

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 2.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

NO. 40.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:26 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:14 A. M. Daily.	
12:49 P. M. Daily.	
4:19 P. M. Daily.	
6:00 P. M. Daily.	
8:01 P. M. Sundays Only.	

SOUTH.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sundays.	
7:58 A. M. Daily Sundays Only.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
12:02 P. M. Daily.	
3:14 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
6:00 P. M. Sundays Only.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.	

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

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

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
9:20	9:35
10:00	10:15
10:40	10:55
11:20	11:35
12:00	12:15
12:40	12:55
1:20	1:35
2:00	2:15
2:40	2:55
3:20	3:35
4:00	4:15
4:40	4:55
5:20	5:35
6:00	6:05

## TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abbot, South San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 p. m.

Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

## POST OFFICE.

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

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
South	9:40	3:10
South	10:20	3:50

## MAIL CLOSURES.

No. 5, South	9:10 a. m.
No. 14, North	9:40 a. m.
No. 13, South	2:40 p. m.
No. 6, North	3:05 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

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

## MEETINGS.

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

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

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

## LATE NEWS NOTES.

Ten of the largest stores of Niston, Ont., have been burned. The loss will be heavy.

Real Admiral Miller, who has been ordered to the command of the Pacific squadron, which will sail on August 15th, instructed to preserve the status quo. In case of necessity only he will land marines and hoist the flag.

The Canadian Cabinet has decided to put the Alien Labor law in force in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia at once, so as to protect Canadian workmen against those coming from the United States.

A disastrous grain fire occurred in the wheat district east of Paso Robles. A large portion of the harvest of 1,500 acres belonging to Messrs. Sonne and Lambert was consumed. By the efforts of the threshing crew some sacked grain was saved. The loss will amount to 3,000 cents. The fire is supposed to have originated from the threshing engine.

By purchasing a boar when reasonably small the expense is not very great, and you can feed and develop him largely according to your own ideas. A breeding boar should not be forced too rapidly in growth, and ought not to be made too fat. A steady growth and development and a good, thrifty condition are what is most desirable in a breeding boar.

Major Buchanan Scott, formerly manager of the English company at Ensenada, will hereafter be known as Lieutenant-Colonel Scott of the Royal Engineers. He is still engaged in Government railroad work in India.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

### Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

### ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

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

Contrary to expectations the olive crop of Pomona will be very light this year.

The Hollister sewer bonds of \$35,000 have been sold to F. W. Pratt of Sacramento for \$400 premium.

A large patent medicine laboratory is to be established in San Francisco by an Eastern corporation this fall. W. R. Kennard, is the advance agent.

The Market-street Railroad Company in San Francisco asked the Board of Equalization to reduce the assessed value of its franchise from \$2,500,000 to \$1,500,000.

Beneficial effects in the real estate line are expected on this coast in early spring, both from the Alaskan gold-field discoveries and the passage of the new tariff.

The orange shipments from Riverside for the season aggregate 730,586 boxes, or 2550 carloads. Nine carloads of lemons were shipped the past week. It is estimated that the season's output of lemons will be seventy-five carloads.

The books of the County Auditor show that the running expenses of Pacific county, Wash., exclusive of salaries, for the fiscal year ending June 30th were \$7548.38, as compared with \$13,046.49 the preceding year or a saving of \$5498.11.

The first car of apricots leaving the Santa Clara valley this season has been shipped by the Berryessa Fruit Growers' Union of San Jose to Hamburg, Germany, via the Sunset route and steamer. The shipment consisted of 1000 twenty-five-pound boxes.

Reports from the State of Washington state that the 250 shingle mills in that State are running now to their full capacity to supply the increasing demands from the East. The number of shingles shipped from the State during the month of June was 320,000,000, which is 32,000,000 more than during the previous month.

The shipments of green fruit from California to the Eastern markets have exceeded thus far this season the most sanguine expectations of the fruit-growers of the State. Up to and including July 22d, the number of loaded cars shipped out of Sacramento, east-bound, by the southern Pacific Company, amounted to 1,554, as against 1,047 for the same time last year.

The wheelmen of Portland, Oregon, have organized a branch of the California Associated Cycling Clubs of this State, and will promote two big meets under its rules on August 14 and 15, for which a valuable prize list is offered. Many California riders will attend, and the competition between the cracks from this State and those of the Northwest will be very interesting.

The fruit-growers of the district around Healdsburg have formed a combination and unless local fruit packers pay them \$1 per ton for free stone peaches they will dry the product of their orchards this season. The cannermen say they do not want the freestone peaches at any price, and should the orchardists refuse to sell them clings they will have no difficulty in securing all the fruit needed from outside localities. Both canneries are now operating heavily on blackberries and pears.

News received at Redding from Hall City, Trinity county, where the recent important mining discovery was made, tends to uphold the belief that the mother lode has been struck. The only authentic assay made of the ore heretofore showed \$15.17 per ton, but as this did not represent the entire width of the vein belt, an assay representing 200 feet across the vein was made by ex-Assemblyman Frank L. Fowler, which gave an average return of between \$4 and \$5 per ton. Should the entire vein prove as valuable as at that point the wealth of the lode would be hard to calculate. The ore is free milling, and could easily be handled at \$1 a ton. Many prominent mining men are being attracted to the discovery.

Returned miners from the Alaska and upper Yukon mining country bring stories of fabulous diggings in that frozen region, well substantiated by heavy sacks of the yellow dust. During the last week so many of these successful adventurers have arrived at Pacific Coast ports with the fruits of their toil that the '49 mining fever is again in full sway, and many are leaving lucrative positions to join in the rush for the "diggings." So many are starting at this season that grave fears are entertained by the thinking ones for the safety of those already there as well as those going, in view of the impossibility of taking in a sufficient quantity of supplies to

keep so many through the frozen months.

The waning fortunes of the Sunset irrigation district in Fresno county has resulted in the inception of a still more gigantic enterprise for the irrigation of the vast area of dry but rich lands lying in Fresno and Tulare counties, between the sloughs and the Coast range mountains. Its success depends primarily upon the setting apart of Tulare lake by the Federal Government for the purpose of an irrigation reservoir. The lake is already a considerable body of water, fed by the overflow of Kings river, but to insure a perpetual supply it is proposed to construct a canal from the San Joaquin, which will drain the flood waters of that stream into the lake. A deep channel will be cut from the deep water in the lake to a point where it touches the Coast range hills, where the water will be pumped upon the high ground and from there distributed over the vast plains lying to the north.

C. A. Hitchcock of New York has been in the Mattole section in the southern part of Humboldt several weeks making an investigation of the oil grounds in that region. He announces that in his opinion there is plenty of oil there and that if reasonable concessions can be obtained from the owners of the land capital will be forthcoming to work the wells on an extensive scale. Oil has been known to exist in the Mattole section for a good many years and operations have been carried on by local companies at different times, but none of them had enough capital to carry the operations on to a successful conclusion.

H. L. Williams, Jr., vice-president of the Santa Barbara Oil Company, who states that he will go to San Francisco early next month to place the stock of the company on the market. The present five wells of the company produced 128 barrels of oil the first week of their opening, and the company has machinery to handle the output of 100 wells, and expect to develop more at once. The proposition to enlarge the plant and facilities so as to be able to pump all of the wells of the Summerland field is being considered. It is intended to lease all old property obtainable in the district.

Carlos Olivera, T. J. Higgins and many other heavy property owners in the Jamacha irrigation district in San Diego county, have instituted suit against F. O. Wadsworth, as collector of said district, enjoining him from making or delivering to his co-defendant, the Jamacha irrigation district, any deed or deeds, purporting to convey any parcels of real property in the district said to have been sold to such district in the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 belonging to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claim that the exchange of \$110,000 of the district's bonds for certain water rights was illegal and that the appointments made to pay the interest on that amount of bonds were also illegal and that default in payment of these taxes and subsequent purchase by the district of the land delinquent in taxes does not give the district a title to the property.

### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The President has sent into the Senate the name of John C. Lynch to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of California.

Secretary Alger has approved the revised allotments made by the Mississippi river commission for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

The President has directed the removal of Charles M. Shannon, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of New Mexico, and has selected A. L. Morrison as his successor.

The recent appointment of Hon. T. V. Powderley as Commissioner of Immigration, has been signed by the President.

Mr. Powderley's nomination to that office failed of confirmation in the Senate because of opposition on the part of labor organizations.

Among the last confirmations by the Senate are: Creighton Foraker, United States Marshal, New Mexico; Albert D. Elliott, District Clerk, Alaska; John C. Lynch, Internal Revenue Collector, First District, California; Andrew L. Morrison, New Mexico.

A special to the Chicago Chronicle from Washington says: President McKinley will ask Congress, at the regular session next winter, to abolish the office of Commissioner of Railroads. The President thinks it is a useless office. The place is now held by General Wade Hampton.

The Foreign Relations Committee, to which had been referred the annexation treaty signed by the representatives of the Hawaiian Republic and the U. S. Secretary of State, have sent in to the Senate a favorable report, and, though it is not expected that decisive action will be taken during the present session of Congress, it is reported that there is a feeling in both the House and Senate that it may be taken up and acted upon at an early date.

It is reported that the Tanals tribe, of Madagascar, are inciting their followers to massacre all the Europeans in the island with the exception of the English, who are to be considered their allies.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

### BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

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

Commodore Robert L. Pythian, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, has been placed on the retired list of the navy.

Twenty-one convicts in a single New York penitentiary have become insane since January, when convict labor was stopped by law.

The United States battle-ship Oregon has been ordered to Honolulu to relieve the cruiser Philadelphia, which is stationed there for the present.

Unless Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania signs the bill before him appropriating \$200,000 to Lehigh University in Bethlehem the institution must close.

Secretary Bliss has approved two schedules of allotments of land in severalty made by the Chippewa commission to the Boise Fort and Deer Creek reservations.

The suburban towns in the vicinity of Chicago have threatened to place a tax on all bicyclists passing through them. This is a consequence of the Chicago tax of \$1 a year.

An investigation into the affairs of the Montana State Reform School shows that each inmate costs the taxpayers \$3 per month. Convicts in the State penitentiary cost about \$10.50 per month.

The conductors and motormen of the Lynn and Boston line have been ordered to address all their women passengers as "Madame," and not as "Miss," "Mrs." or "Lady," as has been customary in the past.

A Louisville dispatch says the Avery Plow Factory has resumed operations after a three-years' shut-down, giving work to 1000 men. One thousand additional workmen will be given employment in the near future.

Andrew Foo, a Chinese merchant of St. Louis, is planning to organize a college for Chinamen here, provided the Geary law does not interfere. He wants to import young men, and also to cater to the local Mongolians.

The Americans returning from Europe this year find Custom House officers far stricter than ever before, when they could bring any amount of wearing apparel and personal effects in free of duty. Now personal effects costing over \$100 have to pay duty.

The disagreement between coal miners and operators in the district around Birmingham, Ala., has ended by compromise, the operators agreeing to pay the miners 37 1/2 cents per ton, a reduction of 2 1/2 cents. About four thousand men who have been on a strike will resume work.

The negotiations between the American Bimetallic Commission and the representatives of Great Britain and France have now reached a stage which render it probable that Great Britain will agree to participate in a conference to be held in Washington next fall.

A telegram was received at Peoria, Ill., by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen saying they had won their suit against the receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad to prevent the reduction of the wages of the roadmen. In 1894 they won a similar suit against the Union Pacific.

A series of terrible electrical storms with heavy rainfall has passed over Marion, O., and vicinity. George Stout, while driving a mowing machine, was killed by lightning. Charles Seiter and William Sontag, mechanics returning from work, were struck down on the street. They may recover. Four men near Radburn, fifteen miles from Marion, were killed.

A dispatch from Columbia, Mo., says that a old discovery on the banks of Dry Ford Creek, near New Florence, in Montgomery county, Mo., is announced by Dr. G. A. Broadhead, geologist of the State University. M. A. Bibb, the discoverer, has sent several consignments of quartz to Dr. Broadhead, and assays by the latter have proved the genuineness of the find. Dr. Broadhead will visit Montgomery county to inspect the vein.

A special to the Denver Rocky Mountain News from Las Vegas, N. M., says that in the matter of flying machines, Las Vegas is not behind the rest of the world. John B. Kirk, a Santa Fe engineer, claims to have perfected, after several years of hard study and experimenting, a flying machine that will fly. It is entirely different from anything yet attempted in this line, while at the same time it is a marvel of simplicity and durability. The motive power is contained in a storage battery. Many citizens have seen the machine in its nocturnal flights, but supposed it to be a falling star.

## J. L. WOOD,

Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

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Contractor FOR

Grading and Teaming-work

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

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Board by the Day or Week at Reasonable Rates. Rooms Single or in Suits.

NO BAR. Accommodations for Families a Specialty.

H. J. VANDENBOS, Proprietor.

## HARNES SHOP

On Lower Floor LINDEN HOUSE, All Kinds of Work on Harness and Saddles Done Promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

## Boots and Shoes

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. H. J. VANDENBOS.

## M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. ++ ++ Wood and Coal. ++ ++ ++

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING. Moderate Charges. Prompt Service. LINDEN AVENUE, Between Armour and Juniper Avenues Leave Orders at Postoffice.

## I. GOLDTREE & CO., Commission Brokers,

(Casserley's Seven-Mile House,) SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

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

## PIONEER GROCERY

GEORGE KNEESE

Groceries and Merchandise Generally.

## BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

My stock is extra choice and my prices cheaper than city prices.

My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.

GEO. KNEESE, 206 GRAND AVENUE.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

## GENERAL :: MERCHANDISE.

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

::: Free Delivery. :::

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

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand and San Bruno Ave

THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM. Editor and Proprietor.

A Baltimore physician has printed a book on "How and What to Eat."

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune says: "Chicago is the place where they put butter on watermelons."

We learn from the Fargo Argus that "Gunder Sottom of Reynolds is dead."

A contemporary notes that "the drop fell at 2:06 and at 2:21 o'clock the condemned man was entirely dead."

Governor Taylor of Tennessee has appointed Miss Nellie Ely a colonel on his staff.

A Philadelphia physician who announces that "there is not the slightest danger in kissing" may understand medicine very well.

There is a proverb which says that, "when pain ends, gain ends too."

A Philadelphia contemporary seems to think it worth while to note that a resident of that town recently "was made mad by a mosquito bite."

A Jacksonville, Fla., paper has become so ardent a supporter of the Keeley cure that it wants the State to tackle the drink evil.

A man at Washington has acquired some fame by riding down the steps of the Capitol on a bicycle.

The Buffalo Times believes that if a contemporary's bump of self-esteem keeps on growing at its present rate "some chiropodist will have to be called in to pare it down."

A New York clergyman thinks he has found a Biblical rebuke to flirting in Proverbs x. 10: "He that winketh with the eyes causes sorrow."

It is announced that Minister Woodford will wear full military uniform while in Spain.

The Emporia (Kan.) Republican thus sets an erring contemporary right: "We deny the allegation made by an erroneous exchange that the Emporia fire department was burned out while the firemen were playing 'seven-up'."

A New York student of political economy and social science says: "Let us agree that the sum each of us may hold shall be limited to \$2,000,000."

Treasurer Fitzgerald, of Cortland, N. Y., was mixed up in a bicycle collision the other day. "Fortunately for him," according to the Standard of that place, "his injuries consisted only of a few bruises about the face and right shoulder, a broken jawbone, a broken shoulder blade, a broken collar bone, several teeth knocked out and a dislocated shoulder."

