerful local anaesthetic, and it is expected that the new extract will be of great service in dentistry.

Before the invention of the barometer and the thermometer, which are the basis of meteorology, there could be no question of water predictions; prophetic almanacs existed none the less, but their authors confined themselves to speaking of the influence of the planets or of the signs of the zodiac; they spoke also of the character of the individuals who should be born in such or such a part of the year.

TRIED MANY REMEDIES.

Paine's Celery Compound was the Only One That Succeeded.



The essential difference between Paine's celery compound and the bewildering number of sarsaparillas and nervines that its success has brought into existence is that Paine's celery compound furnishes just the appropriate nutriment to the exhausted nerves, and securely builds up the system against disease, while the unscientific remedies confuse and add to the derangement of the organs.

Paine's celery compound not only relieves, but effectively and permanently cures.

The most permanent and direct cure for debility, nervous weakness, languor, and a "run-down" condition, is the strong, reliable Paine's celery compound. The rasping, irritating effect of a badly nourished nervous system upon all the organs of the body ceases when this medicine is used.

Paine's celery compound is the most advanced nerve and brain strengthener and restorer known to medical science.

The tired, worn-out sufferer who is not advancing towards health, is falling back. There is no standstill in bad health. One can endure a headache or a backache once; one can endure it twice, but the repeated sick headache and the constant pain in the back and in the region of the heart must be

got rid of. For the permanent and positive cure of these unhealthy states of the body, as evinced by repeated attacks of rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, or kidney trouble, there is nothing to be compared for a moment with the great discovery of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., J.L.D., of Dartmouth medical school—Paine's celery compound.

If you are out of health or despondent because of repeated trials of other remedies, take a fresh start. The bracing weather is in your favor.

Here is the experience—like that of hundreds of others—of Mrs. Lydia M. Hayden of Marion, Ind.:

"Before commencing the use of Paine's celery compound I was treated by many doctors, and tried many remedies, but did not get any better. I seemed to be all broken down. I was tired all the time, and my constitution seemed to be giving out. I weighed only 115 pounds last fall when I commenced using Paine's celery compound. In less than two months I weighed 124 pounds, an unusual weight for me. I have had better health ever since, and have felt better this summer than I have for years."

My little daughter was away from home on a visit, and came home looking as if she had had a hard sickness. I went right away and got her a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and she has had better health since than she ever had in her life, eats hearty and is growing fast.

There is no woman, who, in justice to herself, can fail to take Paine's celery compound under similar circumstances.

"Contains More Flesh Forming Matter Than Beef."

That is what an eminent physician says of good cocoa. The Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

See that Imitations are not palmed off on you.

W. J. Bryan's private Pullman car, in which he spent much of his time while campaigning, arrived at Santa Barbara from the East recently, bringing A. L. Barber and party. Mr. Barber is president of the Barber Asphalt Company of New York. The party will remain there for some time as guests of the Arlington.

City Engineer Capps of San Diego, has declined to accept the work done on the Morena dam, which forms a part of the city's new \$1,500,000 water system.

As a result of the big football game recently played at Manhattan Field, New York, Yale and Princeton will each be enriched in their athletic departments to the extent of \$14,282. That is to say the net receipts of the game amounted to \$28,564. The gross receipts footed up to \$37,153, of which amount all but \$2500 was derived from the sale of tickets. The \$2500 came from the sale of programmes and the advertising therein. The total expenses amounted to \$6589.

Get Your Christmas Gifts Free

Many thousand dollars worth of valuable articles suitable for Christmas gifts for the young and old, are to be given to smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco. You will find one coupon inside each

two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.



LONDON "TOSHERS."

Go Through the Sewers to Search for Articles of Value.

Shoremen, or shoreworkers, they sometimes call themselves, but their most familiar appellation is "tosher," and the articles they pick up "tosh."

They really belong to another well-known class, the mudlarks, but consider themselves a grade or two above these latter, for the genuine tosh does not confine himself as they do, traveling through the Thames mud and picking up odd pieces of coal or wood, copper, nails, bolts, iron and old rope. The tosh, when the coast is clear of the police, makes his way into the sewers, and will venture sometimes for miles in quest of valuables that occasionally find their way into them by the kitchen sink or the street grating.

When about to enter the sewers these men provide themselves with a poise seven or eight feet long, on one end of which there is a large iron hoe, a bag carried on the back, a canvas apron tied around them, and a dark lantern, similar to a policeman's. This they strap on their right breast, so that while walking upright through the large sewers the light is thrown straight in front. When they come to the branch sewers and have to stoop, the light is thrown directly at their feet. As they make their way they use their hoe, in the mud at their feet and in the crevices of the brickwork, and occasionally shillings and silver spoons find a temporary resting place in the bag at their back or in their capacious coat pockets.

The toshers generally go in gangs of three or four, both for the sake of company and to be able to defend themselves from the rats with which the sewers swarm. When they come near a street grating they close their lanterns and watch an opportunity to slip past unnoticed, for otherwise a crowd of people might collect at the grating, whose presence would put the police on the alert. They find great quantities of money, copper money especially, in the crevices of the brickwork a little below the grating, and not infrequently shillings, half-crowns and sixpences, with an occasional sovereign or half-sovereign.

When "in luck" they find many articles of plate, spoons, ladles, silver-handled knives and forks, mugs and drinking cups, and now and then articles of jewelry. They generally also manage to fill their bags with the more bulky articles found in the search, such as old metal, bones and ropes. These they dispose of to marine store dealers and rag-and-bonemen, and divide the proceeds, along with the coins found, among the different members of the gang. At one time the regular toshers used to earn from 30 shillings to £2 a week each, but with the construction of new sewers, grated at the mouth, their industry is not so easily exercised, and is consequently much less profitable.—London Mail.

RAILROAD ON TREE-TOPS.

A Curious Sight Can Be Seen in Sonoma County.

In the upper part of Sonoma County, California, near the coast, may be seen an actual railroad bed in the tree tops. Between the Clipper mills and Stuart Point, where the railroad crosses a deep ravine, the trees are sawed off on a level with the surrounding hills and timbers and ties laid on the stumps.



CALIFORNIA RAILROAD ON TREE-TOPS.

Near the center of the ravine are two huge red-wood trees which form a substantial support. These giants have been sawed off seventy-five feet above the level of the creek. This natural tree bridge is considered one of the wonders of the Golden State, and for security far exceeds a bridge framed in the most scientific manner.

Cutting a Figure.

In recent years, says a Western paper, we have heard a great deal about the millions of tramps, the millions out of work, and the starving millions or pauperized millions. Heaven knows the number is large enough without exaggerating it. Let the men who talk thus use a little common sense, and they will cut down their figures 75 per cent. We have never had anywhere near a million tramps in this country; while as for criminal outlaws—that is, confirmed criminals—men who live by crime—outside of the penitentiaries, it is doubtful if there are 5,000 in the whole country.

Olympian Games Will Be Repeated. The Greek government will introduce in the Legislative Assembly during the coming session a bill providing for the holding of Olympic games in the Stadion every four years. If this bill becomes a law it will assure the repetition of the games which so many were interested in this year. M. G. Avaroff, the wealthy Greek merchant, who in part restored the Stadion for the games this year, has written to the Crown Prince of Greece, offering \$3,500,000 drachmas (about \$600,000) towards its reconstruction in marble.

QUICKEST MAIL ORDER SERVICE—LOWEST PRICES.

The Emporium.

Everything that man, woman or child can wear, eat or use in their houses, under one roof, in the World's Grandest Store. A list of Holiday suggestions at money saving prices herewith. Order early to avoid detention by express companies or railroads.

Overcoat Special.

This very special price is made to advertise San Francisco's best ready-to-wear Clothing Store. Your money back if not satisfied is the guarantee that goes with all OUR Clothing that has not been especially altered.

1000 Kersey Overcoats.

A good dependable blue color, wide velvet collar, stout farmer satin lining, fashionably cut, and skillfully tailored; also some heavy Gray Clay Worsted Overcoats equally well made. On sale this week only at

\$7.45.

BOYS' REEFER SUITS, like picture, all-wool (fined), in pretty shades of brown, gray and tan that will not show the dust, braided collars and sleeves, ages 4 to 10 years, on sale NOW at the incredibly LOW PRICE of

\$2.35.

Long Pants REEFER SUITS for BOYS, 4 to 10 years, fast-color blue chevot, trimmed with brass buttons, stout linings, well made, instead of \$5 will be sold as a special this week at

\$3.95.

Men's Christmas Neckwear.

Some of the most exquisite examples of the silk weavers' art that have ever been produced have been used in the manufacture of our new line of Holiday Neckwear. They come in the three most popular styles only—"Imperial," "Tie" and "Puff." The patterns are novel and quite pronounced—the colorings a dream. Exclusive to the Emporium. Similar grades in a few first-class haberdashers' shops in this city are \$2.50. We are going to sell them for

Xmas Gifts at \$1.50

Other handsome lines in every fashionable shape and colorings at 45c. and 51c.

Holiday Slippers.

Ladies' Fine Satin House Slippers, fur-trimmed, hand-turned soles, new needle toe, "Juliet" style, red, black or gray. **\$2.50**

Ladies' Fine Quilted House Slippers, turned soles, fur-trimmed, opera toe, low heels, in black, gray or blue. **\$1.50**

Ladies' Fine Crime Kid House Slippers, in opera and common-sense toe, hand-turned soles. **\$1.25**

Men's Extra Fine Alligator Slippers, patent leather trimmed, opera style. **\$2.25**

Men's very Fine Vic Kid "Romeo" Slippers, hand-turned soles, opera and broad toes. **\$2.25**

Men's Good Quality Embroidered Slippers, in opera and Everett style. **75c.**

Two Carpet Specials.

Lowell Body Brussels, in all the novelty patterns and color effects, made and laid, per yard. **\$1.00**

New Bigelow Axminsters, the next in quality to Wilton, nearly fifty new patterns and colorings to choose from, per yard. **\$1.25**

Holiday Happenings in Suit and Cloak Section.