An ideal is not a mere imagination of what is or what may be; it is a conception of what should be—of something nobler than we have yet seen and better than we have done; and, when this conception takes form in the mind, though no external law may prescribe it, though no public opinion may espouse it, it speedily involves what may be a social law in the future, and what must be a private law for ourselves.

Some idea of what it costs Great Britain to keep up some of its colonies may be had from the report on Bermuda. Bermuda contains only about 10,000 acres, and but one-quarter of this is under cultivation.

Chicago Tribune: If the spread of this gnawing ulcer of election fraud is not stopped free insetations will perish.

flaunts itself before the public gaze. Knaves who wish to rob the public will hire lesser knaves to stuff the ballot boxes and falsify returns.

The friends of that remarkable girl, Helen Keller, who was born deaf, dumb and blind, and whose marvelous surmounting of all those afflictions has been the wonder of modern education, are going too far.

The death of John Evans, ex-Governor of Colorado, removes a public-spirited, patriotic, useful citizen whose life was intimately connected with the growth of Chicago and its suburbs.

A Philadelphia physician who announces that "there is not the slightest danger in kissing" may understand medicine very well, but he evidently hasn't studied divorce court records.

W. H. Preece, the chief electrician of the English postoffice, has at last succeeded in telegraphing without wires, sending messages with rapidity and certainty from Penarth to Weston-super-Mare, a distance of seven miles.

The death of Francois Coppee is said to be likely at any time, as he is suffering with a serious malady.

He intends to take an eight-year course at Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., and the collections which he takes up at the close of his services wherever he goes are to be devoted to that purpose.

No man was ever more highly honored in this country than Lafayette during his second visit. In 1825 he came as the guest of the nation, remained over a year, and during that time visited every one of the twenty-four States which then composed the Union.

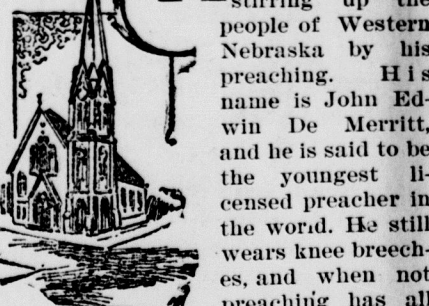
She Did as She Was Told. Mistress—I told you half an hour ago to turn on the gas in the parlor. Bridget—Sure an' I did, mum; don't ye z smell it?—Tit-Bits.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

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

Youngest Preacher in the World. THIRTEEN-year-old boy is stirring up the people of Western Nebraska by his preaching.



the desire of the average healthy and well-constructed boy for baseball, marbles, and other juvenile sports. He is a bright-faced lad and is a great favorite with everybody who has heard him preach.

When he was about 10 years old he held his first revival meeting in the basement of his father's store at Broken Bow, his converts all being children of his own age and older.

He then asked the trustees of the Methodist church for the use of their church building, and held his first important meeting there.



JOHN E. DE MERRITT.

like enlisting under his banner. His parents moved to Fort Scott, Kan., in July, 1894, and he was soon after admitted to the First Baptist Church there and baptized by the Rev. G. E. Cole.

He intends to take an eight-year course at Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., and the collections which he takes up at the close of his services wherever he goes are to be devoted to that purpose.

The young preacher married his first couple in September, 1896, when he joined Charles M. Morris and Miss Myrtle Thurston in the bonds of wedlock at Fort Scott.

Young De Merritt prepares his sermons without help and preaches from notes. He does not commit his sermons to memory, but stands up and gives them out offhand in a forcible and eloquent manner.

"My Lord and My God." In Jesus Christ, the divinely human one, the first has become even the last. He has no roundabout or perplexing ways of dealing with us.

He is not; we can find no hiding place from His love and care. Nearer than any man can be, He is close beside us with all the fullness of divine omnipotence, our ever-present Saviour.

Woman's Opportunity. Wherever your life touches another life, there you have opportunity. The finest, the most delicate, the most irresistible force lies in the mutual touch of human lives.

Pan-Anglicanism and Orthodox. While there are no prospects of any reunion between the Roman Catholic Church and what is known as the Church of England, all hopes in that direction having been dashed to the ground by the recent pronouncement of the Pope on the validity of Anglican orders.

It All Will Come Out Right. Whatever is a cruel wrong, The honest years that speed along Will triumph in the dust.

Though poor and loveless creeds may pass For pure religion's gold; Though ignorance may rule the mass

Bits of Things. There is no rainbow without a cloud.—T. H. Vincent. The world is looking out for the best things, and what we want is to show that the religion of Christ is the best in the world.—D. L. Moody.

Our spirit nature, like the vine, needs something on which to cling and by which to climb. God's Word is the trellis by which our spirits climb upward toward God.

If you have been filled with the Holy Spirit, you "speak with other tongues"—the tongue of truth, charity, compassion, not the tongue of detraction or biting sarcasm.

Education is the knowledge of how to use the whole of one's self. Men are often like knives with many blades; they know how to open one and only one; all the rest are buried in the handle.

The humane societies are doing great good, but there is room for a great deal more. There ought to be kindness clubs for the children of every neighborhood.

LOSSES IN MODERN BATTLES.

Less than in Days Before the Invention of Improved Ordnance.

Compare the slaughter in Napoleon's campaigns with the worst within living memory—with Gettysburg and Antietam in the American civil war; with Konigsgratz, in the Austro-Prussian war; with Sedan and Metz, in the Franco-German war.

Now, the only battle in the latter half of the nineteenth century which can compare with Borodino in slaughter is that of Konigsgratz, or Sadowa, in 1866, which ended the Austro-Prussian war.

Take, again, Leipzig and Waterloo, and compare them with Sadowa and Sedan, at Leipzig the French lost 60,000 men out of 160,000, and the allies 42,000 out of 288,000—102,000 out of a total of 648,000—more than double the ratio of Sadowa.

These facts and figures seem to us to prove conclusively that war is no longer so murderous as it was. The alteration in tactics and in the formation of troops attacking has counteracted the superior precision and range of modern firearms.

Management of Domestic Animals. There is a very striking likeness between the dispositions of our domestic animals and the superior creatures who own and control them.

Modelled on Fishes. The shapes of fishes have often been studied with a view to determining the best shape for boats with regard to speed.

An Omitted Opportunity. "Your friend may be a poet, but he certainly does not keep up to the times with his productions."

The most pronounced type of bicycle enthusiast is the man who would rather talk about his wheel than ride it.

more. There ought to be kindness clubs for the children of every neighborhood. There are many persons who do not know that horses and other animals sometimes die of loneliness and homesickness.

We understand far too little of the sufferings and feelings of animals. Because they do not speak our language and we cannot comprehend theirs we are wont to think that they have neither reason nor sense.



Edward Bellamy's "Equality" has already gone into a second edition.

Arthur T. Quiller-Couch—or, as he is better known, "Q"—it is said on good authority, is to finish Robert Louis Stevenson's "St. Ives."

Self-Culture, a Chicago magazine resembling the Chautauquan, is deservedly attracting increasing attention as a "magazine of knowledge."

Robert Johnstone Finley, manager of the McClure newspaper syndicate, died in New York, aged 29 years.

Some titled friends of John O'Hart, of Dublin, have undertaken to collect funds for the support of the Irish author's declining years.

The report of Julian Hawthorne, who was sent to India by the Cosmopolitan to investigate the horrors of the plague and famine, is deservedly the leading feature of that magazine.

Since the subsidence of the "Trilby" craze there has been no bad book that has sold up into the hundreds of thousands merely because "everybody is reading it."

E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," "Limitations," and other popular stories, has written a novel, entitled "The Vintage," on a subject of public interest at this time.

Albert C. Stevens, editor of Bradstreet's and associate editor of the Standard Dictionary, has been engaged during the last three years in the preparations of a "Cyclopedia of Fraternities," which will go to press some time this year.

Charles F. French, Secretary of the Chicago Press Club, has just brought out an imposing volume that is sure to be of interest to all Chicago Irishmen. It is a "Biographical History of the American Irish in Chicago," and is issued by the American Biographical Publishing Company in the Howland Plock.

The shapes of fishes have often been studied with a view to determining the best shape for boats with regard to speed. There are many fishes whose fins, or a part of them, shut down into gutters, so that when closed and not in use they make no projection beyond the body.

"In what has failed to be timely?" "He has not written any verses beginning 'At midnight in his guarded tent the Turk lay dreaming of the hour.'"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The most pronounced type of bicycle enthusiast is the man who would rather talk about his wheel than ride it.

#### A Cough Remedy.

A troublesome throat irritation or cough, the result of a cold, is most annoying, but a home remedy will relieve and oftentimes cure it without the aid of other medicines. The following formula was given by a physician many years ago and has been found to be of great value: Take a quarter of a pound of the best gum arabic and pour over it half a pint of hot water. Cover and leave it until the gum is dissolved. Then add a quarter of a pound of pure white sugar and a generous half gill of strained lemon juice. Place these ingredients over the fire and let them simmer about ten minutes. Then pour the mixture into a bottle and cork. When taking this syrup, a little water may be added.

#### Patriotism and Ignorance.

Tommy—Isn't it funny, ma, how ignorant it makes a man when he gets to be a patriot?

Ma—Why, Tommy, what gave you that idea?

Tommy—Why, ma, didn't the lecturer say last night that the man who is a patriot should know no north nor south nor east nor west?—Richmond Dispatch.

#### An Improvement.

Art Dealer—The perspective is very fine. You'll observe how it removes objects in the background to a wonderful distance.

Connoisseur—If it could only remove the objects in the foreground to a wonderful distance, don't you think the picture would come nearer to perfection?—Boston Transcript.

#### USE GENTLENESS.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excipients is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

Brown—Salt is cheap the world over. Towne—Hump! Did you ever buy chloride of sodium at a drug store?

#### AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any cure of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

#### CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Cooswa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

#### WISE WOMEN.

**Those Who Had the First Symptoms of Nervous Derangement.**

A dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back, and a sensation of little rills of heat, or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general womb derangement.

If these symptoms are not accompanied by leucorrhoea, they are precursors of that weakness. It is worse than folly to neglect these symptoms.

As a friend, a woman friend, let me advise the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. GEORGE W. SHEPARD, Water-villet, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that I am cured from the worst form of female weakness. Before using Mrs. Pinkham's Remedies it seemed that I had no strength at all. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose of Vegetable Compound. I have used five bottles, and I feel like a new woman. I know if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them."

**RUPTURE AND PILES** cured: no pay until cured; send for book. DR. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 325 Market St., San Francisco.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

### TOPICS

The German Government is now proposing to expend upward of two million sterling on light railways.

Sir Hubert Maxwell, in his monthly budget of Naturalist Notes, speaks of a single fox fur fetching as much as \$850.

Pressed by the builder, and unable to pay his bills, the owner of a boat on the Seine has named it "The Floating Debt."

The "fisherman's ring" is the signet of the Pope. Its bezel bears an impression of St. Peter in his boat with fishing nets.

The German Emperor has contributed 10,000 marks to the fund for the erection of a monument commemorating the battle of Leipsic in 1813.

A writer in the Frankfurter Zeitung says that horseflesh is the most nourishing of meats and its taste is hardly distinguishable from beef.

A "gray preacher" means one of those exhorters who grunt after every word when fairly under way on the "my brethren—uh" plan.

Prof. Huxley said: "Smoking is a comfortable and laudable practice, is productive of good, and there is no more harm in a pipe of tobacco than in a cup of tea."

Letter writers in Spain receive about 10 cents a page for writing letters; if required to take extra pains, as with the young woman's love letters, they charge 15 cents.

It is said that every man, woman and child who lives at Point San Pedro, Cal., is a bleached blonde. This peculiar condition of affairs is due to the chemicals used in the powder factory at that place.

English law takes no account of libels on the dead. Not so in France. A Parisian lady has just obtained a verdict against an author who published some defamatory statements of her grandfather.

The platinum beds of the Ural mountains are the only ones in the world in which that metal is found in grains. In several places it is to be found imbedded in the hard serpentine rock, but only in the Ural in grains.

Robert Dundas, who presided at the annual gathering of the Caledonian railway engineers, remarked that the much vaunted invention of the street sleeper is, where fast traffic is concerned, not half so durable as a crescent timber sleeper.

The term "yacht" is derived from the Danish word "Yacht," meaning a chase; hence yachting is the chasing of one vessel after another, and accordingly yachting and yacht racing are synonymous expressions. A yacht is, and always has been, essentially a pleasure craft.

About the latest oddity in prize contests, or circulation boomers, is the offer of a San Francisco newspaper to give a silver cup to every baby born next Christmas day in the State of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and the Territory of Arizona. No conditions of contest are made.

Dr. Beck, renowned for his knowledge and experience of the diseases of the chest, writing upon tobacco in asthma and consumption, declares: "Common observation settles the question that the moderate and daily use of tobacco does not prove injurious. This is the general rule; exceptions necessarily exist."

At Hammerfest, in Norway, the most northern town in Europe, the polar lights commence on Nov. 18 and will last to Jan. 23. The city is illuminated during the dark days by electricity. The Hammerfest people have a most enjoyable time during their winter. Dancing is the most popular form of amusement.

Africa is becoming a very good customer of the Pacific States. Lumber and flour are the staples of the trade and shipments are rapidly growing in importance. The largest shipment of flour ever made from the Puget Sound region for African ports was loaded at Port Blakely. It consisted of 8,000 sacks.

A peculiar substitute for window glass known as "tectorium" is stated to have been for some time employed in Australia, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Russia as a covering for hot-houses, marquees, verandas, windows of factories, roofs of stores, etc. It is a special, insoluble, bichromated gelatine, translucent as opal glass and incorporated in wire gauze.

Great Britain is the greatest colonizing nation the world has ever seen. This great nation, whose home dominions are smaller in area than the territory of New Mexico, rules over about 12,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface and over nearly 400,000,000 of its inhabitants. It possesses nearly a fourth part of the earth's land and about a third part of its inhabitants.

An English officer was shooting recently in Somaliland. One night when he was in bed inside his tent a lion sprang over the rough thorn fence and seized the sportsman himself—fortunately only by the hand. Then by some wonderful piece of luck, as the lion changed his grip for the shoulder, he grabbed the pillow instead and so vanished with his prize. The pillow was found next morning.

One of the notable features of a not otherwise uninteresting crap game down in Flemingsburg, Ky., was that after it was all over the doctors removed three flattened pistol bullets from under the scalp of one of the negro players. Aside from the slight punctures in his scalp the man was uninjured. The bullets had not even dented his skull. Of the other players one was badly slashed with a razor, another had a pistol bullet in his thigh,

another had a bullet in his arm, and another had a bullet in his hip.

It is a well-known fact that rats and mice do not infest a house at the same time. Working upon the hint as to the nature of rodents, N. K. Laursen, of Vicksburg, Miss., has adopted a scheme by which he keeps himself rid of both pests. This he accomplishes by capturing a young rat and training him to catch mice. This singular mouser, whose name, by the way, is Czar, is doubtless the most successful one on record. He has been taught to pounce upon a mouse on short order, without fear and without favor, and he shows no mercy. Of course, he can follow the mice into close quarters, and never has been known to lose his quarry. Strange to relate, large rats have given the house the go-by also, seeming to understand that the place belongs to Czar, and that there must be no encroachment upon his prerogative.

#### English Comments on America.

Some amusing stories illustrating English ignorance of American affairs are told by a London resident who is at home in literary and political circles.

At a literary reception Mr. Lowell was referred to as one of the masters of American poetry, who had never seemed capable of doing anything else.

"I think you are wrong," said one, in a critical tone. "Mr. Lowell wrote several books which were well worth reading."

"What were they?" asked the first commentator on American literature.

"The Autocrat and the other 'Breakfast-Table books,'" was the serene reply.

As every one in the group looked wise and innocent, it was evident that the rival claims of Doctor Holmes to the authorship of those "Breakfast-Table books" were not suspected.

A graduate of an English university was amazed by a reference to the American Civil War which was casually made in conversation at a club-house.

"When did it take place?" he asked. "I had supposed that there had been no fighting in America since George Washington's revolution in the time of George III."

He had read for a degree at an English university, and had traveled extensively on the continent and in the far East, but had never heard of the greatest civil conflict of ancient or modern times!

These stories, told at the expense of well-educated Englishmen, prove that there will be room for increased knowledge of America during the period of good-feeling which every well-wisher of Anglo-Saxon civilization hopes is opening between two great countries.

#### Nonsense Poetry.

The "Life and Letters" of Charles Bulfinch, the architect, contain some evidence that children, even in the early part of this century, could be as nonsensical as to-day. One of the four who made up the younger part of the Bulfinch household composed these lines, very evidently a parody on "Draw the Sword, Scotland." As Bulfinch's biographer says, "They light up the scene for us, and sound as if boys could be clamorous, even in those dignified days."

Come in to dinner, dinner, dinner!  
Up from the kitchen has pass'd the roast meat.  
Eliza is calling, calling, calling,  
Who heeds not her call will have nothing to eat.  
The potatoes are peeling, peeling, peeling,  
The potatoes are peeling, and nearly are done,  
The cat is a-squealing, squealing, squealing,  
For somebody's trodden her long tail upon.

Come in to dinner, dinner, dinner!  
Eat as ye've eaten in days lang syne,  
Bring up the pudding, the pudding, the pudding!  
The meat we have eat, it was very fine.

#### She Must Have Been Very Bad.

In this day of slang and slipshod English it is quite refreshing to find one home in which our mother tongue is appreciated, and sins against its purity duly resented.

That there is at least one such was made evident in a quarrel which took place in a literary household between the two youngest inmates; a quarrel, like most childish differences, soon over, but fierce while it lasted.

When his wrath had reached its height, the small son of the house, quivering with anger, sought for language to denounce his sister, who had been the aggressor.

"You bad," he burst forth, stamping a stubby shoe. "You bad, you bad—" words failed him. Then with a flash of truly literary inspiration, he concluded, "You bad grammar, you!"

#### Attractive and Solid.

The latest novelty in the way of a piano casing is the invention of a Milwaukee music dealer. After several years of study and experiment he hit upon leather as the most attractive as well as the most durable article for incasing pianos. The instrument was built in Buffalo. The color of the leather selected for the first specimen instrument was a rich black, handsomely embossed, giving the impression of exquisite carving. Not only does the instrument thus incased present a most attractive and dignified appearance, but it has the advantage of being something in finish that cannot be marred or spotted.

#### Secret Known to Monkeys Only.

The natives of Gibraltar and also the Moors across the strait have a tradition that somewhere on the rock there exists a cavern whence a subterranean passage leads under the strait to the mountains on the other side. The existence of this passage, they say, is known to the monkeys, who regularly use it in passing from one continent to the other.

#### NOT ALLOWED IN RUSSIA.

Influential Californian Cannot Enter the Czar's Domain.

Adolph Kutner, the Californian who was not permitted to cross the frontier of Russia owing to his political and religious convictions, is one of the most influential citizens of the Golden State. He came to the United States, a refugee, from Russia nearly fifty years ago,



ADOLPH KUTNER.

and went to California in 1852. He started in business in San Francisco and did very well until his partner absconded with all the firm's funds. Then Mr. Kutner set to work to rehabilitate himself, which he did by hard work and thrift. Mr. Kutner branched out and opened a business in Fresno. He built the first schoolhouse and presented it to the city. He is now the leading banker of that interesting little town, president of the most important commercial house of the San Joaquin Valley, and operates large stores at Fresno, Hanford, Selma, Fowler, Sanger and Madera. He is a large shareholder in the leading banks of all these California cities. He supports a fine residence in San Francisco and has made several visits to Europe, but he has never before attempted to cross the border into Russia. His relatives in that country have always gone to Germany to meet him. Mr. Kutner is one of the wealthiest men in the San Joaquin Valley, and has contributed liberally to the support of the less fortunate members of his family. One of his brothers was an eminent physician in Guben, Germany.

#### HEIR TO THE THRONE.

How Princess Victoria Was Told of Her Chance of Succession.

Many interesting stories of the "Girlhood Days of England's Queen" are told in an article in St. Nicholas, written by James Cassidy. Mr. Cassidy quotes the following from a letter written to the Queen by her former governess, Baroness Lehzen:

I ask your Majesty leave to cite some remarkable words of your Majesty when only 12 years old, while the Regency Bill was still in progress. I then said to the Duchess of Kent that now for the first time your Majesty ought to know your place in the succession. Her Royal Highness agreed with me, and I put the genealogical table into the historical book. When Dr. Davys (the instructor of the Princess, and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough) was gone, the Princess again opened the book, as usual, and noticing the additional paper, said: "I never saw that before."

"It was not thought necessary you should, Princess," I answered. "I see I am nearer the throne than I thought."

"So it is, Madam," I said.

After some moments the Princess resumed: "Now many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendor, but much responsibility."

The princess having lifted up the fore-finger of her little hand, saying, "I will be good, dear Lehzen, I will be good," I then said, "But your Aunt Adelaide is still young, and may have children; and of course they will ascend the throne after their father William IV., and not you, Princess."

The Princess answered: "And if that were so, I should never feel disappointed; for I know, by the love Aunt Adelaide bears me, how fond she is of children."

#### "SIX-TOED TRILBY."

She's the Mascot of a Political Club in New York.

The Citizens' Union of New York City has a Maltese cat with six toes. Six-toed cats from time immemorial have been regarded as mascots. Though

burdened with the name of Trilby, the mascot is of a cheerful disposition and even temper.

Experience Enough.

"I might give you a place as floor-walker," said the merchant to the applicant for a situation, "if you had any experience."

"Well, sir," replied the seeker after work, "I am the father of ten children, including three sets of twins."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The American Father.

"Pa, Mr. Withers will ask you for my hand pretty soon."

"Who is Mr. Withers?"

"He is the gentleman who has been spending his evenings here for the past three years."—Life.

# \$1000<sup>00</sup>

Who will get it?

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is—?—because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get Schilling's Best tea at your grocer's; take out the *Yellow Ticket* (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for every yellow ticket. If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay \$150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks.

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

#### A Lake of Ink.

In the midst of the 3,500 Cocopah volcanoes of Arizona stands the lake of ink, into which run scores of streams of clear, hot, mineral charged water. It is only a quarter of a mile long by half as much wide, but no bottom has ever yet been found to its gloomy depths. The black water rises to within three or four inches of its level shores, and the temperature at the edge is 110 degrees F., rising at a depth of 250 feet to 216 degrees—4 degrees above boiling point. To the touch the water feels smooth and oily, and when it is in repose ashes and oily matter cover the surface half an inch thick. Although the water is jet black, it does not discolor the skin of a bather. The coloring matter seems to be held in suspension and will adhere to a white cloth dipped in the lake. To the taste the water is warm, salt and bitter.

To the bather the sensation is most delightful, exhilarating to such a degree that a bath of 15 minutes makes one feel as if under the influence of the very best brandy.

Millions of bubbles, formed by escaping gases, keep the surface at all times agitated, till it rolls, boils and foams as if ready to roll over its banks and escape. Whenever the neighboring volcanoes rage with anger, the lake follows suit, and the sight of its maddened waters will not soon be forgotten.

The cures wrought on the Indians who bathe there and on the few white men who have so far visited the spot are almost incredible.—London Answers.

#### Market Rate.

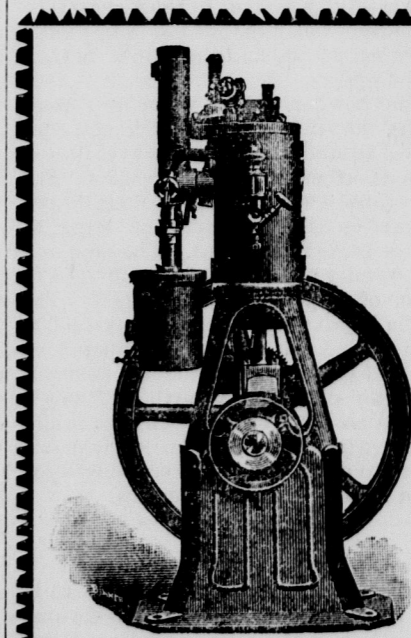
Some of these big magazine editors are humorous at times. In response to this inquiry from an amateur, "What does poetry bring in New York?" one of them replied:

"We have no regular prices, but if you ship it in crates or carloads we believe that you can realize 1 1/2 cents a pound for it."—Atlanta Constitution.

#### Dubiou.

"I dropped round to see how our safe stood the fire," said an agent to the proprietor of an establishment which had been destroyed, as the two surveyed the ruins.

"Well," replied the owner, "I think your safe is a first class article to keep unpaid bills in."—Pittsburg Chronicle



Hercules Special

(2 1/2 Actual Horse Power)

Price only \$185.

# Power for Profit

Power that will save you money and make you money. Hercules Engines are the cheapest power known. Burn Gasoline or Distillate Oil; no smoke, fire, or dirt. For pumping, running dairy or farm machinery, they have no equal. Automatic in action, perfectly safe and reliable.

Send for illustrated catalog.

Hercules Gas Engine Works, 221 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

## PRINTERS' SUPPLY HOUSE,

American Type Founders' Co., Proprietors.

PALMER & REY BRANCH

405-7 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

**INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.**

Should an International Bimetallic  
Conference assemble in the near future,  
as now seems probable, the entire com-  
mercial world will watch its progress  
with eager interest.

Leaving out of account the question  
of the rehabilitation of silver and its  
restoration to its old-time place as  
money of final redemption, there re-  
mains much which such a convention  
might accomplish towards the improve-  
ment of the medium of exchange of the  
commercial world. Such a convention  
might be able to bring the leading  
commercial nations to agree upon a  
larger use of silver as subsidiary coin  
and an auxiliary of gold in financial  
transactions and for uniformity in such  
use. The reopening of the India mints,  
coupled with a general use of silver as  
a money metal, would not only cause  
an advance in the price of silver, but  
would, in a measure, make the price  
of white metal less liable to extreme  
fluctuation. Such a convention might  
also take a long step in advance by  
providing for an international paper  
currency of limited issue and based  
upon some such sound security as the  
national bonds of solvent commercial  
countries. This paper to be issued in  
notes of large denominations only and  
to be used in the settlement of balances.

**THAT BOULEVARD.**

We publish in this issue a communi-  
cation which appeared in the Times-  
Gazette of last week, upon the subject  
of extending the much-talked-of San  
Francisco boulevard into and through  
this county. The Times-Gazette corre-  
spondent calls attention to the fact that  
this county with all its natural advan-  
tages of climate, soil, and scenic at-  
tractions, and notwithstanding its prox-  
imity to the metropolis of the Pacific,  
is standing still, whilst other and less  
favored localities are forging ahead in  
true western style. It is unnecessary  
to repeat the argument in favor of the  
boulevard. They are well stated by  
the Times-Gazette correspondent. The  
question is shall we have the boule-  
vard. Will our Supervisors, who, by  
the recent decision of the Supreme  
Court, are maintained as the custo-  
dians of the road funds and the roads,  
begin the work upon this great high-  
way. We have all of us seen enough of  
the frittering away of good money in  
patchwork. Let us start the construc-  
tion of one substantial and permanent  
public road. We can build it without  
increasing the tax-levy one dollar.  
The only thing to do is to commence  
and complete as much as possible this  
year, if it is only five miles.

The late Christian Endeavor Con-  
vention at San Francisco has furnished  
another argument in favor of a low  
rate railroad fare. As nearly as can  
be ascertained, there were about 24,-  
000 Christian Endeavorers in attend-  
ance at the recent convention, of which,  
in round numbers, one-half came from  
inside and one-half from outside this  
State.

The total number of persons coming  
into the State by the low excursion rate  
are estimated at some 40,000. In  
other words, some 28,000 people came  
to California who were not Christian  
Endeavorers, and a large majority  
of this great army of visitors came by  
reason of the reduced rate.

All last week the voracious origina-  
tors and purveyors of Associated Press  
dispatches had the big coal strike on  
its last legs and just ready to collapse.  
This week the tables are turned. The  
conduct of the strikers is described as  
admirable and their prospect of suc-  
cess as promising.

It is reasonably safe to assume that  
the later report is not exaggerated.

The flood of gold from the Klondyke  
has commenced pouring into the U. S.  
Mint at San Francisco. The Mint will  
prove a powerful magnet to draw the  
bulk of Alaskan gold to San Francisco.

In attempting to discredit the duly

accredited agent of our country and  
government in the matter of the fur  
seal controversy, Prof. Elliott has sim-  
ply succeeded in discrediting himself  
in the estimation of his countrymen.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**

The rush to the Klondyke is one of  
the things which can be counted on to  
cut a good deal of ice before the win-  
ter is over.—S. F. Call.

If we do not prepare for the Omaha  
exposition at once, we will be sorry  
when we find ourselves compelled to  
take a back seat at the show.—S. F.  
Call.

Unless the Populists can manage to  
stop the lifting of mortgages in the  
Middle West, their chances of carry-  
ing anything at the next election will  
be too small to arouse an ambition to  
be poundmaster.—S. F. Chronicle.

In the meantime, there has been a  
heavy fall of snow in the Chilkoot  
pass, and the next steamer from the  
North will probably bring news of a  
block of ice in the Yukon. A few  
lessons on snowshoes would not be bad  
for intending Klondyke prospectors to  
take.—S. F. Bulletin.

**MAKING GOLD.**

Follow the Indian Alchemists' Methods  
and, Presto! You Are Rich.

For a long time in India the appar-  
ent transmutation of tin, zinc, copper  
and mercury into precious metals has  
been practiced. We have seen there  
with our own eyes a metal like gold is-  
suing from the crucible of the Indian  
alchemists—a metal that could not be  
told from real gold by means of the  
touchstone. We may say, however, that  
in old India, as well as in young Amer-  
ica, they have not yet succeeded in riv-  
ing to the metal thus obtained the chem-  
ical properties of gold. On this point  
they are not more advanced in the one  
country than in the other, and the prob-  
lem seems to us not to be near solution.  
The metal obtained can, in fact, be de-  
composed into its constituent elements.  
Nevertheless, it may be interesting to  
present to public notice the Indian al-  
chemists and to describe their methods.  
Around these personages many legends  
have sprung up. The people assert that  
they never come into a city except by  
divine inspiration in order to cure ill-  
ness and to enrich certain persons.  
There is a belief among the Hindoos,  
very widespread, but purely fabulous,  
that they disappear at certain hours to  
rejoin the cithars—divine naturalists  
of the early ages of India, who, accord-  
ing to Hindoo tradition, meet with  
their divinity, Hari Ishari, on the sum-  
mits of the Himalayas, to learn the se-  
crets of nature.