This very stylish JACKET, lined with Brocade Silk, real Astrachan Fur Collar, beautifully braided on front, back and sleeves form-fitting, in the fashionable shades of green, navy and brown, also black, were \$27.50 each, but this week we shall sell them at. **\$14.95**

LADIES' ready-to-wear TAILOR DRESSES, cut exactly like picture; also two other styles, very "swaggy" Tweeds and Fancy Mixtures; also Navy and Black Serge, lined throughout Shirt and Jacket with all silk changeable taffeta, your size to order if not in stock, were \$37.50, but this week we will sell them at. **\$29.00**

This handsome Silk Velour Plush Cape, 19 inches long, silk-lined collar and front trimmed with fine black fur, all sizes, were \$10, but this week we shall sell them for. **\$7.45**

Extra Special—All of our Finest Jackets and Capes that were \$40, \$37.50 and \$35, are now marked. **\$29**

Only 25 left of those Rain-Proof Silk Sealette Jackets, lined with fine all-silk satin, this season's make, bought at a sacrifice, almost every size, were \$25, marked now. **\$9.95**

HOLIDAY CANDIES

If the EMPORIUM trade mark is on your box of Candy it is a guarantee of purity. Candies made in our Own large factory on the premises of Best materials and sold One-Third Less than the same grades can be purchased for in any other store.

Best French Mixed, 55c lb. 3 lb. boxes. **\$1.00**

Buttercup 25c lb., Caramels, 25c lb.; Jujube Mignonettes, 80c

Choice Broken Candy, lb. **10c**

Candies (5c lb. and over) packed in tin boxes for country and foreign shipment without extra charge. Size of tin boxes, 1 to 8 lbs.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

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

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Smart, bleeding or protruding Piles yield at once to Dr. B. O. BARNES' PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, draws out hemorrhoids. A positive cure. Regularly sent Free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BARNES' Bldg., 100

MOTIVE POWER.

HERCULES GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE. Palmer & Rey, S. F., Cal. and Portland, Ore.

S. F. N. U. No. 756. New Series No. 51

Fine metal center draft BANQUET LAMP like picture—colored linen paper shade. Total height 28 inches. Complete for. **\$1.83**

This Genuine Brass Teakettle and stand, just like the picture, costs \$2.75.

Wrought Iron Fancy Banquet Lamp, as shown in picture—20 inches high—center draft burner. **\$2.90**

Quadruple-Plated Berry Spoon—Taper—in push-lined box, satin silver bowl. **\$1.50.**

Mantel Clocks.

Fine Carved-Oak Mantel Clocks with 8-day pendulum movement—21 inches high, 14 inches wide—Cathedral gothic half-hour strike. OUR very special price. **\$2.48.**

Dresden China Decorated Clocks

With good one-day movement, blue or tinted. **\$1.75 Each.**

Same as above, larger, 8 styles, **\$1.95 and \$2.45 Each.**

Berry, Salad and Icecream Sets—fine thin china—fancy shape—tastefully designed decorations of clustered flowers—illics—gold edges—set of 13 pieces—bowl and 12 plates. **\$2.95**

Other sets at \$1.00, \$2.25 and \$3.00.

Eight-day, half-hour strike, black ebony and color finish, 15 1/2 inches long. **\$6.90**

THE DOLL DISPLAY.

Unrivalled—Unapproachable.

Bring the Children this week to see SANTA CLAUS and his enormous family of DOLLS. See the DOLL show in the windows. Buy before the last great crush. We deliver when wanted.

Best Kid Body DOLLS, double jointed, iron-riveted; ought to last until next Christmas; bisque heads, pretty faces, natural looking hair, shoes and stockings:

16 1/2 inches long. **\$2.00**

19 inches long. **\$2.40**

25 1/2 inches long. **\$4.05**

Kid Body Dolls, jointed but not riveted, bisque heads, pretty faces, shoes and stockings:

10 1/2 inches long. **60c**

17 1/2 inches long. **70c**

19 1/2 inches long. **80c**

25 1/2 inches long. **\$1.10**

27 1/2 inches long. **\$1.50**

24 inches long, same as above. **\$1.10**

TRILBY DOLLS—15 inches, 95c.; 10 inches, \$1.08.

ROBINSON CRUSOE DOLLS, movable legs and arms, 24c, 40c and 14 inches, 98c.; 26 inches, \$2.00.

DRESSED DOLLS—24c. to \$48.50.

DOLL TRUNKS, with trays—12x8x7 inches, 48c.; 15x10x9 inches, 99c.; 18x12x10 inches, \$1.38.

WILLOW DOLL CARRIAGES—iron wheels, 99c.

WILLOW DOLL CARRIAGES—upholstered, with canopy, \$1.45.

Some Grocery Prices.

We ship Groceries, Free to any point within 100 miles of San Francisco on orders of \$5.00 or over, excepting Flour and Sugar which we sell at Cost.

SUGAR—Fine Dry Granulated (Western Refinery) 100 lbs. **\$4.90**

Extra Cube; 16 lbs. **1.00**

Light Island; 26 lbs. **1.00**

COFFEE—EMPORIUM Blend, ground, per lb. **15**

Costa Rica, 4 lbs. **1.00**

Straight Java and Moccha, 3 1/2 lbs. **1.00**

Green Coffees 5c a lb less.

TEAS—Uncolored Japan, Young Hyson and English Breakfast. **30**

Others sell these goods 60c.

EMPORIUM Blend No. 2; 5 lb. box. **1.00**

EMPORIUM Blend, No. 1; 5 lb. box. **1.75**

Best direct Importers, WE can sell Teas at prices quoted above

SOAP—EMPORIUM and Royal Swan; a full pound bar; 30 for \$1.00; 100 lbs. **\$3.25**

Ammonia Borax; large bar; 26 bars. **1.00**

Purity—floating, 4 lbs. **25**

Coconut Oil for Toilet; the largest bar you ever saw for. **5**

STARCH—Best Laundry, per lb. **5**

CORN STARCH, per package. **5**

ROLLED OATS—Finest Eastern, 33 lbs. **1.00**

RICE—per lb. 5c; 22 lbs. **1.00**

SAGO—7 lbs. **25**

TAPIOCA—7 lbs. **25**

MACKEREL—No. 1 Eastern in kits. **1.65**

FLOUR—Sperry's El Capitan; 50 lb. sack. **1.10**

TOMATOES—per can. **5**

SAPOLIO—4 bars. **25**

TABLE APRICOTS AND PEARS, 3 cans. **25**

Sugar-Beet Land For Sale On Easy Terms.

Also, Stock Ranches, Grain and Fruit Lands.

With easy access of the Largest Sugar-Beet Factory in the world, to be erected by the Hon. Claus Spreckels.

For particulars address,

F. H. LANG,
SALINAS,
Monterey County, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

Local happenings. A week of perfect weather. Read this column for local news. The new church will be consecrated tomorrow.

Contractor Brown is at work on Uncle Tom's Cabin.

L. R. Woodward, of San Francisco, was in town last Saturday.

The Jersey Farm Company received a cargo of corn from the steamer Caroline the past week.

Born.—In this town, on Wednesday, December 9, 1896, to the wife of Frank O. Clawson, a daughter.

Mr. Rogerson has leased one of the company cottages and will remove his family here from the city this week.

The elegant chandeliers generously donated to the new church, by Mr. G. W. Burnett, of Alameda, arrived on Thursday.

The house of Mr. Frank L. Knowles, at Colma, was entered on Sunday last, and jewelry to the value of something over \$200 stolen.

Mrs. Eads, who is visiting at Mr. Howell's, was happily surprised by the arrival of her husband from Valparaiso, Chili, last week.

Mr. G. W. Burnett has very generously donated to the Sunday-school society, of this place, 100 volumes as an addition to the Sunday-school library.

There are three company cottages still vacant. These cottages will be put in first-class condition upon application of tenants for same. For full particulars apply at Postoffice.

A. E. Gaerdes, of San Francisco, was in town on Monday, surveying his lot at the corner of Baden and Maple avenues. Mr. Gaerdes intends building a residence soon and removing with his family to this place.

Mr. J. P. Newman has purchased lot 5, in block 128, and will, as soon as the rainy season is over, erect a residence. Mr. Newman has shown good judgment in taking this first step toward joining the ranks of home owners.

Mr. Gaerdes has purchased the building formerly used as an office by Hooper & Co., at their lumber yard, and will at once remove the same to his lot, corner of Baden and Maple, and enlarge it as a residence to be occupied by himself and family.

A party of gentlemen were in town in company with Land Agent W. J. Martin on Wednesday, looking for a factory site. Mr. Martin assures us that the prospects for the location of some new enterprises at this place the coming season are particularly bright.

Hunters should not be permitted to shoot on ranches where stock is kept. On Sunday last the Jersey Farm lost a horse at the hands of some roving, careless hunter. On that day hunters were swarming over the fields occupied by stock, and in the evening a horse was found with a charge of coarse shot in its body, from the effects of which it died.

A man named Kinney, employed at the packing-house, met with a serious and painful accident on Wednesday. Kinney was moving about near the tank in the lard room and slipping, or misstepping, fell into a tank of hot lard. When extricated, he was found to be badly scalded. After having his burns dressed by Dr. Holcomb he was sent to the German Hospital.

The first vessel built in this town will be launched within a few days. It is a very neat, staunch boat, and will be used to explore the haunts of the mallard, canvas-back, widgeon, teal, and other feathered frequenters of bay, bayou and marsh, and will sail under the pennant of our esteemed fellow-citizens, Dr. A. J. Holcomb and O. M. Howard, who are its builders as well as proprietors.

The Sunday-school children, who have been raising funds for the decoration of the chancel window of the new church building, brought their boxes to church last Sunday and turned over the sum of \$28. A few boxes were not returned and are still out. Those holding these boxes are requested to return them at once that this fund may be settled and closed up. The children are to be congratulated upon, and are entitled to, great credit for their success.