The following is the method employ-  
ed by these Indian alchemists to make  
their gold. We give literally, conforming  
to the weights and measures in use  
in India, the list of substances necessary  
for this delicate operation. These are,  
according to our documents:

Sulphur of Nelli-Kai (Phylanthus  
lemblica), 24 rupees weight (7 ounces).  
White seeds of Abra precatorius, 9 ru-  
pees weight (2½ ounces).  
One whole garlic.

Cinnabar, 6 rupees weight (2 ounces).  
English orpiment, 6 rupees weight.  
Sal ammoniac, 6 rupees weight.

These are powdered separately, and  
then a paste is made of the whole, with  
three quarts of "paddy" made of the  
milky juice of Asclepias gigantea. The  
whole is ground up with this milk.  
Then little hard balls are made of the  
mixture, and finally two suttis are taken  
of fine, hard earthenware, of such size  
that the material to be distilled occu-  
pies only one-third or one-fourth of the  
vessel. On the lower vessel another satti  
is soldered with potter's earth, after  
an opening has been made in the end of  
this second vase. Over this hole is fit-  
ted a bottle whose end is pierced, and it  
is carefully sealed to the vase. Into the  
lower vase are put the little balls  
described above, and the whole is then  
sealed up.

The powder, when vaporized, rises  
along the sides of the bottle and con-  
denses around the hole. It is collected  
with a feather. Then zinc is taken. For  
each rupee's weight of zinc is allowed  
a quantity of the powder as large as  
two or three rice grains. The zinc and  
the powder are wrapped up together in  
a bit of paper or linen or a leaf. The  
whole is put into a crucible, which is  
then sealed with a paste composed of  
one part of cow dung, one of charcoal  
and one of potter's earth. This is  
placed on a fire of wood charcoal and  
heated white hot, after which it is al-  
lowed to cool. Open the crucible—you  
are a rich man.—Paris Cosmos.

**Artificial Petroleum.**

Among the achievements of science is  
the production of petroleum from lin-  
seed oil by distillation under pressure.  
Two theories have been held as to the  
origin of petroleum. One is that it is of  
vegetable, the other of animal origin.  
It is not unlikely that it may be a com-  
bination of both. Animal and vegetable  
oils filter through the ground and might  
by changes in the chemical laboratory  
of nature produce this substance. At  
all events, the fact is significant and  
interesting, especially as several petro-  
leum hydrocarbons have resulted from  
the experiments as noted.—New York

**Old Newspaper File.**

The San Francisco public library re-  
joices in the possession of about two  
years' files of the first newspaper pub-  
lished on the Pacific coast, it being the  
Oregon Spectator, which was begun at  
Oregon City, Or., Thursday, Feb. 5,  
1846. The first Californian publication  
was The Californian, which appeared  
at Monterey Aug. 15, 1846.—Los An-  
geles Times.

**A DWARF IN BATTLE.**

Casan Won Praise and Honor From the  
Great Genghis Khan.

From time to time Mrs. Mary Shears  
Roberts has contributed to St. Nicho-  
las papers on "Historic Dwarfs." In  
one number she tells of Casan, a Tar-  
tar dwarf who took service under the  
great Mongolian Khan. Mrs. Roberts  
thus describes his first appearance in  
battle:

Now, it so happened that Genghis, in  
order to subdue the deserters from his  
father's tribes, had dethroned several  
princes or khans. These petty chiefs had  
been in the habit of paying tribute to  
the great sovereign of the Kin empire  
in North China. This high and mighty  
potentate now demanded money from  
Genghis Khan, thereby rousing the ire  
of our Mongolian warrior, who an-  
nounced that, rather than pay one cent  
for tribute he would fight the whole  
Chinese kingdom. Preparations for war  
were at once begun, and Casan was de-  
lighted when he received orders to join  
the army. At last his dream was real-  
ized. He was going to fight real battles,  
and he was in command of a body of  
troops. He bade adieu to his family and  
with a proud heart set out to meet his  
sovereign.

As a first step, Genghis Khan invaded  
western Hea, captured several strong-  
holds and retired in the summer to a  
place called Lang Tiag, in order to es-  
cape the great heat of the plains or  
steppes. While there news reached him  
that several other khans were preparing  
for war. He thereupon descended from  
the heights, marched against his foes  
and in a pitched battle on the river  
Irish he overthrew them completely.  
Casan attracted a great deal of notice  
on this occasion. He was here, there  
and everywhere. On his mettlesome  
charger he bounded into the thickest of  
the fight, hurling his lance with unerr-  
ing aim and displaying great courage.

After the fray he was summoned to  
appear before the conqueror, who com-  
plimented the dwarf, saying: "Thy  
valor and thy courage have completely  
justified thy promises. From this day  
forth thou shalt be a khan. Thou shalt  
have command of a large body of troops  
and shalt hereafter be my companion in  
arms."

**COLLEGE FASHIONS.**

When Judge Robert Grant Was a Fresh-  
man at Harvard.

With the beginning of the second  
term the freshmen were privileged to  
wear tall hats and carry canes. They  
always celebrated their emancipation  
on the first Saturday of the new term  
by going in force to the theater in all  
the splendor of their new possessions,  
and they were apt to show themselves  
on Beacon street, Boston, on the follow-  
ing Sunday. In regard to dress on week-  
days I recall that among all the stu-  
dents a little round gray soft hat was  
very popular. The times were rather  
hard from 1870 to 1880, and many men  
went in for old clothes. Short pea jack-  
ets were in common use. Some of the  
arbiters of college fashion chose to wear  
silk hats with them when they wished  
to appear swell, thereby producing a  
somewhat mongrel effect. English  
clothes, or indeed a suit of new clothes,  
was so much an event that I recollect  
on the occasion when a member of the  
class of 1874 imported a suit of lively  
checks, his friends hung it outside the  
window of one of the buildings on ex-  
hibition.

The yard at that time, as very likely  
now, was often a lively center for am-  
iable indolence. Besides tossing cents  
at a mark in front of Holworthy and  
dropping hot coppers out of the win-  
dows for the Cambridge urchins to pick  
up, I recall the slogan of "Heads out!"  
which brought every one to his window  
and from his books many times a week.  
No woman could cross the yard without  
hearing it, and events of much less im-  
port evoked it. Frequently we had the  
pleasure of listening to the Glee club,  
which was then a flourishing body  
whose repertoire included "Seeing Nel-  
lie Home" and "Dearest maiden, dance  
ever with me; canst thou refuse me?  
canst thou but choose me?" yet pand-  
ered to less noble emotions in "Shoo Fly"  
and the then popular

Ha-ha-ha, you and me,  
Little brown jug, how I love thee!  
—"Harvard College in the Seventies,"  
by Judge Robert Grant, in Scribner's.

**A Trumpeter's Courage.**

During a French campaign in Africa  
many brave deeds were done, but none  
braver perhaps than Trumpeter Escof-  
fier's rescue of his captain.

The Arabs were pressing the cavalry  
of Captain De Cott, and everything  
was in confusion, when De Cott's horse  
was killed under him and the capture  
of the officer and the whole company  
seemed inevitable.

At that moment the trumpeter of the  
company leaped from his horse and  
gave it to De Cott, saying: "Take him.  
Your life is necessary; mine is useless.  
You can rally the men. It does not  
matter about my neck."

De Cott mounted the horse, rallied  
the company and continued the fight.  
Trumpeter Escossier was taken prisoner,  
but the Arabs, who adore courage, had  
witnessed the scene and, appreciating  
the nobility of the man, treated him  
with generosity. His trumpet was a  
source of great entertainment to his  
captors, who used often to make him  
give the signals of the various military  
movements. One day Escossier gave the  
whole repertory with great gusto, fin-  
ishing up by blowing the summons for  
a charge with an extended flourish.

"What was that?" asked the Arab  
chief.  
"Ah," said Escossier, "you will hear  
that soon, I hope! That is the signal for  
a charge!"—Youth's Companion.

**A Breezy Way.**

Soxey—That fellow Primpas is one of  
the nicest men I ever met. He has  
such a breezy way with him.

Knozey—Yes, I have noted his bracing  
air, but it never touched me.—  
Pittsburg News.

**THE CLINTONIA.**

in California, where great redwoods grow.  
The tall clintonia stands—a stately sight,  
Shedding in ferny ways its scarlet light—  
A lily in red robes, as if to show  
A life more royal than pale lilies know.  
The brooding firs through winter's fog and  
gloom  
Dream of the time when these bright torches  
bloom.  
This flower of cheer was loved by great Tho-  
reau  
Through Maine's dark pines and lakeside  
greenery—  
By our beloved Thoreau, ordained to be  
A priest to lead us to God's temples grand,  
Whoseon the wonders of his skill are spent.  
Fullest of these, the tall clintonias stand,  
The altar candles of a continent.  
—Lillian H. Shuey in Overland Monthly.

**A Failure.**

A certain professor in one of the lead-  
ing schools of this city was not long  
since desirous of incorporating some  
negro dialect in a story he was prepar-  
ing. Not being very well versed in their  
manner of speech, he betought him  
that it would be a good idea to study  
the language in its purity undefiled.  
With this end in view he betook himself  
to the vicinity of the Union depot, near  
which representatives of the ebony race  
are always to be found.

One effort was enough. Meeting a  
coal black negro driving a wagon rather  
well loaded and accosting him as  
"Uncle John," the following brief dia-  
logue ensued:

"Pretty heavy load, uncle. Can you  
get up the hill with it?"  
"I do not know, sir, but I presume  
so."

Such an example of pure and unde-  
filed English coming from such an un-  
expected source almost paralyzed the  
professor, who muttered something  
about the "degeneracy of the modern  
negro," and, mentally deciding to con-  
sult the works of "Uncle Remus," he  
retraced his steps to his apartments.

**At Least One Other.**

"When I was first married, I thought  
my wife was the only woman on earth."  
"How do you feel about it now?"  
"Well, there's our cook."—Chicago  
Record.

**F. A. HORNBLOWER,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Building.

Redwood City, Cal.

Practices in State and Federal Courts.

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

Proprietor of **Buchman's Hotel.**

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

**B Street, next to Bridge, San Mateo, Cal.**  
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GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,  
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Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;  
Boots and Shoes;  
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;  
Crocery and Agate Ware;  
Hats and Caps.

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Give Us a Call  
and be Convinced.

**GREEN VALLEY**

**MEAT MARKET.**

G. E. DANIEL.

Wagon will call at your  
door with choicest of all  
kinds of fresh and smoked  
meats.

**LOCAL NOTES.**

John Fitzgerald of San Pedro Valley was in town Monday.

San Mateo Lodge No. 7 contemplates giving a picnic the latter part of this month.

The regular semi-annual cleaning of the water reservoir took place on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Patchell will return today from their ranch at Morgan Hill.

One of the Lagala boys is in a critical condition suffering from congestion of the lungs.

For insurance in first-class companies only, apply to E. E. Cunningham, Post-office building.

Wm. Akins has resigned his position at the stock yards and left on Wednesday for Stockton.

Ed Daniel is building a commodious barn on the rear of his residence lot on Commercial avenue.

Wm. Rehberg's new building, on Baden avenue, is completed, and will, for the present, be used as a storage house.

Miss Letitia Miller of San Jose visited our town last Wednesday as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. J. Martin.

Representatives of the First National Bank of San Jose were in town on Wednesday looking after their pottery property.

Send in your local items by mail or by rail, by telephone, telegraph or any other route, and *The Enterprise* "will print 'em."

Rev. George Wallace will hold services at Grace Church tomorrow (Sunday) at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 4:30 p. m.

Attention is called to the new railroad time table on first page. The changes give an improvement in our train service.

Public school opened on Monday with Miss Florence Glennan as principal, and Miss Cecelia Hynding and Miss Bertha Kuck as assistants.

On Sunday last some tramp set fire to the grass on Mission road. The fire swept over the Furrer field destroying all the grass and doing much damage to the fences.

Hay continues to come in at a lively rate for R. G. Sneath of Jersey Farm, at his new wharf. Three more schooners have been delivered since our last issue.

Our local Klondyke contingent have taken a sensible view of the situation and will not start until spring, concluding that it will be better to winter here than upon the back of a glacier.

A very jolly party, consisting of Mrs. R. W. Smith, Miss Ethel Cunningham and Mrs. E. E. Cunningham drove out to Crystal Spring lake and dam and returned via San Mateo Beach on Wednesday.

The S. P. Company has been making numerous improvements on the line of railroad in this vicinity in the way of repairing bridges and culverts, raising and ballasting track and getting the road in good condition against the winter rains.

The steamer Mexico, which sails for Alaska from Seattle, on the 7th, has as cabin passengers the following named citizens of San Mateo county, bound for the Klondyke gold fields: J. J. Bullock, W. Z. Price, T. P. Malony, B. Ellis, James Grant and John Conover.

Quite a number of the pupils in our public school received from the County Board of Education this week a certificate of merit for high average standing in their respective grades. The certificates are neat and handsome and the fortunate and deserving recipients are proud of these testimonials.

We understand from Supervisor Tilton that there will be no road funds available until the taxes begin to come in for the present year. These taxes will not be paid until about November. Meantime work that cannot be postponed will be done, but those employed to do the work will have to wait for their pay.

Some miserable miscreants have been engaged of late in throwing stones through the windows of the Company's cottages. There has been too much of this malicious work in this place, usually done in the darkness of the night. Those guilty will sooner or later be detected, and when detected, will be summarily dealt with.

**JOURNEMEN BUTCHERS' BALL AND BANQUET.**

The public installation of officers and ball of the Journeymen Butchers, on Saturday evening, was a grand success. Fully 250 persons were present at the installation and ball, and the commodious hall was not large enough to accommodate all who wished to dance. The lemonade stand, under the competent supervision of E. C. Collins, gave general satisfaction and yielded a liberal revenue. The proceeds were largely in excess of the expectations of the committee and will materially increase the sick and widows' and orphans' fund of San Mateo Lodge No. 7. Nearly every resident of this town were present and, in addition, there were large delegations from San Francisco, Oakland, San Mateo and Redwood City.

The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion by A. Van Hukeren.

The officers-elect were installed by Deputy Junior Past President Ben Davis, assisted by Messrs. Frost, Past Grand Marshal; Gus Roemer as Grand Conductor, and John O'Keefe as Grand Treasurer.

After the installation ceremonies, which were both interesting and impressive, the hall was cleared and everybody joined in the dancing, which

was kept up until the "wee sma' hours."

Just before the intermission for supper, Ben Davis mounted the platform and explained to those who were non-members of the Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association the benefits of the association, its strength in membership and finances, and praised especially San Mateo Lodge No. 7 for its good standing, its progress and strength financially as well as in the number of its members, after an existence of two months only. Mr. Davis appealed especially to the wives of those men eligible, but not yet members of the association, to use their utmost influence to prevail upon their husbands to join the order.

The supper was a fine one and there was a great abundance of good things to eat.

Some miscreant broke the lock at the banquet-hall on Sunday morning and carried away a lot of cakes and thirty to forty pounds of boiled ham.

The committee sent the Popplewell family a large basket of eatables from the banquet-hall.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the committee to whose efforts the success of the ball was so largely due. This committee consisted of S. A. Coombes, John Huber, J. P. Newman and E. C. Collins.

**NARROW ESCAPE FROM SERIOUS INJURY.**

The wife of George H. Chapman, secretary of the Land Company, had a narrow escape from a serious injury last Sunday. An early morning party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jerome, Dr. Dennis, Miss White and Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, on bicycles, had been to Ocean Beach, and when nearly home, Mrs. Chapman, who was on a tandem with Mr. Jerome, fainted and fell, badly cutting her face and bruising her hands. She was unconscious for some time, and did not fully recover until evening. Dr. Wemple, the family physician, found it necessary to take several stitches in the eye and mouth, but we are much relieved to learn that there will be no permanent results. Mrs. Chapman, while yet confined to her bed, is doing nicely, and will soon be about.