A queer character, in the guise of a wandering peddler, paid our town a visit on Tuesday, who, although not provided with the license required as a condition precedent to engaging in and carrying on the business of vending goods, wares and merchandise, from place to place, was armed and equipped with a well-worn anonymous document, which certified that the bearer was a most estimable man and a "German Turkish Jerusalem Christian." When our worthy constable, Fred Desirello, perused the papers and pronounced them no good, the ancient peddler hastily shook the dust of our young city from his feet and fled incontinently up Grand avenue. Fred is disposed to believe that the eccentric individual upon whom he laid official hands, was no less a personage than the famed fleeing and fabled "Wandering Jew," and is glad he let him go.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular session last Monday, with Chairman Bryan, Supervisors Adair, Brown and McEvoy present; absent, Burke.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

The following reports of county officials were read and filed:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County:

Gentlemen: I beg to report as follows for the month of November, 1896:

Whole number of cows tested with tuberculin 3015. No. cows killed 205. No. cows to be retested 15. No. dairies inspected 15.

Detailed report now on file with the County Board of Health of San Mateo County. Respectfully submitted, I. R. Goodspeed, Vet. Surgeon Inspector.

Table with columns: Allowance for the month of Nov., 1896; Total amount remaining to credit of Fund for the fiscal year; Total amount expended to date; Estimate of receipts from all sources; Amount received from all sources to date; Balance in fund at beginning of fiscal year.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Balance on hand as per last report \$13,024.25. RECEIPTS: Fees of officials \$323.50, Licenses sold \$412.50, State Redemption 107.45, Taxes collected 11,468.45. Total Receipts \$12,312.90.

DISBURSEMENTS: For Warrants Paid—General Fund \$863.04, Salary Fund 500.00, School Fund 200.00, School Bonds and coupons 1,722.00, Road Bond coupons 1,060.00.

J. F. JOHNSTON—COUNTY CLERK. Fees collected as Clerk \$124.85, Fees collected as Recorder 158.15. Total \$283.00.

W. P. McEVY—SHERIFF. Prisoners boarded at County Jail 25, Number of days 329, Due me for board of prisoners \$164.23, Fees collected 261.20.

F. M. GRANGER—TAX COLLECTOR. Taxes collected during month of Nov. \$150,424.12.

Tax Collector Granger reported that all those who paid taxes on personal property, not secured by real estate, prior to fixing the county tax rate of the Board were entitled to rebate.

Bids for County Poor Farm supplies for the ensuing year were ordered advertised and same be opened at the next regular meeting.

Mrs. Sarah Kohl, through her attorneys, Hornblower & King, petitioned the Board to have refunded to her the sum of \$1,958.60, alleged to have been paid through error into the county treasury for taxes in 1895.

The Sunday-school children have paid for the decoration of the chancel window.

The Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society of the Diocese of California have made valuable gifts, a handsome communion service in silver, a surplice and altar cloths.

It is the earnest desire of the committee on subscriptions, that the further sum of \$75 may be contributed in order that all contingent expenses may be met and the pretty little building be insured for the coming three years.

Mr. Baldwin, attending physician at the County Poor Farm, made application to the Board to have his salary raised. He claimed work at the hospital had increased considerably during his term and was entitled to more pay.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Millbrae appeared before the Board and objected to the claim of E. H. Denman for \$39, road work done in the First Township.

Mr. Fitzgerald claimed that the charge for the work alleged to have been done was exorbitant and not worth over \$16. He was ready and willing to make an affidavit to that effect and also produce competent witnesses to prove his charges.

The matter of removing gates on the road from Hughes mill to Irish Ridge was referred to Supervisor Adair.

On motion, the matter of denying R. F. Vanderpool's petition for rebate on liquor license was reconsidered and petition granted and the Auditor authorized to draw a warrant in favor of Mr. Vanderpool for \$80.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

GENERAL FUND. Palmer & Bell \$8.85, J. J. Johnson 15.00, E. E. Cunningham 63.00, Pablo Vasquez 19.20, Borden & Hatch 45.15, C. A. Klinker 9.50, W. O. Booth 2.00, Boitano Mill Co. 38.57, E. Leighton 2.00, J. R. Ross & Baret 2.00, Ches. B. Barton 34.95, James Hanson 48.00, Frank Minor 50.00, Fulton & Ross 56.71, Weeks Bros. 202.69, Hanson & Co. 46.00, J. J. Higgins 46.00, John Christ 1.00, Geo. Scarper 5.00, W. A. Simmons 26.00.

Table with columns: Wm. Casey 4.00, C. L. Dearborn and others 81.60, J. Genochio 17.40, Redwood City 83.00, John H. Sears and others 85.80, C. F. Wilson 85.20, J. F. Weiler 81.60, C. M. Morse 81.60, C. E. Robt 84.40, W. A. Simmons 80.00, H. B. Maggs 80.20, J. F. Weiler 80.20, W. F. Adams 80.20, F. Reinke Meyer 80.20, W. Holder 80.20, B. F. Young 80.00, John Meyn 80.00, Geo. D. Greeley 81.20, Thos. McIntyre 80.80, A. Sturte 84.00, Einstein & Small 31.40, A. Macey 15.00, Knight Stage Co. 5.00, Thos. McIntyre 3.75, P. P. Chamberlain 60.00, F. M. Granger 51.00, R. L. Nittingly 51.00, Dan Neville 25.25, P. H. McKoy 28.30, C. Cooper 28.30, A. E. Verlinden 6.00, Times Gazette 57.15, J. S. Hartley 5.00, A. Roussel 11.50, F. M. Persinger 40.00.

FIRST ROAD FUND. R. D. Flye 35.00, Spring Valley Water Co. 125.00, Jacob Palmer 51.00, E. H. Denman and others 39.01, F. Barse 19.01, F. E. Pierce 226.00, W. H. Hartley 29.00, M. Bell & Co. 61.40, James Oakes and others 122.00, Thos. Harrison 103.75, Chas. Barbeau and others 78.75, W. Hoppe 6.00.

SANITARY FUND. I. R. Goodspeed 125.00, J. M. Grant 51.00, Brown Bros 1.75.

INDIGENT FUND. James Crowe 50.50, J. W. Gilreath 5.00, John Lennon 5.00, Ben Wynn 5.00, John Bettencourt 5.00, P. P. Quinnan 16.00, W. H. Hartley 29.00, C. E. Kelgish 24.00, Duff & Boyd 16.00, James Stafford 8.00, J. C. Potter 791.25.

No further business appearing the Board adjourned to January 4, 1897.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

The new Episcopal church building, just completed, at the corner of Grand and Spruce avenues, will be consecrated by R. Rev. Bishop Nichols on Sunday (tomorrow), Dec. 13th, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The structure and its furnishings represent the expenditure of over \$1600.

Of this sum, there has been contributed by residents of our town and the surrounding districts the amount of \$695.75, including cash subscriptions, professional and personal services in labor.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company have donated the lot and \$150. Personal subscriptions by members of the company amount to \$175.

Residents of Redwood City have contributed \$100 and residents of San Mateo, \$40. Residents of San Francisco, \$170, and friends of the Rev. George Wallace in the East, \$80.

The American Church Building Fund, of New York City, has donated \$100. Residents of Alameda have contributed \$55, and residents of other places, \$10.

The handsome chandeliers are the gift of G. W. Burnett of Alameda.

The Sunday-school children have paid for the decoration of the chancel window.

The Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society of the Diocese of California have made valuable gifts, a handsome communion service in silver, a surplice and altar cloths.

It is the earnest desire of the committee on subscriptions, that the further sum of \$75 may be contributed in order that all contingent expenses may be met and the pretty little building be insured for the coming three years.

Subscriptions to this end may be given to anyone of the following members of the subscription committee, viz., R. K. Patchell, W. J. Martin, Charles Johnson, the Rev. George Wallace, H. B. Maggs, or to E. E. Cunningham at the Postoffice.

It is unusual for a church to be built anywhere and be entirely out of debt when completed. We trust that our friends may come to our help and allow this unusual and happy event to be realized in the first church building erected in our town.

PRESS NOTES.

COMMERCE IS CALIFORNIA'S HOPE.

Errors Which Should be Eradicated From Our Pilot Laws. California is favored beyond calculation in the possession of a land-locked harbor unsurpassed in accessibility, capacity, safety and beauty, on the face of the globe.

Her people, it would seem, little appreciate what this fact means to the greater California of the future, and what advantages should accrue to the present generation of Californians by an intelligent use of this valuable San Francisco harbor.

It is unfortunate, possibly for some reasons, that it is called "San Francisco" harbor; because this title conveys to the average mind, perhaps, by analogy, a very narrow and limited idea of this great inland sea harbor, which extends practically the length of the entire bay from Alviso on the south, to Vallejo on the north, a distance of seventy miles or more, and contains sufficient deep water to accommodate the fleets of the entire merchant marine, together with all the navies of the world.

The impression very generally prevails, we fear, that San Francisco harbor means the circumscribed portion of the bay fronting the city by the same name, and that it is a part and parcel and the property of the said city, but this is a mistaken idea. San Francisco city is simply a natural and incidental growth, an adjunct to the harbor, and acts as the terminal landing place—the avenue, as it were, leading from the ocean to the whole State, and being the shipping port for productions from every part of California over the highway of the

ocean to the markets of the world. The city and the harbor belong to the people of the entire State, and the harbor is under State control. So, then, let us consider it: "We are the people, the family; the State is our home, our heritage; the Golden Gate is our western doorway. Suppose we talk a little about the entrance to our home and the "Stand and deliver" welcome which meets the approaching ship from o'er the sea.

"First, then, we have: "Compulsory Pilotage." "Ship ahoy, there! Will you take a tug, Captain?" "Aye, aye, sir; hook on your hawser, being ebb tide, we must have a tug." Tug hooks on, and starts for the Golden Gate with her valuable tow. Then appears another friendly helper who hauls with: "Ship ahoy, there! Captain, will you take a pilot?" "No, no," sings out the master; no use of that expense, we're in tow of a good tug that will pilot us safely into port.

"All right," responds the happy pilot, but you know that if you don't take a pilot, which would cost you \$180, you will have to pay half-rates, or \$90; that is the law of California.

"Very well," replies the unfortunate captain, "I'll pay half rather than all, because I am now paying one pilot (the tug captain) and certainly have no use for two; charge it up." And the play goes on with ship after ship both coming in and going out; the same story over again: Take a pilot and pay the full limit allowed by law—even though you must have a tug that will take you safely in or out—or if you don't take a pilot, pay a good round sum, anyway. This is what is termed "compulsory pilotage," or paying for what you do not get nor have any use for.