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.**

It is not only important, but absolutely necessary to the proper arrangement of school work, that the attendance of pupils should commence with the beginning of the school term. This is true of all pupils from the smallest to the largest scholar.

In this district parents have been in the habit of starting the children, particularly the little tots, to school at any time after the beginning of the term.

We have been requested to notify parents and guardians that pupils must commence attending school at the beginning of this term, and, in case it is not practicable or possible for a child to commence with the first of the term, then such child must wait until the beginning of the next term.

The enforcement of this rule is rendered necessary for the best interests of the school.

**PASSED A CONFEDERATE NOTE.**

James Richardson and Thomas Shay, one of the notorious Shay brothers, were arrested Tuesday evening by Constable Barton and Night Watchman Gunning for passing a five-dollar Confederate note on Jules Farron. The following afternoon Shay pleaded guilty in Judge Hannon's court to a charge of receiving money under false pretenses and was sentenced to serve forty days in the county jail. There was no evidence to hold Richardson and he was let go. He is an old offender and only a short time since served a sentence of six months for passing Confederate money at South San Francisco.—*Times-Gazette*.

This is the same James Richardson who was sent to the county jail for six months from this place for endeavoring to obtain money by a false pretense, viz., by attempting to pass a Confederate bill.

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.**

The Board of Supervisors met in regular monthly session last Monday. All members of the Board were present.

The report of the License Collector was referred to the District Attorney to report in reference to the charge of 10 per cent for collections.

A petition signed by the residents and taxpayers of the Fifth Township was presented and read, asking for the construction of a bridge across the Pescadero creek near James Reed's place. Supervisor Adair explained that the cost of building the bridge would be \$1000 and also showed the petition to be in error as to the proposed location of the bridge. On motion, the petition was referred back for correction.

Henry Dimond petitioned the Board for a free license to peddle in the county. On advice of the District Attorney the petition was denied.

Residents and taxpayers of the Fourth Township petitioned the Board to have the San Pedro road, which connects Halfmoon Bay and the town of Colma, put in condition. It was referred to the members from the First and Fourth Townships.

A certified check for \$35 from the San Mateo Electric Light Company for franchise and price of advertising was presented to the Board by Attorney Kirkbride and accepted and the Clerk authorized to turn the money over to the proper officials.

George C. Ross, in a lengthy petition, asked for the privilege of laying out and maintaining a cemetery in 120 acres of land known as the Robinson tract on the San Pedro road west of William Bartley's and one mile

from Cypress Lawn cemetery. Mr. Ross urged that the petition be granted.

The following persons were granted permits to obtain licenses to do business in their respective townships.

First Township—J. J. Meehan, Henry Mischenfelder, Martin Kelly, John Biggio, Callaghan & Kerr.

Second Township—W. A. Emmett, A. F. Watermire, H. G. Rowell.

Third Township—Mrs. C. Coxin, Duff & Doyle, P. Lenehan, C. Dalve, Mrs. Mary Cutter.

Fifth Township—J. W. Packard.

The following gave notice that they would apply at the next meeting of the Board for licenses.

First Township—J. E. Rodgers, M. Whelan, Thomas E. Casserly.

Third Township—B. Burke, J. H. Sears, Albert Eikerenkotter, W. A. Mahoney, J. H. O'Keefe.

Fourth Township—E. Schubert, T. G. Durham, A. Boitano, M. Faccini, Peter Burke.

Fifth Township—James McCormick, C. Gianola.

The petitioner of the County Board of Education for the appointment of a specialist to examine the eyes of the school children was denied. The District Attorney, to whom the petition was referred at the last meeting of the Board, could find no law governing the appointment of such an officer.

Debenedetti reported upon the claim of Levy Brothers showing an overcharge of \$34, which was ordered deducted from the total amount of the claim.

J. J. Brown, J. Debenedetti and H. B. Adair, the building committee, reported that they had visited the county poor farm and found the building to be clean and neat, but inadequate to accommodate the inmates. A two-story building for hospital purposes was greatly needed and the water supply was insufficient. On motion of McEvoy, the report was ordered filed.

The petition of A. D. Walsh and others for a cement sidewalk around the courthouse grounds was referred to the building committee.

Out of respect to the memory of ex-County Clerk Edward Eikerenkotter the Board adjourned until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

**THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS WERE ALLOWED:**

FIRST ROAD FUND.	GENERAL FUND.
Peter Barier	James Crowe
C. Bromer	Hanson & Co.
William Behring	Althoff & Sons
James Kerr	Hanson & Co.
E. Biggio	W. P. McEvoy
South S. F. Land & Imp' Co.	John Morton
Studebaker Manufacturing Co.	Democrat
A. Buitt	James Crowe
John Nelson	Sunset Telephone Co.
Thomas O'Reilly	W. B. Gilbert
Frank Kelly	U. S. Postoffice
Martin Fay	S. A. Bateman
Frank G. Kelly	Robie Engle
B. S. Green	James Hannon
H. Verlingden	H. W. Walker
E. Valencia	John Pletcher
E. Barber	Einsteit & Small
Warren & Malley	R. S. Mattingly
J. Selloni	L. H. Moose
Joseph McEnigane	Redwood City Water Works.
Thomas Kerr	C. B. Barton
J. Sullivan	Einsteit & Small
T. E. Casserly	Palto Vasquez
South S. F. Land & Imp' Co.	E. E. Cunningham
Brown Bros.	W. J. McGarvey
J. J. Meehan	C. A. Hooper
	R. L. Mattingly
	Times-Gazette
	Butano Mill Co.
	George & Smith
	John Partridge
	C. D. Hayward
	J. C. Nash
	Kate A. Barby
	E. M. Tilton
	A. E. Weed
	H. C. Hall

**Tuesday's Proceedings.**

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. All members were present, with the exception of H. B. Adair.

A petition was read from the dairymen of the county asking for the appointment of I. R. Goodspeed, inspector of diseased cattle. The petition, with the one presented at the last meeting of the Board, was laid over.

The District Attorney reported on the petition of Superintendent of Schools Eta M. Tilton, saying that the Board had authority to furnish the Superintendent's office with necessary supplies, and, on motion, the prayer of petition was granted.

On motion of Debenedetti, seconded by Tilton, J. H. Hatch of San Mateo was appointed Fish and Game Warden for the county.

McEvoy explained that he had experienced considerable difficulty with Santa Clara county officials in repairing joint-bridges and he proposed to go ahead and repair the bridge in question and compel the Santa Clara county Supervisor to pay his share of the costs.

A resolution was presented by Debenedetti, and adopted, rescinding ordinance No. 139, which created the office of Board of Health.

An ordinance introduced by Tilton prohibiting persons from San Francisco dumping garbage, decayed vegetables, ashes, etc., in this county, was adopted and ordered published.

The office of Health Inspector was created by a resolution presented by Tilton.

**NO FURTHER BUSINESS APPEARING,** the Board adjourned to Monday, September 6th.

**NO REWARD.**

Will be paid by the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company for the arrest and conviction of parties who have been breaking windows in the Company cottages.

**PRESS NOTES.**

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

Editors Times-Gazette—Dear Sirs: In an editorial in your issue of the 3d instant you call the attention of your readers to the fact that the much-talked-of boulevard from San Francisco to San Jose is built from the former city to the San Mateo county line and urge its completion without further delay.

The great benefit to be derived by the county from having such a broad highway running through it and connecting it with San Francisco must be apparent to all who have given the subject any thought. In a few years the county would be doubly repaid the amount expended in the construction of such a work by the population and general prosperity that it would bring with it and the rapid increase in the value of property that would follow. Besides, the greater part of the money expended in constructing the boulevard through the county would be for labor, the most of which would be spent in the county. This would stimulate trade and industry and would in itself be of great benefit in these dull times.

According to this year's school census, San Mateo county shows a loss of twenty-two school children from last year's return, while Santa Cruz county shows an increase of one hundred and eight school children over last year's school census. This is conclusive evidence that San Mateo county, with all its natural advantages of climate, soil, scenic attractions and proximity to the metropolis of the Pacific, is decreasing in population; while other counties more remote and with but few of our advantages and attractions are increasing in population.

The want of cheap and frequent means of travel to and from San Francisco is evidently one of the chief causes of this unfortunate condition of affairs. As the valley road has given us the "go-bye" the people of the county must by their own efforts secure this much-desired object. The proposed boulevard would, I am firmly convinced, accomplish this and relieve us from the exactions of the oppressive railroad monopoly from which we have so long and patiently suffered.

Electric (locomotive) coaches and carriages are now run with perfect safety in the city of New York. From all reports they are easily handled and can be rapidly turned in any direction and stopped when going at the rate of 16 miles an hour in a space twice their own length. If such conveyances can be run with safety in a crowded city like New York, there is no reason why one or more lines of them could not be run over a boulevard 100 ft. wide without danger of accidents and without interfering with the ordinary travel over it.

The completion of the boulevard with lines of electric coaches running on it for the accommodation of passengers would solve the problem of cheap and frequent means of travel to and from the metropolis in a simple and easy way. They could be run to any part of the city and at the low cost of 1 1/2 cents per mile. Besides this a monopoly would be impossible, as the boulevard would be free for all. San Francisco's natural outlet is toward San Mateo county. If that city continues its growth of the past fifty years for the next fifty years it is possible that Redwood City will be included within its limits. But this much-desired result will not be attained if by the people of the county sit idly by and permit the tide of population to drift across the bay and toward other less desirable localities. It is to be hoped that not only self-interest but self-preservation will arouse the people of the county to the necessity of this public work, which would be of such great benefit to the county.

Hoping to hear the views of many of your readers through the *Times-Gazette* on this important subject, I am, yours truly,  
Progress and Prosperity.  
Menlo Park, July 24, 1897.

**DEATH OF ED. EIKERENKOTTER.**

Ed. Eikerenkotter, than whom few were better known in this county, died at Palo Alto on Saturday last. His physicians deemed his condition more favorable on Friday and, therefore, concluded not to perform the operation which they had previously decided upon, but on Saturday there was a change for the worse and he failed rapidly until death ensued. The cause of his demise was appendicitis. The funeral took place at Redwood City on Monday from the Congregational Church, Rev. F. H. Maar officiating. The church was filled and the unusually long procession of carriages which followed the remains to their last resting place attested the esteem in which deceased was held in this community. As a mark of respect the Board of Supervisors adjourned and each member of the Board attended the funeral. The County officials were all present also. The pallbearers were W. J. Plump, D. Mullen, A. D. Walsh, Charles Barton, Claude Fox and J. W. Glennan. The remains were interred in Union Cemetery. Deceased was a native of this county, and was aged 44 years, 4 months and 11 days. Fully one-third of his life was spent as a county official and he was an efficient one. In addition to a number of brothers and sisters, he leaves three children to mourn his loss.—*Redwood City Democrat*.

George P. Schaefer is the new editor of the *Coast Advocate*. The first number under his management is full of interesting matter. Fred Owen, son of a former editor, has charge of the mechanical department.—*Democrat*.

**RUSSIAN HUNTING DOGS.**

The Laikas Furnish Food, Draw Sledges and Supply Clothing to Their Owners.

Harding Cox writes about laikas, or the northern dogs, to the London Field. "The duties of the true laika," he says, "are of an extremely varied nature. Among the Chinese about 1,000,000 are eaten every year, while in Russia the beast is trained for all sorts of hunting—squirrels, bear, deer, snipe, capercaillie, crmine, sable, and all the other beasts are taken with them, even the wolves. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 rubles' worth of game is taken every year with the aid of the laikas in Russia. Prince Schirinsky, a Russian noble, is trying to get a cross between the laika and some setter or retriever, believing that he would thereby obtain a dog which would make as nearly a perfect hunting dog as is possible.

"In the polar swamps the laikas are used in drawing sledges, as well as hunting, by the natives, while their warm pelts are made to serve as coats and trousers.

"The laika has an upright, pointed ear, which the dog pricks when excited. The muzzle is long and sharp, but powerful, set to a broad forehead. The body is strong and at the quarters broad and powerful. The ribs are big and long. The chest is deep and broad. The legs are for running, while the coat is thick, having 'cotton' under the hair, which makes it warm.

**Gaffing an Irish Salmon.**

Mickle, gaff in hand, was hopping around behind me, more like a wild Indian with a tomahawk than an experienced Irish water bailiff about to impale a salmon. Sport, too, joined in the infectious excitement and jumped at my feet and barked at every splash that the big fish made. Down along the river bank the cute old bailiff glided and crept out behind a projecting rock. Once I almost coaxed him within striking distance of the one eyed gaffer, but Mickle prided himself on his skill and feared to run the risk of missing his stroke. Off again dashed the fish across the pool, as if warned by instinct of the unseen danger, and it was fully ten minutes ere I had him played back to the proper point.

Then, like a lightning flash, the cold steel impaled him, and the great, quivering body was triumphantly lifted on the gaff by the exultant bailiff, showing a fish as beautiful as was ever landed. The sheen of his scales and the small sea lice still clinging to him showed that he had only just come up from the salt water. It had taken me exactly 46 minutes from the moment he was hooked till he lay on the bank, and he weighed 28 pounds by my pocket scales.

The "thunder and lightning" fly was carefully extracted from his gullet, for it had gone down deep, and the bailiff smiled in appreciation of the remarks on his good judgment of water, weather and flies which I felt in duty bound to make. I had time for only a short rest in the shade after my exciting experience, when splash! splash! in front invited me to the sport again.—*Sportsman's Magazine*.

**Eyesless Animals.**

Many of the lower animals are known to see without eyes, the skin having a high degree of sensitiveness to light. Thus earthworms, the maggots of flies and eyesless centipeds find their way about nearly as readily as similar creatures which have eyes. In a recent German work on the sensitiveness to light of eyesless animals, Dr. Nagel, who made his observations chiefly on mollusks, found that the eyesless bivalves and snails he experimented with showed a high degree of sensitiveness to light. He found that some species reacted especially to diminution, others to increase of light, and that this difference was correlated with other characters.

**MARKET REPORT.**

CATTLE—Market in better shape and prices are strong, while in some cases 3/4 higher.  
SHEEP—Desirable sheep of all kinds are in demand at strong prices.

HOGS—Desirable hard fed hogs are being offered freely on the market, but the demand is limited, and prices fully 1/2 lower. Provisors are in good demand at stronger prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 3/4 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.  
Cattle—No. 1 Steers 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; No. 2 Steers 5 1/2 @ 6; No. 3 Cows and Heifers 4 1/2 @ 5; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 4 @ 4 1/2.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; over 250 lbs 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2.  
Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 2 1/2 @ 3; Ewes, 2 1/4 @ 3; Spring Lambs—3 1/2 @ 3 1/2, gross, weighed alive.

Calfves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4 @ 4 1/4; over 250 lbs 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4.  
FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:  
Beef—First quality steers, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; second quality, 4 1/2 @ 5; First quality cows and heifers, 4 1/2 @ 5; second quality, 3 1/2 @ 4; third quality, 3 @ 3 1/2.

Veal—Large, 5 1/4 @ 6; small, 7 @ 8c.  
Mutton—Wethers, 6 @ 6 1/2; ewes, 5 1/2 @ 6; Sucking lambs, 6 1/4 @ 7 1/2.  
Dressed Hogs—5 1/2 @ 5 3/4.