Then comes in regular order the high charges for "dockage," "tolls," and "wharfage," beyond which, if the ship be owned in California, she is taxed as personal property; the foreign owned vessel having the advantage of paying no taxes either here or at home.

The producer who ships by water, and the consumer of goods imported by sea, pay all these excessive charges in the shape of high freights.

WHERE IS UNCLE SAM ON THE OCEAN?

One of the most forceful statements by which the steady decline of American ocean commerce is presented in brief will be found in the following figures prepared by the reliable and recognized authority, Statistician Mulhall. Read and reflect:

Table with columns: Flag, Carrying Power—Tons, Ratio. British 27,720,000 56.6, Scandinavian 4,240,000 8.8, German 3,870,000 8.0, French 2,410,000 4.9, Spanish 2,020,000 4.2, United States 1,480,000 3.4, Italy 1,410,000 2.8, Russia 1,280,000 2.4, Various 4,240,000 8.9, Total 48,850,000 100.0.

Would it not be wise for the people of every State, through their Legislatures, to adopt such measures as will not only materially help the State but restore to the Nation its proper commercial standing?

An exchange has dropped the thought that "a little flame directed by a blow-pipe will accomplish more than the brightest of flaring torches." That depends upon the purpose in view. For fusing purposes the blow-pipe beats the torch; for illumination the torch is preferable.

Both ends are served by the advertisement. Public attention must be reduced to a plastic state, which requires concentration; and the people must have light, which should be bright. The best advertisement has both of these qualities.—Democrat, San Jose.

Mr. Bryan, in so far as one man may act for millions, has nominated himself as a Free Silver candidate for the Presidency in 1900. The fact that Mr. Bryan had three nominations this year does not seem to have satisfied his longing. This, however, may be said for him: If there should ever be another attempt to drag the country neck and heels Mr. Bryan would be its appropriate leader.—San Jose Democrat.

"THE VOCAL STUDENT."

Mme. Melba on the Exactions and Rewards of a Musical Career. Mme. Melba addresses students of music in an instructive, practical paper in The Ladies' Home Journal. She tells in her article on "The Vocal Student" of the necessity of securing a thoroughly competent teacher, of practice, and the care of the health; emphasizes the importance of being trained musicians as well as vocalists, talks of the monetary value of a musical training and of European study. With regard to the monetary rewards of a capable singer Mme. Melba says: "To a girl properly trained and qualified the profession of a vocal teacher is one of the most remunerative. Good teachers are scarce and in great demand, and as the fees are large an excellent income may be obtained. Next comes the career of the church singer. Every church has its choir, and in the majority of cases the soloists composing it are paid, and often well paid. Engagements as a drawing room singer can be secured in large cities when one has talent and faculty, and when the voice is not sufficiently large for its possessor to become a concert singer.

"The fees of the successful concert singer are large; she is constantly in demand; her repertory is of songs, not of entire roles, and is more easily acquired; her expenses are limited to the cost of a few evening gowns, in the place of scores of costumes. For the opera singer there is plenty of hard work, but for that there is the compensation of being associated in many cases with the famous artists of the world, whom to know is a liberal education."

GRANT AND PORTER.

The Latter's First Meeting With His Subsequent Chief.

While sitting in my quarters in the little town of Chattanooga about an hour after nightfall on the evening of Friday, Oct. 23, 1863, an orderly brought me a message from General George H. Thomas, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, on whose staff I was serving, summoning me to headquarters. A storm had been raging for two days, and a chilling rain was still falling. A few minutes' walk brought me to the plain wooden, one story dwelling occupied by the commander, which was situated on Walnut street, near Fourth, and upon my arrival I found him in the front room on the left side of the hall, with three members of his staff and several strange officers.

In an armchair facing the fireplace was seated a general officer, slight in figure and of medium stature, whose face bore an expression of weariness. He was carelessly dressed, and his uniform coat was unbuttoned and thrown back from his chest. He held a lighted cigar in his mouth and sat in a stooping posture, with his head bent slightly forward. His clothes were wet, and his trousers and topboots were spattered with mud.

General Thomas approached this officer, and, turning to me and mentioning me by name, said, "I want to present you to General Grant."

Thereupon the officer seated in the chair, without changing his position, glanced up, extended his arm to its full length, shook hands and said in a low voice and speaking slowly, "How do you do?" This was my first meeting with the man with whom I was destined afterward to spend so many of the most interesting years of my life.

The strange officers present were members of General Grant's staff. Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, who had been for some time with the Army of the Cumberland, had also entered the room. The next morning he sent a dispatch to the war department, beginning with the words, "Grant arrived last night, wet, dirty and well."

"Campaigning With Grant," by General Horace Porter, in Century.

Spirited Chemistry.

A French savant thinks that by the year 2000 a spiritual chemistry will have been discovered that should entirely change human nature. This will be greatly due to chemistry utilizing the heat of the sun and tapping the central heat of the globe. Under the reign of chemistry the earth, we are told, will become a vast pleasure garden and the human race will live in peace and plenty.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE market is strong at the advance price, and desirable cattle are in good demand. Sheep—Sheep are not very plentiful, and desirable sheep are selling at stour prices, and are in good demand and meeting with ready sale.

HOGS—Hogs have been offered very freely lately and prices are lower with not as good demand as there was a week or ten days ago. Provisioners are in good demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$9 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers, \$9 lb, 6 1/2 @ 7; 2nd quality, 5 1/2 @ 6; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5 1/2 @ 6; second quality, 4 1/2 @ 5.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 3 3/4 @ 3 1/2; over 250 lbs 3 @ 3 1/2.

Sheep—Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; Ewes, 2 @ 2 1/2.

Lambs—2 1/2 @ 3; c. gross, weighed alive. Calves—Under 150 lbs, alive, gross weight, 3 1/4 @ 4; over 150 lbs 3 @ 3 1/2.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 5 1/2 @ 6; second quality, 5 @ 5 1/2; First quality cows and heifers, 5 @ 5 1/2; second quality, 4 1/2 @ 5; third quality, 3 1/2 @ 4.

Veal—Large, 5 @ 5 1/2; small, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2. Mutton—Wethers, 5 1/2 @ 6; ewes, 5 @ 5 1/2; Lambs, 6 @ 6 1/2.

Dressed Hogs—5 @ 5 1/2.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; picnic hams, 6 @ 6 1/2; Atlanta ham, 5 1/2; New York shoulder, 5.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 11; light S. C. bacon, 9 1/2; med. bacon, clear, 8; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 6 1/2; clear light bacon, 8 1/2.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$10 00; do. hf bbl, \$5 25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$9 00; do. hf bbl, \$4 75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 6c; do. light, 6 1/2c; do. Bellies, 6 1/2 @ 7c; Extra Clear, bbls, \$14 00; hf-bbls, \$7 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 75; do. kits, \$1 45.

Lard—Prices are \$7 lb: Tea, 1/2-obs, 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s. Compound 5 1/2, 5 1/4, 5 1/8, 5 3/4, 5 1/2. Cal. pure 5 1/2, 5 1/4, 5 1/8, 5 3/4, 5 1/2. In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1 85; 1s \$1 05; Roast Beef, 2s \$1 85; 1s, \$1 05.

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

F. A. HORNBLLOWER, Attorney and Counselor at Law. OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Building. Redwood City, Cal. Practices in State and Federal Courts.

The People's Store

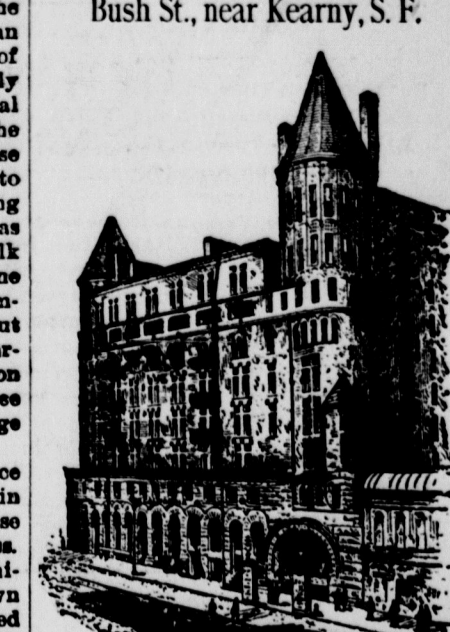
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, BADEN, CAL.

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.

THE CALIFORNIA

Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.



THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

is unsurpassed in the magnificence of its appointments and style of service by any hotel in the United States.

Strictly First-Class European Plan Reasonable Rates

Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement.

THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'NOTE. Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. \$1.00. Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts.

THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS. A. F. KINZLER, Manager.

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE— THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the Wiedland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco

BREWERIES

THE UNION ICE CO. Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

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

THE COURT.

CHOICEST Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop. Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

ARMOUR HOTEL

Table and Accommodations The Best in the City. Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel. HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Frommel, Equally at Home in Pulpit, Palace, or Hovel—Your Faith the Light that Attracts the Attention of God and the Angels.



Germany's Famous Preacher.
THERE are few men whose acquaintance extends from the court of one of Europe's most powerful monarchs to the very poorest subject in the realm; but such an experience is enjoyed by Berlin's great and interesting preacher, Frommel—a man of splendid physique, noble carriage, venerable appearance and spiritual influence. Equally at home in the palace of the Kaiser and in the hovel of the humblest peasant, his graceful tact teaching him to do the right thing in the right place and his wonderful adaptability enabling him to appear at ease in every position to which duty calls him. Human nature is to him an open book, and whatever page opens to his gaze he is interested in the study. He responds to the call of the humblest with no less gentleness and alertness than he does to royalty's invitation, and many are the stories of his goodness which his friends love to tell about him.

A poor old woman lay dying, and Frommel being in that neighborhood and knowing of her case, went to see her. Seeing that she was very, very ill, he gave her what she so much desired, his last blessing, after which she asked her if there were not some wish ungratified which he could make a reality for her. She acknowledged that there was, but at the same time refused to tell it for fear he would think her very worldly and weak. Finally, however, she yielded to his kind persuasion, and confessed that she had a very great desire to "taste cherries once more" before she died. Knowing that the physicians had said that her case was hopeless and that death was distant only a few hours, Frommel determined to gratify her longing; so he descended the steps in quest of a fruit woman, and fortunately found one near at hand with a large basket of luscious fruit. To the astonishment of the woman he bought her entire stock, and it was soon deposited at the bedside of the dying woman, whom he gently called "mother," bidding her at the same time to eat as many cherries as she wished—and to the surprise of herself and Frommel she finally recovered.—The Chautauquan.