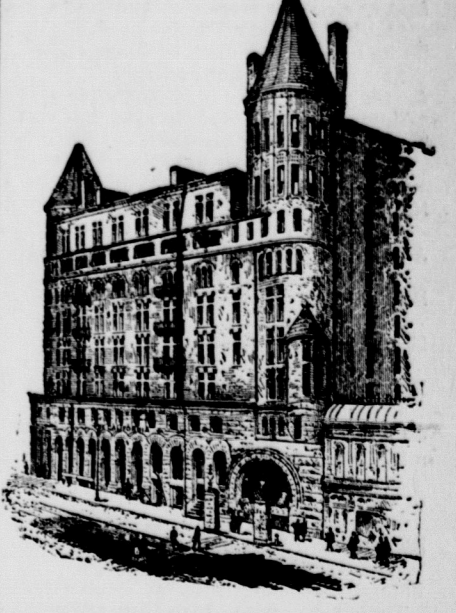
PROVISIONS—Hams, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/4; picnic hams, 8c; Atlanta ham, 7 1/2 c; New York shoulder, 7 1/2 c.  
Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 11 1/2 c; light S. C. bacon, 10 1/2 c; med. bacon, clear, 8c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 8 1/2 c; clear light, bacon, 9c; clear ex. light bacon, 9 1/2 c.  
Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$10 00; do, hf bbl, \$5 25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$9 00; do, hf bbl, \$4 75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7 1/2 c; do, light, 7 1/2 c; do, Bellies, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c; Extra Clear, bbls, \$14 00; hf-bbls, \$7 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 45; do, kits, \$1 45.  
Lard—Prices are 1/2 lb:  
Tes. 3/4-00. 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s.  
Compound 4 1/2 4 1/4 4 3/4 4 1/2 5 1/2 5 3/4  
Cal. pure 5 1/2 6 6 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2  
In 3-b tins the price on each is 1/2 higher than on 5-b tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1 75; Is \$1 00; Roast Beef, 2s \$1 75; Is, \$1 00.  
Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

**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<sup>N</sup> Ice**

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**THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.**

For the Celebrated Beers of the  
**Wieland, Fredericksburg,**

**United States, Chicago,**  
**Willows and**

**South San Francisco**

**BREWERIES**

—AND—

**THE UNION ICE CO.**

**Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.**

**IF YOU WANT**

### THE LONG, HARD HILL

They were standing in the sunlight  
Of the summer time of life;  
She was still without a husband,  
He was waiting for a wife.  
And her cheeks were rich and rosy  
And her lips were luscious red,  
So he pressed her dimpled fingers  
As he looked at her and said,  
As they stood there in the heather  
Where the road had crossed the mill:  
"May we not fare together  
Up this long, hard hill?"

Now her hand began to tremble  
And her eyes were full of tears  
As she trained them on the road that  
Wound away among the years;  
But she had no voice to answer  
Him; she could not understand,  
For the future lay before her  
Like a far-off fairy land.  
There was sunlight on the heather,  
There was music in the mill,  
As they went away together  
Up the long, hard hill.

Often times the way was sunny,  
Other times 'twas full of luses,  
But the love that had come to them  
Was the true love that endures,  
Though the bonny brow is wrinkled,  
Though the raven lock be gray,  
Yet the road might have been rougher  
Had she gone the other way.  
Now the frost is on the heather  
And the snow is on the mill,  
And they're coasting down the short side  
Of the long, hard hill.  
—Cy Warman, in New York Sun.

### LOYAL TO COUNTRY.

One warm morning in the spring of  
1780 Mrs. Slocumb was sitting on the  
broad piazza about her home on a large  
plantation in South Carolina. Her husband  
and many of his neighbors were with  
Sumter, fighting for the struggling  
colonies, but on this beautiful  
morning there were almost no signs of  
war to be seen. As yet this plantation  
had not been molested, and as Mrs.  
Slocumb glanced at her little child  
playing near her, or spoke to her sister,  
who was her companion, or addressed  
a word to the servants, there was no  
alarm manifest. But in a moment the  
entire scene was changed.

"There come some soldiers," said her  
sister, pointing toward an officer and  
twenty troopers, who turned out of the  
highway and entered the yard.

Mrs. Slocumb made no reply, al-  
though her face became pale, and there  
was a tightening of the lips as she  
watched the men. Her fears were not  
allayed when she became satisfied that  
the leader was none other than the  
hated Col. Tarleton. That short, thick-  
set body, dressed in a gorgeous scarlet  
uniform, the florid face and cruel ex-  
pression, proclaimed the approaching  
officer only too well. But the mistress  
gave no sign of fear as she arose to lis-  
ten to the words of the leader, who soon  
drew his horse to a halt before her.

Raising his cap and bowing to his  
horse's neck, he said: "Have I the  
pleasure of addressing the mistress of  
this plantation?"

"It is my husband's."  
"And is he here?"  
"He is not."

"He is no rebel, is he?"  
"No, sir. He is a soldier in the army  
of his country and fighting her invaders."

"He must be a rebel and no friend of  
his country if he fights against his  
king."

"Only slaves have masters here," re-  
plied the undaunted woman.

Tarleton's face flushed, but he made  
no reply, and, turning to one of his  
companions, gave orders for a camp  
to be made in the orchard near by. Soon  
the 1,100 men in his command had  
pitched their tents, and the peaceful  
plantation took on the garb of war.

Returning to the piazza and again  
bowing low the British colonel said:  
"Necessity compels his majesty's troops  
to occupy your place for a time, and I  
will have to make my quarters in your  
house; that is, if it will not be too  
great an inconvenience to you."

"My family consists at present of  
only myself, my child and sister, be-  
sides the servants, and we must obey  
your orders."

In less than an hour the entire place  
was transformed. The white tents  
covered the lawn, horses were tied to



"HO' ON, MASSA!"

The high rail fences, soldiers in bright  
uniforms were moving here and there.  
Before entering the house the British  
colonel called some of his officers and  
gave sharp orders for scouring the  
country within the neighborhood of  
ten or fifteen miles.  
This sharp command was not lost  
upon Mrs. Slocumb, nor was she slow  
to act upon it herself, as we soon shall  
see. But for the present, trying to still  
her fears, she determined to make  
the best of the situation and avert all  
the danger possible by providing for  
the comfort of Tarleton and his men,  
and accordingly she had a dinner soon  
ready fit for a king, and surely far too  
good for such a cruel and bloodthirsty

man as Tarleton soon was known to  
be. When the colonel and his staff were  
summoned to the dining-room they sat  
down to a table which fairly groaned  
beneath the good things heaped upon  
it. It was such a dinner as only the  
South Carolina matrons knew how to  
prepare, and the men soon became jo-  
vial under its influences. "We shall  
have few sober men by morning," said  
a captain, "if this is the way we are to  
be treated. I suppose when this little  
war is over all this country will be di-  
vided among the soldiers. Eh, col-  
onel?"

"Undoubtedly the officers will occupy  
large portions of the country," replied  
Tarleton.

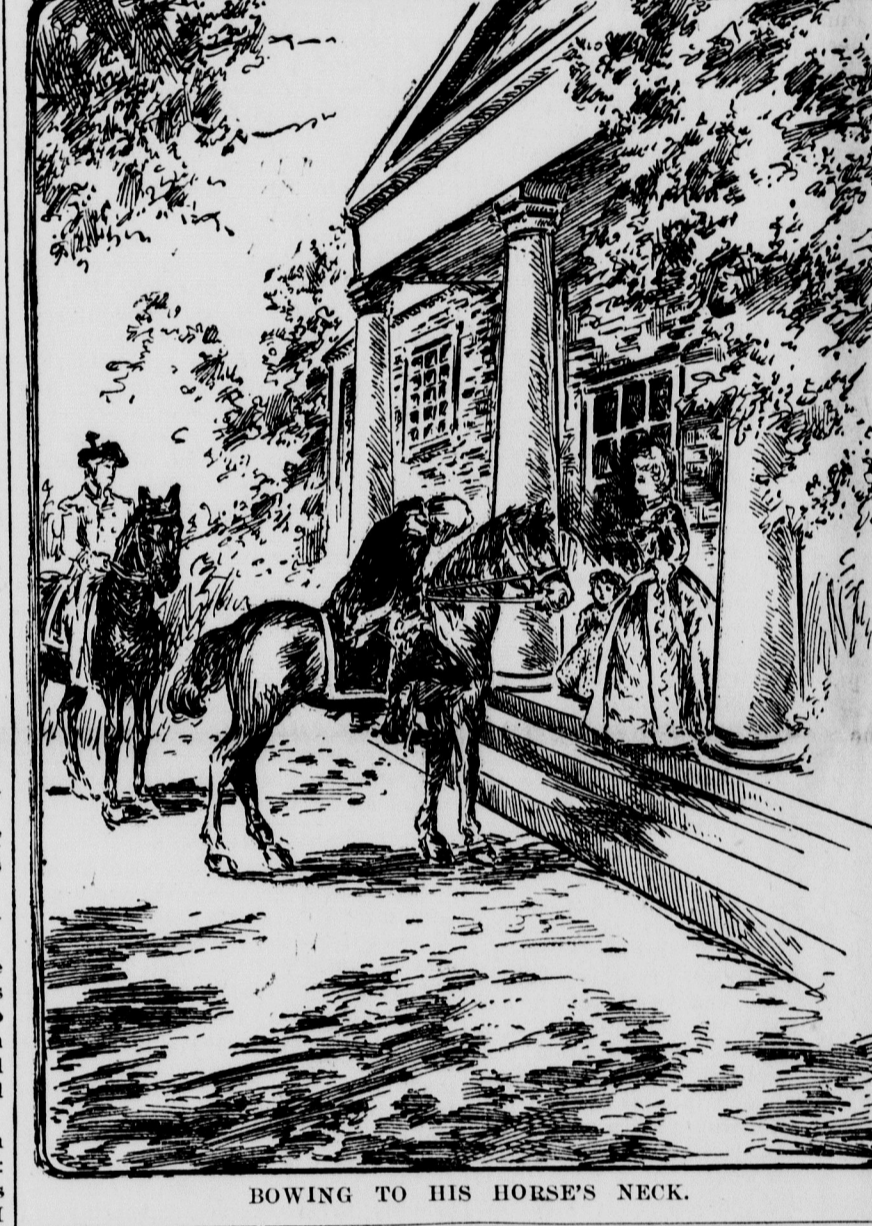
"Yes, I know just how much they  
will occupy," said Mrs. Slocumb,  
unable to maintain silence longer.  
"And how much will that be, mad-  
am?" inquired Tarleton, bowing low.  
"Six feet two."

The colonel's face again flushed with  
anger, as he replied: "Excuse me, but  
I shall endeavor to have this very  
plantation made over to me as a ducal  
seat."

"I have a husband, whom you seem  
to forget, and I can assure you he is  
not the man to allow even the king  
himself to have a quiet seat on his  
ground."

But the conversation suddenly was  
interrupted by the sounds of firing.  
"Some straggling scout running  
away," said one of the men, not quite  
willing to leave the table.  
"No, sir. There are rifles there, and  
a good many of them, too," said Tar-  
leton, rising quickly and running to the  
piazza, an example which all, including  
Mrs. Slocumb, at once followed. She  
was trembling now, for she felt assur-  
ed that she could explain the cause of  
the commotion.

"May I ask, madam," said Tarleton,  
turning to her as soon as he had given  
his orders for the action of his troops,  
"whether any of Washington's forces  
are in this neighborhood or not?"



BOWING TO HIS HORSE'S NECK.

"You must know that Gen. Green  
and the marquis are in South Carolina,  
and I have no doubt you would be  
pleased to see Lee once more. He shook  
your hand very warmly the last time  
he met you, I am told."

An oath escaped the angry colonel's  
lips, and he glanced for a moment at  
the scar which the wound Lee had  
made had left on his hand, but he turned  
abruptly and ordered the troops to  
form on the right and he dashed down  
the lawn.

A shout and the sound of firearms  
drew the attention of Mrs. Slocumb to  
the long avenue that led to the house.  
A cry escaped her at the sight, for  
there was her husband, followed by  
two of her neighbors, pursuing on  
horseback a band of five Tories whom  
Tarleton had sent to scour the country.

On and on they came, and it was evi-  
dent that the pursuers were too busy  
to have noticed the army of Tarleton.  
Broad swords and various kinds of  
weapons were flashing in the air, and it  
was plain that the enraged Slocumb  
saw nothing but the Tories he was pur-  
suing. Could nothing be done? Would  
they run into the very heart of the  
camp? Mrs. Slocumb tried to scream  
and warn her husband, but not a sound  
could she make. One of the Tories had  
just fallen, when she saw her hus-  
band's horse suddenly stop and swerve  
to one side. What was the cause?  
Sambu, the slave whom Mrs. Slocumb  
had dispatched, as soon as Tarleton  
had come, to warn her husband,  
had started promptly on his errand,  
but the bright coats of the British had  
so charmed him that he had lingered  
about the place, and when the sound  
of the guns was heard Sambu had gone  
only as far as the hedgerow that lined  
the avenue. Discretion became the  
better part of valor then, and the negro  
in his fear had crawled beneath it for  
shelter; but when his frightened face  
beheld his master approaching he had  
mustered enough courage to crawl  
forth from his hiding place and startle  
the horses as they passed.  
"Ho! on, massa! Ho! on!" he shout-

ed.

Recognizing the voice, Slocumb and  
his followers for the first time stop-  
ped and glanced about them. Off to  
their left were a thousand men within  
pistol shot. As they wheeled their  
horses they saw a body of horsemen  
leaping the hedge and already in their  
rear. Quickly wheeling again, they  
started directly for the house near  
which the guard had been stationed.  
On they swept, and, on leaping the  
fence of lath about the garden patch,  
amid a shower of bullets, they started  
through the open lots. Another shower  
of bullets fell about them as their  
horses leaped the broad brook, or  
canal, as it was called, and then al-  
most before the guard had cleared the  
fences they had gained the shelter of  
the woods beyond and were safe.

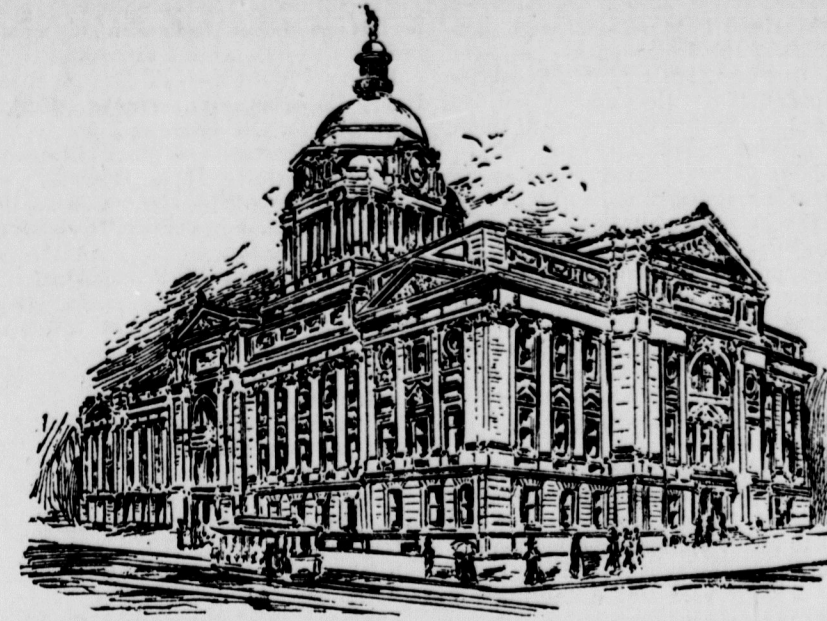
The chagrin of the British Tarleton  
was as great as the relief of Mrs. Slo-  
cumb, and when on the following day  
the troops moved on, the cordial adieu  
of the hostess led the colonel to say:  
"The British are not robbers, madam.  
We shall pay you for all we have  
taken."