Guard Your Faith.

There was a shipwreck in midocean. The captain and several of the crew on a dark night got out into the lifeboat. The wind blew out the lantern. "Have any of you a match?" asked the captain. After a long search just one match was found. On shore that match would not be worth half a cent, but now it is the most valuable thing they have, because, in order to be picked up by a passing vessel they must have a light. The sailors take off their coats, cold as it is, and hang them all around the match when it is struck, that the wind may not blow it out. Your faith, worthless in itself as the world may deem it, is the light that attracts the attention of God and of angels. It is the thing that saves you. Guard it at whatever expense. To be wrecked in faith is to be wrecked in character.

The Thought of God.

In the hurry of our feverish age, our ears full of the din that warbles us and makes us old, do we not more than ever need this calm and strength of God? Where else than in the thought of the Eternal shall we find it? "The depth saith, it is not in me; and the sea saith, it is not in me." Only in the Name that is changeless, the Fatherhood, the Faithfulness, the Love that ages have not wearied us is adequate refuge. To some it may seem weakness; but there was one Son of Man who was not weak, who was the strength of everyone who leaned on Him, who has taught the world the sublimest powers that dwell in human souls. And He used to go, night after night, to mountain sides and lonely glens, to be lifted there into the infinite calm of the eternal spaces, and the unspeakable peace of God. It was the thought of God that made that life of power; that clothed Him with majesty as He went to make His last futile appeal to slumbering souls in Jerusalem; that made the victory of Gethsemane and the grandeur of Calvary.

The Blessedness of Work.

If you would have sunlight in your home see that you have work in it. Nothing makes moroseness and heavy-heartedness in a house so fast as idleness. The very children gloom and sulk if they are left with nothing to do. If all have their work, they have not only their own joy in creating thought, in making thought into form, in driving on something to completion, but they have the joy of ministering to the movement of the whole house when they feel that what they do is part of a living whole. That in itself is sunshine. The morning is bright with the knowledge of how much has to be done. The midday walk is looked forward to. The hour of rest or play is true joy; the evening hour, when all that has been done is talked over, is delightful; and sleep, "sore labor's bath," is only another piece of pleasant work. All eyes in that household look for-

ward, all its members are bright, all honor one another. Every day there is the light of something conquering in the eyes of those who work. Time, the gray shadow, takes substance, walks as a friend with those who work, and he is a charming companion when we make him out of a ghost into a reality. In such a house, if there be also the good temper of love, sunshine never ceases.

The Christian.

The Christian, of all men, should be in earnest as to a properly enlightened conscience. He who accepts the revelation of God's will confesses that his conscience is no safe guide until it has been trained and instructed in that word, and that his own will is a thing of uncertain and spasmodic energy, willfulness rather than will, until it has been regenerated by the Holy Ghost. He cannot, if he be in earnest at all, be satisfied that he is doing God's will unless he has taken as much pains to know it, understand it, resolve it into rules of action, as he has the calling which he follows for his bodily support or social standing. In a word, he will not only be conscientious, but in a much stricter sense he will be conscientious about his conscience.

The One Book.

Now, wholly apart from its religious or from its ethical value, the Bible is the one book that no intelligent person who desires to come into contact with the world of thought and to share the ideas of the great minds of the Christian era can afford to be ignorant of. All modern literature and all art are permeated with it. There is scarcely a great work in the language that can be fully understood and enjoyed without this knowledge, so full is it of allusions and illustrations from the Bible. This is true of fiction, of poetry, of economic and of philosophic works, and also of the scientific and even agnostic treatises. It is not at all a question of religion, or theology, or of dogma; it is a question of general intelligence.—C. D. Warner.

Life Is Worship.

Life is not the mere living. It is worship; it is the surrender of the soul to God and the power to see the face of God; and it is service; it is to feel that, when we die, whether praised or blamed, whether honored or ignored, whether wealthy or destitute, we have done something to make the world we came to better and happier; we have tried to cast upon the water some seed which, long after we are dead, may still bring forth its flowers of Paradise. The seed dies, but the harvest lives. Sacrifice is always fruitful, and there is nothing fruitful else. Out of the suffering comes the serious mind; out of the salvation, the grateful heart; out of the endurance, the fortitude; out of the deliverance, the faith.—Dean Farrar.

In the House of God.

Hear us, O Father, while with fervent prayer
 We humbly kneel before thee at thy shrine;
 Accept our offering—may our spirits share
 The bright effulgence of thy smile divine.

Here may the mourner's heart, though bowed by grief,
 Seek consolation, and not seek in vain;
 Here may the fainting spirit find relief,
 And strengthened, rise in confidence again.

We thank thee, Father, for the grace and joy
 Of mingling here our sympathies and prayers;
 A little season in such blest employ
 Enables us to bear life's cross and cares.
 —Ram's Horn.

Practical Reflections.

If we love Christ, we will love to do His will.
 Our hearts may become temples of God.

Jesus has committed His work to the Holy Spirit.
 The Holy Spirit is the world's greatest need.
 To give peace of heart cost Jesus bitter anguish.

Gratitude.

It is a pleasant sight to see anybody thanking God, for the air is heavy with the hum of murmuring and the roads are dusty with complaints and lamentations.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Church and Clergy.

The Rev. Dr. Alonzo Hall Quint, of Boston, who died recently, was one of the most distinguished Congregational clergymen in the country, and was closely identified with Congregational activities for many years.

One day recently three Massachusetts churches celebrated anniversaries—the Elliot Church at Newton, the 250th anniversary of John Elliot's first sermon to the Indians; the Unitarians' Church at Lexington, the 200th anniversary of the settling of its first pastor; and the North Congregational Church at Springfield, the fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

Those who know that bulwark and expositor of Methodism, Bishop John H. Vincent, will be surprised to hear that he has been accused of heresy. Some denominational papers have quoted him as declaring that it is not necessary to believe the divinity of Christ to be saved. The bishop, however, has made an effective reply to the charge, and the matter has been dropped.

Bishop Creighton of Peterborough, who has just been appointed Bishop of London, is a man of mark. In 1884 he became professor of ecclesiastical history in Cambridge. In 1886 he was present at the 250th anniversary celebration of Harvard, and received from it the degree of LL. D. He is the author of several historical works, and is one of the hardest working bishops on the bench.



THOSE who have never been down to their last dollar, who have never been forced unwillingly to borrow, and have never pursued that process with the "private bankers" of a large city, little appreciate the experience of those who have worried by day and tossed sleeplessly by night, puzzling over a financial problem uppermost in mind—not a ratio of 16 to 1, but at a rate of 5 per cent. a month safely clinched to the satisfaction of the money lender by a mortgage on the bit of property of the uneasy student of finance.

To sit in a well-appointed office, the furnishings of which bespeak opulence, and barter for a loan with men hardened to withstand the distress of others, who steel themselves against any feeling of pity that might come upon them, and calmly—one almost might say cruelly—state in sharp yet polite terms their rates for the use of their gold, is an experience few people might choose to undergo, and yet, day by day, the chroniclers of news announce the results of the relentless energy of the usurers. A short time ago

tim is in their clutches, they try to keep him there, and when the first mortgage runs out threaten to foreclose and sell the security at a sacrifice, unless a liberal renewal fee is paid. Cases are known where in an instance of this kind a borrower was frightened and forced into paying what amounted to 38 per cent. a month. When the shylock finds his customer behind in his interest, he gives no warning of his intentions. He sends trusty but unscrupulous employes, who seize the furniture, if such is the security, hurry it away into hiding, and when the owner has managed to obtain the money to redeem it, he is either told that it has been sold according to law to satisfy the mortgage, or is compelled to settle on a basis of foreclosure charges, moving charges, storage charges, custodian's charges, release charges, until a review of the cost of the entire transactions shows that he has very nearly paid cent for cent for the use of his money for less than a year.

Story of a Parasol.

In the history of the umbrella is told a story of a beautiful fringed green-silk parasol of the time of the French Restoration.

One summer afternoon more than seventy years ago two pleasant-looking



"I WILL CHARGE YOU EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST PER MONTH."

an account was published of the commitment of a young man to an insane asylum. Friends and relatives of the poor unfortunate did not hesitate to assert that his mind had become unbalanced owing to his inability to meet certain obligations due as interest on borrowed money at the ruinous rate of 8 per cent. per month.

When a customer approaches one of the shylocks, he is made to feel that money is scarce, that it is no favor to loan it even at exorbitant interest, and the money lender invariably shrugs his shoulder dubiously, even if the security offered is unquestionable. Should the applicant want \$100 on household furniture the same must have cost at least five times the amount desired. He must execute a cut-throat chattel mortgage upon it, signed by his wife as well as himself; he must insure it for half its value and transfer the policy to the lender, and the mortgage is so drawn that the mortgagee practically owns the security, and can take possession of it, if the borrower fails to pay interest or principal to the minute agreed upon.

The usual charge advertised is 2½ per cent. a month. When the applicant comes to the point, he is informed that "this especial money belongs to a client," who insists on double that amount. Then the loaner must make his commission—there is, besides the insurance charges, a fee for drawing up the mortgage, a further fee for recording it, and this amount, together with the first month's interest, is deducted from the gross sum. The borrower receives generally about ninety dollars, and is lucky if by some hocus-pocus he has not been persuaded to pay an average of 7 or 8 per cent. for the ensuing six months.

These money sharks loan on all kinds of personal property. Occasionally they cash an exceedingly well indorsed note—oftener they loan on watches, diamonds, silverware. If money is advanced on a piano alone, they demand possession, and here comes in their new charge for "storage." Once a vic-

people sat in rented chairs in the Champs watching the passers-by and enjoying the beautiful day. The gentleman looked as if he might be a prosperous tradesman; the young woman was beautifully dressed and very attractive in appearance.

When they rose to go away the gentleman found that he had no money. The woman who owned the chairs stormed and scolded, and denounced them as swindlers, until, to pacify her, the gentleman took the lady's parasol, an exquisite affair of green silk, fringe, and with a rosewood handle, and gave it to her. He handed her one of the lady's yellow gloves also, and said:

"Keep the parasol as a pledge of what I owe you, and do not give it up to anyone unless he shows you the mate to that glove."

Then he and the lady walked away across the Place de la Revolution and the Boulevard de la Madeleine. Suddenly rain began to fall. There were no carriages passing. The couple hurried into a doorway.

Immediately the concierge of the house came out and invited them into his office. He gave them chairs, and offered them, if they did not wish to wait until the rain was over, the loan of his fine green-velvet umbrella. The gentleman accepted these attentions gratefully, and he and the lady made their way through the rain under the borrowed umbrella.

An hour later a footman in livery returned to the good-natured concierge his umbrella, with a gift of several bank-notes and the compliments of the Duc de Berri, nephew of the king.

Then going to the Champs Elysees, the footman sought out the ungracious renters of chairs, and, displaying a yellow glove, said, "You recognize this glove, madame? Here are eight sous, sent you by the Duc de Berri to redeem the Princess Caroline's parasol."

She—John, will you get up and light the fire? He—Maria, don't keep making incendiary speeches.—Puck.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND.

Defeated for the Presidential Nomination, He Goes Back to Congress.
 Richard Parks Bland, of Missouri, is perhaps congratulating himself now that the eloquent Nebraskan snatched the Democratic nomination for President from him at Chicago. It will be remembered that up to the time Bryan made his memorable convention speech, Bland appeared to have the nomination already in hand. Bryan's eloquence turned the tide the other way. An effort to make Bland the vice-presidential nominee also failed. A few weeks later his friends at home nominated him for Congress and he was elected.



RICHARD P. BLAND.

After an absence of two years Bland therefore returns to the capital, where for twenty years he was the most conspicuous advocate of free silver. He is the author of many free silver bills, notably that which was merged in the Bland-Allison act of 1878. The silver bill of 1890, which passed the House and led to the Sherman compromise, also bore Bland's name. He has been

rightly called "the father of free coinage." Bland was born on a Kentucky farm in 1835. His father died when he was 7, his mother a few years later, but the boy, dependent on his own resources, worked his way through school. He managed to get an academic training and then taught school in Kentucky and Missouri. In 1855 he went to California and spent ten years teaching school, studying law, practicing law and fighting Indians. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and in 1868 settled on a farm at Lebanon, his present home. In 1872 he was elected to Congress and served continuously until the close of the Fifty-third Congress, when, having been defeated in the landslide of 1894, he retired to his farm.

FIREMEN ON WHEELS.

Inventor Arranges a Novel Machine for Use in Fire Departments.

An inventor of Racine has secured a patent for a new bicycle fire engine which will be of value at places where there are good roads. The machine itself is very simple, yet it is a complete chemical engine. It is a three-wheeled affair, but otherwise is built much on the plan of the modern bicycle. The seat and handle bars are arranged as on an ordinary bicycle. Between the two forward wheels, resting on the axle, is a thirty-two gallon aluminum tank, in which is the chemically prepared water for use at the fire. The tank is galvanized and made rust proof, and is covered with a heavy brass jacket. The machine is fitted with pneumatic tires and the frame is made of heavy bicycling tubing. At the top of the tank there is a pressure gauge. Fifty feet of hose is carried,



GOING TO A FIRE.

the hose being wound around the tank. When ready for use the engine machine, without the rider, weighs 225 pounds. Several tandem bicycle engines are now being built on the same lines. Each machine is equipped with lanterns, fire axes, crow bars and pike-poles.

NO MORE COLD FEET.

Inventive Genius Now Gives Us Heated Shoes for Winter.

Paul Wonneberger, a resident of Dresden, the capital of Saxony, has devised a heatable shoe, which will cause his name to be blessed wherever mortals suffer from cold feet during the winter season. The apparatus consists of a tiny boiler and furnace in the heel and sole of the shoe, which causes a continuous circulation of



WONNEBERGER'S HEATABLE SHOE.

warm water around the extremities. Within the heel of the heatable shoe, which is hollowed out for the purpose, the inventor has placed a glowing substance similar in its nature to that used in the familiar Japanese hand warmers. The soles of the shoes are hollowed out for the reception of a rubber bag covered with asbestos, and containing the water that keeps the feet warm. This water communicates with the receptacle in the heel of the shoe,

and derives its heat from the heated substance located there.

When the owner of a pair of heatable shoes wishes to go out into the cold and sloppy street he opens the receptacle in the heel of the shoe, lights the punk like substance, closes the perforated band that holds it in place and then sallies forth to bid defiance to his old enemy, the chills. Walking keeps the water circulating, and at every step the grateful warmth is felt, the upper as well as the lower surface of the feet feeling its effects. The shoes are a trifle heavier than the ordinary ones. The sole is but very little thicker than that of the ordinary wet weather shoe.

Useful Baboon.

Certain wild animals can be trained to act very intelligently as servants of man, and even to exceed the dog in power of thought and action. Le Vaillant, the African traveller, says that he had a tame baboon which was not only sentinel, but hunter and purveyor of food and water. This monkey, by sheer force of brains, took command of the dogs which protected the camp, and used and directed them just as the older baboons command and direct the rest of the tribe.

By his cries, says Le Vaillant, he always warned us of the approach of an enemy before even the dogs discovered it. They were so accustomed to his voice that they used to go to sleep, and at first I was vexed with them for deserting their duties; but when he had once given the alarm, they would all stop to watch for his signal, and on the least motion of his eye, or the shaking of his head, I have seen them rush toward the quarter where his looks were directed.

I often carried him on my hunting expeditions, during which he would amuse himself by climbing trees, in order to aid us in the pursuit of game.

When he was thirsty he used to hunt about and discover some succulent tuber which was as effectual, under the circumstances, as watermelon. One might say that he was not more clever than a truffle-dog; but though the dog can find a root he cannot dig it up.

The baboon did both, having the advantage of hands; though he used these, not to extract the root, but to adjust his weight so as to use the leverage of his teeth to the best advantage.

He laid hold of the tuft of leaves with his teeth, pressed his four paws on the earth, on all sides of it, and then drew his head slowly back. The root generally followed.

If this plan did not succeed, he seized the root as low down as he could, and then throwing his heels over his head, turned a back somersault and came up smiling with the root in his mouth. It was easy to teach him that it was a part of his business to find these roots, and that his master must "go shares."

Haste Wastes Time.

A gentleman who had an impediment in his speech was dining in a restaurant, and was being served—a great favor—by the proprietor of the establishment. This man was a bustling, nervous person, with an exaggerated opinion of the value of his time.

Soup was served. The guest waited a moment, and at the first opportunity, began to say to the restaurant-keeper: "I c-c-c-an't e-e-e-eat—"

"Well, what is it, sir?" asked the restaurant-keeper, impatiently.

"I c-c-c-an't eat my soup—"

The man snatched up the plate of soup and was off after another, which in due time he brought; but again the guest began to murmur:

"I c-c-c-an't eat my soup—"

"Well, pray," asked the restaurant-keeper, "what may be the matter with this soup, that you are unable to eat it?"

"I c-c-c-an't ea-e-eat my soup, I t-t-tell you," answered the guest, "w-w-without-out a s-p-p-p-poon to eat it with!"

Then the restaurant-keeper comprehended that he would have saved time and temper if he had waited for his stammering guest to finish his sentence.

An Indian Contortionist.

There is an Indian yoga entertaining the people of London now who is said to be worth crossing the sea to behold. He is a Brahman, according to one of his admirers and celebrants; one of the old, old sect of cave worshippers, whose ancestors were practically intelligent men in times when ours ran wild in the woods and stained themselves with wood. His elaborate contortions take the shapes of flowers, fruits, animals and even buildings, and he is the master of no fewer than eighty-four definite postures, every one of which would be a painful impossibility to any ordinary contortionist.

White Skies.

An astronomer says that the sky is whiter over the cultivated than over the uncultivated portions of the earth's surface, because a good deal of coarse dust is present in the atmosphere in the former instance, with the result that a larger proportion of white light is diffused.

Nipper—So poor old Soaksy is gone? Proprietor Blue Light Saloon—Yes, he's gone, but not forgotten. For more'n a year I've given him a free drink every mornin', and now he's left a will bequeathin' his mornin' drink to his brother.—Covington Post.

"What are those golf-sticks for?" asked the manager of the small theatrical venture. "That's a little idea of my own. We can use 'em when we're walking home and make believe that we're just out enjoying ourselves."—Washington Star.

We never doubt the sincerity of a woman's religion after we have seen her at church with old clothes on.

Most women talk faster than they think.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Restful to Worned Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham. New York correspondence:

ER is being employed very thriftily, even in ermine a little fur is made to go a great way, to the end that madam may have the credit of wearing an ermine coat, when really she wears an ermine collar, with yoke and epaulettes attached, some little ermine tails and strips trickled down here and there between the folds of the velvet coat. Of course, it takes no very great degree of cleverness to thoroughly enrich a costume when ermine is the medium, but almost as much can be done with less expensive furs, only it takes devotion to the object in hand to enable any one to slice up fur so recklessly as it is commonly done. But as showing what an effect an ornamentation of ermine will produce, the costume of the first of the accompanying pictures was an eloquent example. Skirt and coat were of green cloth, the latter showing one box-pleat at either side of the center, both back

and front. A yoke was simulated in back by a wide band of jet passementerie, whose ends came down either side of the front and kept the box-pleats flat to a little below the bust line, from whence they sprung out. The tabs of the fur collar were ended in tails, and an edging of the fur appeared at the wrists.

An ermine muff accompanied this collar, and, of course, was entirely harmonious, but for weather that is not severe such a jacket will be rich enough without the addition of all-fur accessories. When a muff is to be carried, nothing else than ermine would do. It is now plain that great, bulky muffs of velvet, lace and fur are again to be carried this winter. It's a good way, perhaps, to put odds and ends of these materials to stylish use, but unless such an affair is well put together, it makes the woman that carries it look as if she had been buying remnants at Bargain and Company's and her bundle had come un-tied. They should be slung from the neck by a narrow ribbon or from an old-fashioned, long watch chain, and they are suitable only as an added elaboration to an already highly wrought costume. A few muffs of fur and lace are shown to go with any costume or coat, but as a rule the muffs are made of material to match the dress or coat. There is nothing new in the regular fur muff and both very large and very small ones are shown. Some few have wrist frills set about the opening of velvet or of fur, contrasting with the muff itself.