"I am so rejoiced at what you have  
not taken that I shall not complain if I  
do not hear from you again."

And she neither heard nor complain-  
ed.—Everett T. Tomlinson, in Chicago  
Record.

**Use for Old Street Cars.**  
The many uses to which the old horse  
cars have been put in San Francisco are  
indeed striking. In this city the horse  
cars have almost entirely disappeared  
before the cable and electric cars, and  
as a result the street railway companies  
found themselves with a large number  
of cars upon their hands. They were  
slow of sale until some enterprising  
genius hit upon the idea of utilizing  
them for house boats. This pioneer  
purchased four of these street cars at  
\$15 apiece. He then took off the trucks  
and running-gear, and fastened the  
bodies of the cars upon a flat boat or  
scow 36x54 feet over all. They are  
partitioned off, so that they make two

### MILLION DOLLAR COURTHOUSE FOR FORT WAYNE.



**T**HE new court house which is to be erected by Allen County, Ind., is per-  
haps one of the finest public buildings in the State. The new building was  
selected from among a number of designs proposed by many architects. When  
finished it will have cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The location is in the  
heart of the city of Fort Wayne, and it will stand for a century as a monument to  
the present generation. The court house proper will be 134 by 272 feet, but in  
addition there will be a power station three squares away, which will furnish  
through a tunnel, the power to run the elevators, make the electric light and heat  
the building. Sculpture work has been provided for on the outer panels of the  
building, and there will be carved the busts of George Washington, Anthony  
Wayne, Little Turtle and Captain Allen, after whom the county was named.  
The scenes of some of the historical battles fought in the locality will also be  
carved on the panels. One of the great features of the building will be the court  
rooms. There will be four of them, all inside rooms, with corridors and office rooms  
between them and the streets. The light is perfect and comes from the roof,  
without any side light whatever. The building is as nearly non-combustible as  
modern skill and knowledge can make it.

### THE REICHSTAG.

**Interesting Sketch of Germany's Representative Lawmaking Body.**

The political complexion of the law-  
making body of the German Empire is  
as varied as the rainbow. The differ-  
ent parties are so numerous that at  
times it is a difficult matter to identify  
them. There are 359 members of the  
Reichstag and at present they are di-  
vided as follows: 58 Conservatives, 27  
Imperialists, 100 Centrists, 49 National  
Liberals, 14 Radical Unionists and  
Richters Radicalists, 25 Freisinnige  
Volkspartei Richterites, 13 Social Re-  
formers, 19 Poles, 12 Deutsche Volks-  
partei, 48 Socialists, 30 Independents,  
including 6 Guelphs, 3 Bavarian peasant  
party and two seats vacant.

The hall in which the Reichstag  
meets does not give one the impression  
of being extraordinarily large, although  
looking down from the galleries it  
seems a very deep room. Its acoustic  
properties, however, would only be ex-  
cusable in a very large hall. The walls  
are much higher, the galleries are fur-  
ther from the floor, the President's  
chair is more distant from those of the  
members, and, altogether, this one hall  
is on a bigger scale than the corre-  
sponding halls of Congress. Like so  
many public halls in Germany, it is  
characterized by an absence of proper  
ventilation. The Germans, who are  
implacable foes to fresh air, do not ap-  
pear to notice this deficiency, which  
sometimes forces even the most enthu-  
siastic American to depart earlier than  
he would otherwise desire.

The President of the Reichstag sits  
at a table raised above the floor of the  
house, in a high-backed chair, on which  
the Prussian eagle figures very promi-  
nently. Just below the President's ta-  
ble is another one, where several Min-  
isters sit, usually those at the head of  
the department which is concerned in  
the question being discussed at the  
time in the Reichstag. Within this  
charmed circle sit the stenographers,  
whose work goes down those steps to  
the outside world. On the level with



WHERE THE REICHSTAG MEETS.

the President's desk are the desks of  
the Bundesrath, two rows on either  
side, fifteen seats in each front row,  
eight in each second row, making up  
the forty-six in all. The Chancellor of  
the empire has the first seat in the  
front row to the right of the Speaker,  
facing the House.

The arrangements for the seating of  
the Deputies are not marked with ex-  
travagance, and in comparing them  
with those of the Congressmen in  
Washington the latter seem immeasur-  
ably grand. In the Reichstag the De-  
puties do not have individual desks; in-  
stead, a number of them share one  
long desk, schoolboy fashion. Each  
member has an individual drawer, and  
that is something.

Ordinarily, when there is nothing of  
moment going on, the sessions of the  
Reichstag are terribly uninteresting.  
The only exciting feature is the neces-  
sary effort to secure admittance. To  
accomplish this you must be on hand  
before 8 o'clock of the morning of the  
day before you wish to attend, and  
then wait in line at the Reichstag ticket  
office. Sometimes the ticket is forth-  
coming and sometimes it isn't.

The sessions are supposed to open at  
1 o'clock, but they begin about twenty  
minutes later. The room fills slowly,  
and business proceeds in a rather in-  
formal manner. The members pay at-  
tention if they are interested in what  
the speaker is saying, or chat with  
their neighbors or busy themselves

### PASSING OF THE DRUM.

**It Will Soon Disappear in Connection with Army Life.**

Lieutenant Com. Marrast Perkins of  
the United States Marine Corps writes  
an article entitled "The Last of the  
Drums," for St. Nicholas. Lieut. Per-  
kins says:

I think few know that of all the time-  
honored equipments of war which these  
days of military progress have left us,  
the drum is the oldest; but, like the  
sword and the bayonet, the drum is  
fast disappearing. Its companion, the  
fife, hallowed by traditions of valor  
even in our own history, from Lex-  
ington to Gettysburg, is already gone,  
and another decade will still forever  
the inspiring martial music of the  
drum.

What boy has not felt his pulses  
thrill and his heart swell with patriotic  
pride and martial ardor while gazing  
upon the well-known picture of the  
Revolution, the "Minute Men of '76"  
forsaking the ploughshare and flying  
to take down the old flintlock at the  
drum and the shrill screaming of the  
fife, sounded by two scarred veterans,  
bare-headed, white-haired, and in  
their shirt-sleeves marching through  
fields and along the roads, calling the  
patriots to arms!

Every New England schoolboy has  
read the story of Abigail and Eliza-  
beth, the sisters of Newburyport, who  
during the Revolution repelled alone  
an attack of the British by beating  
furious an old drum and blowing a  
fife. The British troops, who were  
about to land, hurried back to their  
ships, thinking a whole army lay in  
ambush to repulse them!

Thus did a fife and drum drive off  
the enemy, and save a town from  
pillage and ruin.

The military drum is supposed to  
have been introduced in Europe by the  
Moors and Saracens, during the middle  
ages, and was quickly adopted by ar-  
mies. The drum of to-day differs little,  
and in appearance only, from the ear-  
liest form. It consists, as every boy  
knows, of two pieces of parchment, or  
batter-heads, stretched over the ends  
of a hollow cylinder, and struck with  
sticks. For ages this instrument has  
been known among savage tribes and  
barbaric nations, who use its weird  
music to accompany their religious  
rites, as well as for war purposes.

The tom-tom of the Sioux Indian is  
a good example of a primitive drum.

In civilized warfare the drum has  
ever been connected with deeds of  
martial valor, and its voice is dear to  
the heart of the soldier who has fol-  
lowed its pulsing into the deadly fire of  
battle, or even in reviews and military  
parades, when rank upon rank sweep  
up a street keeping perfect alignment  
and step to the drum's inspiring beat.  
It has found a place in history  
through the daring bravery of more  
than one heartless boy who has sound-  
ed at the critical moment the pas de  
charge or "rally" just in time to turn  
the tide of battle.

Johnny Clem, the "drummer-boy of  
Shiloh," who beat the rally without  
orders when his regiment had broken,  
panic-stricken and thus helped to save  
the day, was made an officer for his  
heroism, and is now a major in the  
United States army.

In fable, song, and story the drum  
has ever kept pace with the most val-  
iant deeds of men. Rudyard Kipling's  
pathetic little story of "The Drums of  
the Fore and Aft," two courageous  
drummer-boys who, at the cost of their  
own lives, led the charge and saved  
the honor of their regiment when  
routed by the Afghans, tells of a deed  
such as is to be found in history as  
well as in fiction. More than once has  
the drum claimed a place in the front  
ranks of storming battalions, or led de-  
spairate charges in the van of a vic-  
torious army.

What wonder, then, that we look  
sorrowfully into the future, when bat-  
tling will no longer be inspired by the  
"war-drum's throb"; for we know that  
the advance of military science, with  
all its death-dealing machine-guns,  
magazine-rifles, and its smokeless pow-  
der, will surely sound the knell of the  
drum.

### A Lesson that Was Practical.

Miss H. was lately taking a railway  
journey. A suave old gentleman sit-  
ting opposite to her presently bent for-  
ward and said, with gentle reproof:

"Excuse me, but do you think it wise  
when there are so many thieves about,  
to carry your pocket-book so conspicu-  
ously?"

As he spoke, he pointed to her purse,  
which was projecting slightly from her  
pocket. Miss H., considering the stran-  
ger rather officious, thrust the port-  
monnaie down into her pocket, and  
thanked him with stiff reserve, per-  
haps a trifle scornfully. At the next  
station the old gentleman got out. As  
he did so he turned to his pretty vis-  
a-vis with a polite bow and the mis-  
chievous indulgence of his years:

"Allow me to restore your pocket-  
book. You see it is not so hard to lose  
as you supposed it."

So saying he held out to her the purse  
she had supposed was safely reposing  
in her pocket. Miss H. received it, col-  
oring with childlike mortification,  
thanked him profusely, and her old  
friend took his leave with a friendly  
smile. A few minutes later, when the  
official came round to collect the tick-  
ets, Miss H. discovered her purse to be  
minus ticket and cash—empty.

### A Matter of Etiquette.

"Hecks is crazy about etiquette. He  
saw in the paper the other day that in  
the best circles the wife ladies out the  
soup and he has consequently given  
up soup."  
"Why?"  
"He has no wife."—Tid-Bits.

It is not sufficient not to intend to do  
wrong; we intend to do right, and carry  
out our intentions also. Not to think  
is in such case a crime.

## 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 Proves Ecceful to Wearded Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.  
New York correspondence:

**P**UTTING bright silks beneath more or less transparent materials has been going on for months, and the process is still going on in great variety and on a large scale. Its use is by no means so general as to be unpleasantly common, because it affords so many chances for beautiful gowns as to be entirely safe for a long time to come from monotony. But one result of the abundance of such gowns is already felt and will be more apparent as the summer advances. This is a pronounced favor for dresses of summer silks whose colors are less brilliant than those of silken linings, and whose beauty is not masked, although they are often made up with plentiful trimming. The quality of the silks that are thus come into big demand is good, the idea being, apparently, to have a contrast of quality between them and the silks for linings, many of which have been very reasonable in price, but almost extravagant when their perishability is taken into consideration. Figured and striped weaves are plentiful, and are very de-

terials, but the belt was plain black velvet. Bands of velvet and a chiffon ruche trimmed the skirt near the hem. Next to this was an elaborate dress of mauve foulard, its skirt trimmed with mauve silk ruffles edged with narrow embroidery. The blouse had a folded belt and a fichu whose belt-like lower part was embroidered with



SIX HANDSOME RESULTS OF A MIDSUMMER DEVELOPMENT.

erable, especially if they have a taste-fully unusual appearance.

As to the method of making, there is a noticeable change from standards that held no longer ago than last spring. There many silk dresses were rich of material, but simple of design; now the scheme is to make the gown elaborate, and copying of midsummer fluffiness is not lacking, while it is much outdone in richness. A good showing of the styles of making is made by the artist's sketches. In the bodice of the first of these the fitted lining was covered with lengthwise stripes of white satin ribbon, overlaid with black Chantilly lace insertion, the stripes separated by narrow black chiffon ruching. The sleeves were made to match, and their epaulettes were pleated black chiffon. Collar and belt were black and white striped taffeta ribbon, and liberty silk striped similarly was employed in the skirt. Black and white were repeated in hat and parasol, and

mauve velvet. The ends tied in black and were edged with a ruffle. Four ruffles trimmed the tops of the sleeves, a wider one coming at the elbow. Princess dresses were much worn last spring, but have been pretty much out of sight since the weather became really warm. Dressmakers insist, however, that they are to be stylish in the autumn and they sometimes counterfeit princess effects in their summer output. Thus planned was the third of these pictures, which, though it had the look of a princess gown, was in two parts. Its material was shot silk grenadine, the skirt had a tãbler of pleated yellow muslin from which the silk turned back in pleats, these were ornamented with lace insertion, and the bodice trimming was to watch. Scarlet velvet ribbon furnished the belt, which had two bows and long sash ends.

Horizontal bands of lace insertion are important factors in the fourth of these dresses, which was in pinkish white foulard. If a dash of color were deemed desirable for such a dress, it could be easily obtained by putting bright lining—scarlet, green or cerise—beneath the insertion, but it is quite as pretty without such treatment. This is the most simple gown of the lot, and next it comes the one that is the most highly wrought. It was of violece Japanese silk, and its skirt was flounced from top to bottom with tiny pleated ruffles of the same shade of mouseline de sole, rich lace points falling over these from the waist. The bodice had a deep lace corselet.

Last in line is an almond green surah gown that was novel in both skirt and bodice. The skirt's front breadth was plain, but at the back were rows of tucks that reached from hem to knees and others that came at the hips. The bodice had a wide pleat in the center on either side of which was a lace jacket effect. The belt was draped and folded and was of darker green mouseline de sole, its ends terminating in rosettes in front. Caps of shirred mouseline trimmed the sleeves and the same gauzy material gave the collar.

ured silk edged with ruching like that employed on the skirt.

More of what dressmakers are doing to the silks their customers want made up for late July and August wear is shown in the picture that groups a half-dozen brand new costumes. Beginning at the left hand, the first dress was prairie green moire silk. The yoke of its blouse waist was outlined with cream lace applique and strings of jet beads ran from it to the belt. Over the shoulders were black velvet brettelles and ruches of black mouseline, and the collar was from the same ma-



ANOTHER EXPRESSION OF THE SAME CHANGE.

terials, but the belt was plain black velvet. Bands of velvet and a chiffon ruche trimmed the skirt near the hem. Next to this was an elaborate dress of mauve foulard, its skirt trimmed with mauve silk ruffles edged with narrow embroidery. The blouse had a folded belt and a fichu whose belt-like lower part was embroidered with



A QUEER NEST.

When the Duke of Wellington was sick, the last thing he took was a little tea. On his servant's handing it to him in a saucer, and asking if he would have it, the Duke replied, "Yes, if you please." These were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy is expressed by them.

He who commanded the greatest armies in Europe, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority, did not despise or overlook the small courtesies of life. Ah, how many boys do? What a rude tone of command they often use to their little brothers and sisters, and sometimes to their mothers. They order so. This is ill-bred and unchristian, and shows a coarse nature and hard heart.