Just as for several seasons it has been tasteful to mix fur, lace and feathers in trimmings, so it has become correct

to trim indoor dresses with fur, and this year the latter trick is done with a lavish hand. That is, a dress that is not intended to be seen outside the house will carry more fur than many a dress of similar trimming that is planned for the promenade. In to-day's second picture is a boudoir gown whose upper

part was befurred as if to protect its wearer from wintry blasts. Made in empire style of white cloth, it was without darts and had a flowing back. The right side lapped over to the left and fastened with a large white satin bow. The opening thus made at the neck was filled in with a yoke of white gull-pure over white lawn, the cloth edges being finished with a wide band of white an-



BARRED WITH EMBROIDERY.

gora. The sleeves were white satin twisted with white mousseline de soie, and the epaulettes were cloth with an-gora edging. Rose pink quilted satin lined this gown, which, when its purpose was considered, showed how purely ornamental fur is in some of its fashionable uses.

While there are worn to-day no more tailor-made gowns than there were a year ago, the simple costumes that verge upon tailor severity—this without taking into the reckoning the so-called trimmed tailor-mades—are in much greater abundance. Street dresses generally have settled down into a charming simplicity, and last year's over-elaborateness on the part of some of the promenaders is rarely reproduced. For dresses of this sort a favorite method of trimming is that presented in the next picture, and, in general, consists of outlining the edges of the costume with narrow lines that contrast with the dress goods. In the pictured example the material was iris purple cloth, and the trimming was black velvet in narrow stripes. If it were desired to have this dress somewhat striking, it could be done by making bretelles, collar, plastron, belt and points on skirt of white cloth, using black velvet as before.

What is about the tasteful limit of elaboration for a promenade dress is depicted by this fourth picture. Starting in comparative plainness for the skirt, the bodice was quite highly wrought. A grayish cheviot was the material. Two rows of stitching showed on the skirt near the bottom, and three rows of shirring came at the hips.



PAIRED IN STYLISHNESS.

The bodice hooked at the side and its front was decorated with three bands of linen embroidery, the back remaining plain above the wide corset belt, which was deep green velvet. Large revers of the linen were put on separate jacket fronts, the latter ending in long sharp points decorated with small buttons. Ruffles were put on the sleeves at the base of the puffs.

After what has just been written about the prevalence of simplicity in street costumes, the putting forward as fashionable examples of the two dresses shown by the fifth illustration may seem inconsistent. But the costumes pictured in these articles may be relied on as newly stylish, the right hand one of these last two being no nearer to fancifulness than the one just described, while its mate in the picture is severely plain except for an interesting trick. It was sketched in steel gray camel's hair, both skirt and bodice showing tailor-like strap finish, a tiny showing of black velvet being put below the neck. Velvet also lined the high collar. The rest was nothing more nor less than a long scarf of embroidered crepe de chine which was merely tacked at shoulders and sides. Embroidered chiffon or any desired lace could be used here, if desired, the point of interest being that the dress can be worn without this trimming and made to pass as a tailor gown. Besides it is one of the new princess models that are now in so much favor. Made of aluminum colored cashmere and closing at the side, both skirt and body parts had panels of black and white striped satin. Tiny sleeve caps and wired collar were also of the striped stuff. Steel buttons were put in front between panels of skirt and bodice.

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CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

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

Guess Which Hat.
This trick will take the breath away from your friends when you try it on them. It is called "The Wonderful Hat." Take three pieces of bread (or any other eatable) and three hats. Place the three pieces of bread on a table and place a hat over each one. Now lift up each hat, and, taking the piece of bread which it covers, eat it before the company, replacing each hat, opening down, as you do so. Then ask those who are watching you under which hat of the three they would like to find the bread. Whichever one is designated, place that hat upon your head and say that you have done as they requested.

Awful Threat by a 5-Year-Old.
She was just 5 years old, but she was capable of emotions which in their intensity would strain the capacity of much larger breasts than hers. "I am as mad as a bull," she cried. "I am going to grow me some horns and run everybody out of the house."

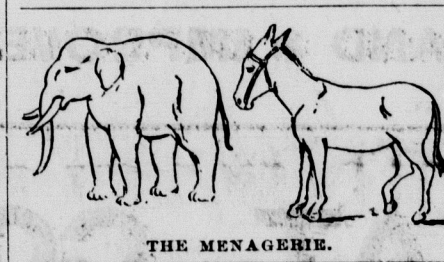
Her grandmother overheard the remark and called the little one to her side. "You wouldn't run your grandmother out of the house, would you?" she asked.

"N-no," the tot replied, relenting under the personal appeal; "you could hide."

"Would you run your mamma out?" "Your papa and Aunt Mary and Jack—what about them?" persisted the grandmother.

"They could all hide."
"But, my dear, what use would your horns be if we could all hide?" "O," she cried, with delightful inconsistency, "but I could find you, though."

To Make for Father.
Do you want to make a penwiper for father for Christmas? You shall make him one that will make him smile, but will be useful all the same. Look at the menagerie. Re-draw the animals about five or six times the size of these, or, if you like, copy any other animal out of a picture book. Cut the creature out, put it on a piece of gray cloth, and then cut several others in red flannel exactly the same in shape but just



THE MENAGERIE.

a little smaller than the one meant for the actual coat of the beastie. Stitch all the different shapes of the same animal together, but if the upper coat is of cloth which frays at the edge you must sew the edges round with button-hole stitches in colored silk. Then you sew on a black bead for an eye; in the case of the donkey you add a bridle of red wool, and, of course, if you want to give the elephant a gorgeously embroidered saddle, you can easily do so with a few bits of colored silk. And now settle down to work.

A Farm Where Snails Are Raised.
Over in Switzerland the people are very fond of snails—almost as fond as the American boy is of mince pie. It long ago became impossible for even sharp-eyed snail-hunters to find all the snails they could sell, and so some of the clever Swiss have started snail farms. As you may imagine, they are odd places, only a few rods square and divided into small parts, separated by fences about two feet high, with nails along the top to prevent the snails from running away. Little arbors of moss are provided for the snails as shelter from the sun. If there is not lime or chalk in the earth of the farm the farmer sprinkles it about. Snails eat cabbage, salad, nettles and dandelion. They seem to be most hungry after a rain.

The harvest time for snails is the latter part of August or the first of September. Then the snails are sorted out. Those having round white houses are considered fat, and are the most valuable. They are packed in boxes containing soft hay for shipment and they sell for high prices.

The Weed's Wings.
"Mamma, I never knew weeds were so pretty. Just look here!" And Grace held before her mother a downy white globe of the daintiest texture, clinging to a stiff, brown little stem. "Isn't it beautiful?" said mamma. "See, the globe is made up of white wings."
"Wings?" said Grace, wonderingly. "They look like little white stars."
"Yes," answered mamma, "they do, but they are really wings. Do you see the cluster of little brown seeds at the center?"
"Yes," said Grace, looking at it carefully.

"Now," said mamma, "pull one of them out. No; wait. Blow the globe instead."
So Grace blew upon it gently, and lo! away floated the little white stars, each carrying with it a tiny brown seed.
"Now do you see," asked mamma, "why I called them wings? Each little seed has a wing, and when the wind blows upon it it flies away, carrying its seed with it, and then it drops down, sometimes a long way from the spot where the little weed which bore it

grew, and there the little seed lies until it sinks into the earth, ripens and sends forth another weed of the same kind."
"Isn't it wonderful, mamma? And see how beautiful each little wing is. I shall never say 'old weeds' again. Their seed wings are as pretty as the flowers."

Doings of a Clever Dog.
Spot is a general favorite in Moline, Ill., and, although he signifies his appreciation of pats or words or kindness by a gentle wagging of his tail, he neither follows nor obeys any one but his master.

The first time I saw him his master requested him to shut the door, which was wide open. He immediately put his nose behind it and closed it, but as it did not "catch" he raised upon his hind legs and threw the whole weight of his body against it, and thus effectually "shut it."

"Go sit down there, Spot," said his master, and he immediately went to the place indicated and sat down.

"Sit up, Spot," and up he sat.

"Stand up, Spot, and come to me," and he rose from his sitting posture and stood upon his hind feet, and then walked in an erect position to his master.

"Lie down and die." He immediately lay down at his master's feet and closed his eyes, and appeared like one dead. When his master slipped his right hand under one side and his left under the other, about his middle, to lift him up, the dog did not move a muscle, but his body hung as helplessly as though he were really dead.

"Up, Spot," and he soon let us know that he was worth a dozen dead dogs.

"Take a chair, Spot," and he was soon seated in the only vacant chair in the room.

"Now, wink one eye, Spot," and one eye was accordingly winked without ceremony.

If men are sitting and conversing in his master's home he will take a chair with the rest, and, what is somewhat remarkable, he always turns his head and keeps looking at the one who is speaking, as though paying the utmost attention.

Many other performances of interest could be related, but I think that I have said sufficient to prove that Spot is an intelligent dog.

His Search.
A novel reason for curiosity was lately given by a tall, lank Westerner to a New England spinster on a southern-bound train. The Westerner man took the seat beside the New Englander, it being the only one unoccupied. She did not look at him, but though her eyes were fastened on her book, she felt his gaze scrutinizing her face.

After a moment he said genially, "Howdy do?"

The spinster glanced up from her book, and seeing the guilelessness of the elderly face, said, half-unconsciously, "How do you do?"

"I'm pretty well," replied the Westerner. "And what might your name be, ma'am?"

"It might be anything, I presume," returned the spinster, with dignity, and yet not being able to feel exactly offended, "but it is Brown."

"Thank 'e," said the Westerner, looking somewhat disappointed. "I hope there's no harm done by my asking."

"Certainly not," said the spinster, unbending a little in spite of herself.

"You see," explained the Westerner, confidentially, "I've got a cousin about your age, I should judge, down in Georgia that I ain't ever seen; and I might come on her some time just by asking folks their names; and I don't ever expect to see her unless it is in jest some such way, ma'am."

After which silence fell upon the two until, half an hour later, the Westerner spoke again as he rose, bag in hand.

"I see a seat over there by a middle-aged lady," he said, "and I'm a-going to see if maybe she's the one. You see, this cousin's the only living relation I've got, and I should like to run across her; but if that lady ain't the one, there's no use my trying any farther in this car, for all the rest of the women folks are too young."

So saying, he went over to the other seat; but a moment or two later he returned with a crestfallen expression on his thin face. "She ain't the one, either," he said. Then he sank into his seat and said nothing more till he reached his destination, when he bade the New England spinster "Good-by!" and departed.

Very Unnatural.
Mrs. Easy—Only to think of such a thing happening to dear John, when he's always prayed that he might die a natural death.

Doctor—Why, madam, what do you mean?

Mrs. Easy—Didn't you tell me, doctor, that John was passing away very fast?

Doctor—I certainly did, madam, and so he is.

Mrs. Easy—And I'm sure, doctor, there's nothing natural about that to John.—Boston Courier.

His Specialty.
"Who is that man who calls on you so frequently?" asked the impertinent friend.

"He's an inventor."
"Indeed! What has he invented?"
"Oh, ever so many things."
"Any of them practical?"

"Yes," was the answer, with some hesitation, "he has had a good deal of success in inventing reasons why I should lend him anything from 50 cents to \$5."—Washington Star.

THE FINDING OF FINGALL

By GILBERT PARKER.

"You near? Yes, like that all the time as she sat on the floor, her hair about her like a cloud, and the dead bodies in the next room. She thought she had killed Fingall, and she knew now that he was innocent. The two were buried. Then we told her that Fingall was not dead. She used to come and sit outside the door and listen to his breathing and ask if he ever spoke of her. What was the good of ly-



Lying in a corner.

ing? If we said he did, she'd have come in to him, and that would do no good, for he wasn't right in his mind. By and by we told her he was getting well, and then she didn't come, but staid at home, just saying his name over to herself. Alora, things take hold of a woman! It is so strange! When he was strong enough to go out, I went with him the first time. He was all thin and bawdiness as you can think, but he had no memory, and his eyes were like a child's. She saw him and came out to meet him. What does a woman care for the world when she loves altogether? Well, he just looked at her as if he'd never seen her before and passed by without a sign, though afterward there came trouble in his face. Three days later he was gone, no one knew where. That is two years ago. Ever since she has been looking for him."

"Is she mad?"

"Mad? It is not good to have one thing in the head all the time. What do you think? So much all at once. And then—"

"Hush, Pierre! There she is!" Lawless said, pointing to a ledge of rock not far away.

The girl stood looking out across the valley, a weird, rapt look in her face, her hair falling loose, a staff like a shepherd's crook in one hand, the other over her eyes, as she slowly looked from point to point of the horizon. The two watched her without speaking. Presently she saw them. She gazed at them for a minute, then descended to them. Lawless and Pierre rose, doffing their hats. She looked at both a moment, and her eyes settled, steadily glowing, on Pierre. Presently she held out her hand to him.

"I knew you—yesterday," she said.

Pierre returned the intensity of her gaze with one deep and strong.

"So, so, Cynthia," he said. "Sit down and eat."

He dropped on a knee and drew a score and some fish from the ashes. She sat facing them, and taking from a bag at her side some wild fruits ate slowly, saying nothing. Lawless noticed that her hair had gone gray at her temples, though she was but one and twenty years old. Her face, brown as it was, shone with a white kind of light, which may or may not have come from the crucible of her eyes, where the tragedy of her life was fusing. Lawless could not bear to look long, for the fire that consumes a body and sets free a soul is not for the sight of the quick. At last she rose, her body steady, but her hands having that tremulous activity of her eyes.

"Will you not stay, Cynthia?" asked Lawless, very kindly.

She came closer to him, and after searching his eyes said with a smile that almost hurt him: "When I have found him, I will bring him to your campfire. Last night the voice said that he waits for me where the mist rises from the river at daybreak, close to the home of the white swan. Do you know where is the home of the white swan? Before the frost comes and the red wolf cries I must find him. Winter is the time of sleep. I will give him honey and dried meat. I know where we shall live together. You never saw such roses! Hush! I have a place where we can hide!"

Suddenly her gaze became fixed and dreamlike, and she said slowly, "In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our wealth, in the hour of death and in the day of judgment, good Lord, deliver us!"

"Good Lord, deliver us!" repeated Lawless in a low voice.

Without looking at them she slowly turned away and passed up the hillside, her eyes scanning the valley as before.

"Good Lord, deliver us!" again said Lawless. "Where did she get it?"

"From a book which Fingall left behind."

They watched her till she rounded a cliff and was gone. Then they shouldered their kits and passed up the river on the trail of the wapiti.

One month later, when a fine white surf of frost lay on the ground and the sky was darkened often by the flight of the wild geese southward, they came upon a hut perched on a bluff at the edge of a clump of pines. It was morning, and White Face mountain shone solemnly clear, without a touch of cloud or mist from its haunches to its crown.

They knocked at the hut door, and in answer to a voice entered. The sunlight streamed in over a woman lying upon a heap of dried flowers in a corner and a man kneeling beside her.

They came near and saw that the woman was Cynthia.

Then Pierre broke out suddenly, "Fingall!" and caught the kneeling man by the shoulder. At the sound of his voice the woman's eyes opened.

"Fingall! Oh, Fingall!" she said and reached up a hand.

The bearded man stooped and caught her to his breast.

"Cynthia! Poor girl! Oh, my poor Cynthia!" he said.

In his eyes, as in hers, was a sane light, and his voice, as hers, said indescribable things.

Her head sank upon his shoulder, her eyes closed. She was asleep. Fingall laid her down, with a sob in his throat. Then he sat up and clutched Pierre's hand.

"In the east, where the doctors cured me, I heard," he said, pointing to her, "and I came to find her. I was just in time. I found her yesterday."

"And she knew you?" whispered Pierre.

"Yes, but the fever came hard after." He turned and looked at her, and, kneeling, smoothed away the hair from the smiling, pathetic face. "Poor girl!" he said. "Poor girl!"

"She will get well?" asked Pierre.

"God grant it!" Fingall replied. "She is better—better."

Lawless and Pierre softly turned and stole away, leaving the man alone with the girl.

The two stood in silence, looking upon the river beneath. Presently a voice crept through the stillness. "Fingall! Oh, Fingall! Fingall!"

It was the voice of a woman returning from the dead.

THE END.

THE WELL MANNERED BOY.

He Is Simply Charming, but Altogether Too Scarce.

Is there anything more charming in this world than a nice, well-mannered boy? I must not want to be hypercritical, but I don't add, as I am a strictly veracious woman, that they are, alas, as rare as they are charming.

Such a boy, the well-mannered genius, thank heavens, I met not long ago, and my instant thought was, What a fine mother his must be. I know her by reputation, a celebrated actress, who has carefully shielded her private life from the public, and my estimation of that woman immediately rose 50 degrees. None but a woman of culture, refinement and true nobility of character could rear a son whose every lightest word showed respect for women, innate good breeding, and, best of all, in this day of affected skepticism among the jeunesse doree, an honest belief in the existence of good among men and women in general.

And I couldn't help thinking sorrowfully as I chatted with this delightful boy how few mothers really understand their meter. It's the most responsible work in the world, that of motherhood, and is entered into with the least training and preparation. Women are proverbially proud, vain, their masculine critics say, and I wonder whether they realize how they are reflected in their children? If they did, would they not make a greater effort to have reflected only their good points, their gentleness, breeding, and, above all, their faith in human nature.—Philadelphia Record.

The Scaly Ant Eater.

An animal made of tin plate, of the shape of an elongated fir cone, about three feet in length, which crackles and rustles with every movement, is one of the latest acquisitions of the Zoological society of London. Its name is the pangolin, or scaly ant eater, and it belongs to the same family group as the armadillo and platypus. It has excited great attention at the zoo, for it is—if we are correctly informed—the first animal of the kind which has been exhibited there. Its home is where the termites, or white ants, are found, for the animal feeds on these destructive creatures and possesses claws which are designed to break down their strongholds. The claws are also necessary for burrowing in the ground, for the pangolin excavates a cave for himself and his mate eight feet or so below the surface of the earth, and in this strange home one or two young are produced every year. The pangolin at present at the zoo is fed upon ants and their eggs, and also exhibits a partiality for cockroaches scalded in milk. The scales with which its body is covered are hard and sharp as steel, and it can give a terribly cutting blow with its powerful tail. It can roll its body up into a ball like a hedgehog when it so wills.—Public Opinion.

How It All Came About.

It took the little acorn but a few days to become the spreading oak. Hezekiah Reubens told his wife in confidence that Josh Watkins said he'd like mighty well to buy Widow Spilkins' farm. Mrs. Reubens ran into Mrs. Blunter's just to borrow a little baking soda, and to make her errand less objectionable told that Josh Watkins talked of buying Widow Spilkins' farm, thoughtfully adding, "I wouldn't surprise me a bit if he would take the widdier with the farm."

Mrs. Blunter left her baking in the stove while she threw her shawl over her head and went through the back way to Mrs. Penrup's to tell her that Josh Watkins was going to marry Widow Spilkins for her property and to wonder what would become of her children, giving it as an opinion that "like as not the widdier would have 'em bound out."

Mrs. Penrup could scarcely wait till next morning, when she hitched up to drive over and tell Mrs. Flawerty that Josh Watkins was going to marry Widow Spilkins just to get her property and that those poor children of hers were soon to be bound out to any Tom, Dick or Harry that would take them. She thought "Josh a designin rascal and the widow a cruel mother."

All this soon reached the ears of Josh and the widow. They promptly went to pursuing the story down, and when they had traced the thing back to its tiny beginning were so sympathetically mad that they met pretty nearly every evening to hold indignation meetings. It naturally came about that they were engaged and just as naturally that they were married. Then Mrs. Hezekiah Reubens and the rest of them had the nerve to boast that they made the match.—Detroit Free Press.

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