In all your home talk, remember, "if you please." Among your playmates don't forget, "if you please." To all who wait upon you, to serve you, believe that "if you please" will make you better served than all the cross or ordering words in the whole dictionary. Don't forget three little words, "if you please."

**Blow-Pipes for War.**  
The boy who shoots peas from a blow-pipe may not know that a blow-pipe of large make is an implement of warfare in South America. It is used by the Indian tribes on the west coast, and it varies in length from ten to fifteen feet, and is made from one of the many species of hollow canes that grow in the forests of those districts. Its ammunition is of two kinds: First, arrows tipped with poison; and, secondly, pellets of dried clay. But the greatest range of these overgrown peashooters is seldom more than twenty-five yards, and they do not shoot accurately, owing to the irregularity of the bore.

A really terrible blow-pipe is used by the Dyaks of the Malay archipelago. These weapons are made of hard wood, are eight feet long, and nearly one and a half inches in diameter, and have a spear head fixed to them, so that they

## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

### A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

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

**The Old Tin Sheep.**  
"Creak!" said the old tin sheep on wheels; "I'm growing old, and down my back I'm very sure there's a dreadful crack. There's nobody knows," said the old tin sheep, "till he's old how an old toy feels."

"I used to trundle about the floor; but that was when I was young and new; It's something that now I could not do. No; I shall quietly rest myself on this shelf behind the door."

"Creak!" said the sheep; what's gone amiss? Some one is taking me out, I know. They're pulling my string, and away I go. Stop! oh, stop!" cried the old tin sheep; "I never can go like this!"

But Tommy pulled the sheep around; About the nursery it went so fast The floor beneath seemed flying past. While creakety-creakety-creak! the wheels went round with a doleful sound.

Then Tommy left it there on its side; The wheels moved slowly and stopped with a creak, And the wax doll heard it faintly speak, "There's nobody knows what he can do," said the sheep, "till he has tried."—St. Nicholas.

**Sparrows Choose Queer Homes.**  
The English sparrows in Washington Park are playing great tricks on the keepers of the electric arc lamps. You see, the sparrows have been busy house-hunting ever since the first of May, and many of them have decided that the big white globes that surround the carbons would make first-rate residences. Of course they did this without consulting the keepers—that is one of the queer ways of the English sparrow. It expects to occupy the very best homes without paying a cent of rent.

Each family began to carry twigs, bits of grass and string and to drop them into the globes. They began very early in the morning, and before the keeper came around to put in new carbons and clean the globes they had completely furnished their new home, and Mother Sparrow was getting ready to lay an egg, while Father Sparrow sat by, chirping gayly. Of course the keeper cleaned out all of the twigs from each globe as he went along; but no sooner did he turn his back when the sparrows were busy again, and for a week or two they have fairly made life miserable for the poor keeper. And that isn't the worst of it. One day this week a nest was left in a globe by mistake, and when the current was turned on that evening of course the heat set fire to the grass and twigs. Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow flew out, crying wildly, and the nest blazed up higher and higher until it attracted the attention of the policemen and the bicycle riders who thronged the boulevard. Some one suggested sending for the fire department, but at that moment the big glass globe broke with a loud report, and down came the glass and the burning nest all in a heap. Next time you visit any of the parks or boulevards you will see the sparrows trying to build in nearly all of the lamb globes, while the keeper is busy trying to keep them away.—Chicago Record.

**A Word to the Boys.**

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A really terrible blow-pipe is used by the Dyaks of the Malay archipelago. These weapons are made of hard wood, are eight feet long, and nearly one and a half inches in diameter, and have a spear head fixed to them, so that they

serve the double purpose of a spear and blow-pipe. The bore is about a third of an inch, and is perfectly true throughout, while a thorn of the sago palm makes a natural arrow with a point almost as hard as iron. Feathered with pith and tipped with deadly wourali poison, these arrowheads have an extreme range of eighty yards and can be aimed accurately at an object fifty yards away.

**How Boys Earn Money.**  
During vacation time public school boys find that they have more spare time on their hands than spare nickels in their pockets. The average boy seldom is the proud possessor of much ready cash, for the average father of the average boy gets a small salary and has a good-sized family.

This condition of affairs causes the vacation boy to look around for opportunities which will permit him to earn the large round silver dollar which is raising such a rumpus now. An effort was made the other day to find out what the Chicago boy did when he wanted some spending money, and these are some of the business enterprises in which he is actively interested:

Cleaning windows.  
Polishing hardwood floors.  
Sharpening kitchen knives.  
Cutting grass for neighbors.  
Mending dolls and broken toys.  
Cleaning neighbors' back yards.  
Selling perch caught in the lake.  
Making and selling pinwheels, 1 cent each.  
Selling and exchanging postage stamps.  
Cleaning and oiling bicycles, 5 cents a bicycle.  
Delivering on a bicycle invitations for a reception.  
Cleaning and scouring stone steps and carriage blocks.  
Making and selling kites, value 1 cent to 10 cents each.

Putting in electric bells and cleaning and filling batteries.  
Pumping up bicycle tires for lazy wheelmen, 1 cent a tire.  
Buying the sweepings of flour and feed stores and selling them for chicken feed.

And last, but not least, to quote one of the boys, "Pushing baby carriages through the park at 5 cents a push."

## PRINCESS VICTORIA.

The Simple Life of England's Queen in Her Childhood Days.

James Cassidy has written for St. Nicholas an article on the "Girlhood Days of England's Queen," in the course of which he says:

There was an occupation in which the wee woman of seven years, wearing a simple white gown and large straw hat, was frequently seen engaged. It was watering the garden plants. One of those who saw her said that as he sometimes watched her intently at work, he wondered which would get the most water, the plants or her own little feet!

The Princess was an early riser, getting up at seven, frequently earlier in the summer, and breakfasting at eight o'clock. Her breakfast was just such as any well-cared-for little girl, who was not a Princess, might be expected to enjoy; bread-and-milk and fruit, placed on a small table by her mother's side.

When breakfast was finished the little Princess went for a walk or a drive, while her half-sister, Peodore, her almost constant companion, studied with her governess. From ten to twelve the Duchess instructed "Dina, after which she was at liberty to wander at will through the rooms, or to play with her many costly toys.

Two o'clock was the dinner-hour of the Princess, though the luncheon-hour of the Duchess. Plain food, nicely cooked, was placed before the little girl; and she did it justice, for she was healthy and strong, and enjoyed her meals. After dinner she received assistance in her studies till four o'clock, when she was taken by her mother to visit a friend, or perhaps to walk or drive or she was permitted to ride a donkey in the gardens.

At the dinner-hour of the Duchess her little girl supper, seated next to her mother. Then came a romp with her nurse, Mrs. Brock. By the time the romp was finished the house-party would be at their dessert, and then the Princess would be called in to join them.

Nine o'clock was bedtime, and she never prolonged her day beyond that hour. No matter whether she was at home or at the house of a friend, "nine o'clock bedtime was rigidly enforced." Her little bed was placed beside her mother's larger bed, so that by day and night mother and daughter were never far apart.

Regular study, regular exercise, simple food, and plenty of time out of doors, plenty of play and plenty of sleep, distinguished the up-bringing of England's future Queen.

**Value of the Egg in Sickness.**  
The value of egg albumen as food in certain diseased conditions is pointed out by Dr. C. E. Boynton. When fever is present and appetite is nil, he says, when we want an aseptic article of diet, the white of an egg, raw, serves both as food and medicine. The way to give it is to drain off the albumen from an opening about half an inch in diameter at the small end of the egg, the yolk remaining inside the shell; add a little salt to this and direct the patient to swallow it. Repeat every hour or two. In typhoid fever this mode of feeding materially helps us in carrying out an antiseptic plan of treatment. Furthermore, the albumen to a certain extent may antidote the toxins of the disease. Patients may at first rebel at the idea of eating a "raw" egg, but the quickness with which it goes down without the yolk proves it to be less disagreeable than they supposed, and they are very ready to take a second dose.—Pacific Medical Journal.

## WAS AT WATERLOO.

Woman Who Witnessed the Last Charge of the Old Guard.

One day the sister on duty at the barred door of the Convent of St. Joseph at Tacoma heard a timid knock on the heavy oaken panel. She let down the chain and turned the great key, and as the door swung open saw on the porch the bent figure and wintery hair of an old woman.

"I am tired," she said, "and want to rest," and the sister led her in.

That was a number of years ago, and now, though started well upon her second century of life, Grandmother Zaszinski is rested and able to tell thrilling tales of the days when Napoleon was the world conqueror, and of that fateful day when the guns of Waterloo silenced his cry of victory forever.

She is 101 years old now, and spending peaceful days in the sunset country; but she was born in the land of Kosciusko, and when still a child removed with her parents to Prussia on the Rhine. She comes of a patriotic stock, for her father was a refugee from the country on account of his part in the Polish uprising, and clouds black with war seemed to be her life's natural background.

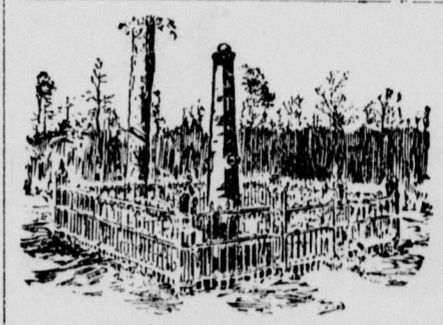
She was 17 years old when she heard the cannon's opening roar at Waterloo, and from a tree top, where she had climbed to get out of the way of the soldiers riding so furiously by, witnessed the last charge of the old guard in one of the most thrilling dramas ever enacted by nations.

Wellington and his staff stopped at her father's house after the victory; and soon after that one of the young troopers became her husband. She came after some troubled years in Northern France to this country with her husband and family, crossing in a clipper ship and weathering a terrific storm of many days, and then following the path of the sun westward. For many years the little group kept together, then death claimed one and marriage others, until the old woman was left alone. Now the things most recent are of little interest to her, but with mind clear and undiminished enthusiasm she recalls the events of the years long past.

## MONUMENT TO M'PHERSON.

Erected on the Spot Near Atlanta Where He Was Killed.

A monument has been erected on the spot near Atlanta, Ga., where General James B. McPherson was killed in 1864. The monument consists of a large siege gun, pointing upward, the bottom being secured in a stone foundation, bearing the name of the General. The whole is enclosed by an iron fence. The monument is on the farm



THE M'PHERSON MONUMENT.

of Mr. Dahlgren, and is carefully looked after. General McPherson was killed in one of the battles near Atlanta just previous to its capture by General Sherman. He was one of the eminent Generals of the Western force, and his death was lamented by friend and foe.

## SNUFF BOXES OF GREAT COST.

Seven Thousand Dollars Paid for One at a London Sale Recently.

Snuff boxes have long been mediums of diplomacy and the favorite object of the collector's passion. The amount of sentiment in old snuff boxes can only be appreciated by those collecting them, but as virtu their artistic attractions will appeal to the general beholder, for the fine workmanship of the very old boxes cannot be passed by. In Europe to this day a snuff box is the prize gift of royalty to courtiers deserving recognition. The snuff will be absent, but the jeweled etui is the more welcome perhaps on that account, and if not added to the family heirlooms is often exchanged at the nearest silversmith's for something more useful.

A superb collection of old French snuff boxes, formed by an English gentleman, has just been sold in London, the dealers from all parts of the continent and Great Britain attending en masse. The fame of this Mainwaring collection, it seems, was world-wide, for its exhibition previous to sale attracted large and fashionable crowds, besides those who came to buy. Some history or romance was attached to every piece of the 114 lots. Among the most precious was a Louis XVI, oblong gold box, the top ornamented with a blue enamel medallion, that was bought for \$1,000. One Louis XV, oblong gold box, having the top painted with a lady and two children in a

room, the sides and bottom ornamented, went for \$750.

One of the most exquisite had a top of exquisite enamel, the lady's head a marvel of loveliness, and surrounded with bouquets of flowers. It cost the purchaser the tidy sum of \$1,500. But one of the most costly was a large Louis XVI, oval gold box, with six panels of green translucent enamel, top panel with an exquisite enamel of "Leda and the Swan," that brought \$2,775. An octagonal gold box of the Louis XVI, period, inlaid on top and bottom with two panels of oriental onyx, in the upper panel a medallion of a lady surrounded by a frame composed of forty-four fine brilliants, came within \$75 of the "Leda." Several of the rarest specimens had enamels by Durand after Greuze, Boucher and Fragonard.

The highest figures, however, were commanded by a large Louis XVI, gold box, with six plaques of figures, after the latter artist, in brilliant colors, for someone with money to burn paid \$7,250 for what the connoisseurs declared to be a treasure. It is improbable that these exceedingly lovely boxes ever held any snuff, but were rather used as bonbonnières, or as caskets for some yet more precious jewel than themselves.—Boston Herald.

## FINEST BUILDING IN AMERICA

The New Congressional Library and a Brief Review of Its History.

A total floor space of 327,667 square feet, almost eight acres. Four hundred thousand cubic feet of granite. Forty-three miles of shelves. These figures furnish an idea of the magnitude of the new Library of Congress. It is not only enormous but imposing and beautiful. It is conceded to be the grandest in the world.

The Library of Congress was founded ten years after the United States became a nation. It began with a \$5,000 appropriation for books and one room set apart in the Capitol. Its annual appropriation was \$450. In fourteen years 3,000 books had been accumulated. Then came the destruction of the



AMERICA. Figure designed for the dome of the Congressional Library at Washington.

Library in 1814 by the British. A new start was made the next year with 6,700 books purchased for \$25,950 from Thomas Jefferson. In 1851 there were 50,000 books in the library. Of these 35,000 were destroyed by fire on Christmas Day the same year. In 1852 there were 20,000 books. The forty-two miles of shelves were built to accommodate the 300,000 volumes now comprising the library.

Nine years ago work on the new building was commenced under the superintendence of the late Thomas Lincoln Casey, whose death occurred too soon for him to witness the triumph of his skill. The building is now completed. It covers one block of ground and cost \$6,000,000. It has not a dark corner in it, so skillfully have inner courts been placed, aided by 1,800 windows. A vast and graceful pile in granite and marble. Without and within the finest achievements of contemporary sculptors and painters. The new Library of Congress stands foremost among the buildings of the world designed for similar uses.

## Unnecessary Generosity.

Jose Maria, a Spanish brigand who had received pardon of the government on condition that he renounced his exciting and unlawful profession, used to tell most entertaining stories of his past. On one occasion he said he had robbed an English gentleman and his servant of their horses and everything they possessed, save their clothes.

The Englishman was a pleasant, attractive youth, and submitted to the robbery with great good humor. This appealed to Jose Maria, and as they were forty miles from Seville, whither the traveler was going, he determined that he should not walk that distance, and gave him back his servant's horse and a doubleton—sixteen dollars—out of the two hundred he had taken.

The youth thanked the robber warmly, and added that he had still a great favor to ask.

"Will you not return me my watch?" he said. "It was the parting gift of my dear father."

"Is your father alive," asked Jose Maria, "and does he love you very much?"

"Oh yes," said the youth, "he lives and loves me."

"Then," said Jose Maria, "I shall keep the watch, for if your father loves you so dearly, he is sure to give you another."

## Where All the Trouble Started.

She—Do you think, at the rate woman is progressing, that the time will ever come when she will treat the man, instead of the man treating her?

He—I hope not. That was what got the whole human race into trouble; Eve's setting up the apples to Adam.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

# TO MANUFACTURERS

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

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address .

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

### PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

## BEEF, SHEEP AND CALVES

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

## GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

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