

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 3.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1897.

NO. 7.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 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.	
6:56 P. M. Daily.	

SOUTH.	
7:26 A. M. Daily.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
12:02 P. M. Daily.	
3:44 P. M. Daily.	except Sunday.
6:00 P. M. Daily.	Sundays Only.
7:53 P. M. Daily.	
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.	

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

### TIME TABLE FOR BADEN LINE.

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

## TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abasco, 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 CLOSURE.

No. A. South.	9:10 a. m.
No. 14. North.	9:40 a. m.
No. 13. South.	2:40 p. m.
No. 6. North.	3:00 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	
F. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City

TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger	Redwood City

DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
H. W. Walker	Redwood City

ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City

COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
J. F. Johnston	Redwood City

SHERIFF	
Wm. P. McEvoy	Redwood City

AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City

CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City

SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

## EPITOME OF RECORDS.

Deeds and Mortgages Filed in the Recorder's Office the Past Week.	
DEEDS.	
F. A. Berlin and wife to Chas. J. Smith, lots 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, Block 14, Abbey Homestead.	\$10
Joseph Levy to Margaret Sheridan, lot 1, Levy's Addition to Pescadero.	10
Joseph Levy to Edward Felix Pioso, 3 acres.	10
Alexander Morrison, Alexander J. Morrison, Gilbert Morrison, Frank Morrison and Joseph B. Morrison to Rose Morrison, lot 29, block 23, City Land Association, and lot 28, block 7, 475 lot Homestead.	10
J. H. Mansfield, elisor, to Abraham B. Thompson, block 39, and subdivisions 33 and 34, Millbrae Villa Tract.	1972.68
Julio J. Arguello to L. L. Gamage, lots 21 and 25, Bellevue Tract.	50
Edwin Palmer to Jennie Palmer, lot 8, block 187, Abbey Homestead.	gift

MORTGAGES.	
Mary Wood Hunt and husband to Annie Turnbull, lots 19 and 20, block 10, West-ern Addition to San Mateo.	2,000
J. T. Jennings and wife to Annie Turnbull, lots 5 and 8, block 6, San Mateo.	2,000
John Joseph Baumann to T. G. Phelps, crop mortgage.	

J. O'B. Soobey, S. A. Madge, D. K. Proud, W. T. Cavanaugh and Capt. Hambright, of Olympia, have organized a company at Seattle, Wash., known as the Klondike Grubstake Company, with a modest capitalization of \$5,000.

A Cumberland (Md.) dispatch says that Mrs. Caroline Norris and her grandson, Samuel, were burned to death in their home, a log cabin, near Pine Plains, in the southern part of Allegheny county. Mrs. Norris was lying across a stove dead and her grandson was in the same condition when found. It is believed that three tramps now in jail at Martinsburg, arrested for robbery, committed the crime.

## ALONG THE COAST.

**Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.**

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

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

A colony from Crossville, Tenn., is expected to arrive in Yakima county, Wash., next spring.

One of the pastimes at Fresno, is guessing at the number of seeds in a pumpkin, a bicycle going to the nearest guesser.

San Francisco is infested with pickpockets and sneak thieves, attracted to the city by the large number of Christmas shoppers.

Lambs' wool is quoted at seven and eight cents in San Francisco, and San Joaquin plains' wool at seven to nine cents. Sales are very dull.

Salem, Or., has organized a Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of disseminating reliable information regarding the Willamette valley.

The Celtic Union, of San Francisco, has taken up the idea of erecting a great building to commemorate 1793, the year of the Irish rebellion.

The action of the Kern county Supervisors, in selling bonds of the county before they had been voted, has been declared illegal by Superior Judge Mahon.

Kings county receives no inconsiderable income from her numerous apiaries. Bees do well in this county, and the honey supplied the market is of good quality.

The three-year-old son of Charles Crabbon of San Francisco, died recently from acid poisoning, caused by eating part of the contents of a can of mackerel several days old.

Counterfeiters are busily at work in California. There are counterfeit bills and counterfeit dollars in circulation. The dollars are molded from silver bars, and hard of detection.

E. B. Hinman, a sophomore in the University of California, had his leg baked in an oven at a temperature of 80 degrees, to cure a sprain, with entirely satisfactory results.

The new steamer to be built at Stockton by the California Navigation and Improvement company, lumber for which is now arriving, will give employment to one hundred men for several months.

James Miller and George Leander, supposed to be the men who robbed a jewelry store at Prescott, Arizona, have been arrested at Los Angeles, and \$400 worth of the \$1000 jewelry found in their possession.

The farmers of Yakima county, Wash., are offered the highest cash price for onions by H. B. Sudder, of North Yakima, who proposes to start a factory for drying vegetables, fruits and berries of all kinds.

Daniel W. La Fortune, of Oakland, Cal., claims a large section of land in the heart of Philadelphia, and has commenced litigation in his behalf. La Fortune says he is the heir of William Bull, who died at Hepe Farm in 1737.

The State Board of Trade contemplates an exhibit of California products in the new ferry depot at San Francisco. It will require \$500 a month to maintain the exhibit, and this amount is expected to be raised by counties placing the exhibit.

Fred R. Haskins was burned to death in the City Jail at Sierra Madre. Haskins, who was 28 years of age, was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, and during the night he set fire to his bedding and was burned to death before assistance could be rendered.

The officials at the Los Angeles County Jail believe they are entertaining a leper. A vagrant named James Thompson was sent down from Antelope valley recently. He presents many symptoms of the disease, his fingers being perfectly dead and having commenced to rot.

About fifty acres of land in San Diego county was cultivated to tobacco this year, and the dozen or more men engaged in the business propose to stay with it until success crowns their efforts. They have organized a society that meets once a month, where men discuss the question of tobacco growing.

Incendiaries have caused a dozen fires in the city of Portland, Oregon recently. An attempt was made to blow up the tanks of the Standard Oil Company. Insurance men have become alarmed and have sent word to the general agents in San Francisco that the city is at the mercy of the fire-bug.

The boiler of the planing mill and saddle tree factory, owned by Herwege Brothers, at Petaluma, exploded, demolishing the building. A portion of the boiler weighing 150 pounds was blown a distance of 200 feet. B. W. Gurkink and H. Engle, employes, were injured, but not seriously. Loss, \$2,000.

A vigorous effort is to be made to revive the Boys' Brigade in San Francisco. The clergymen of the various Episcopal churches are co-operating. The prime mover in this State is Dr. Hay of Colma, who under instructions from General T. W. Cosgrove, the commander of all the brigades in Chicago, is making arrangements for a big meeting.

Dan Buckley, a United States sailor, was stabbed in the heart and instantly killed at Vallejo, by W. H. Diake, a coal heaver. Buckley, who was intoxicated, indulged in some horse play with Diake, and in some mysterious way Buckley was stabbed with a miner's candlestick, dying almost instantly. The coroner's jury called it an accident and exonerated Diake.

Dan Scatena, an Italian, at San Jose, slashed his brother Louis across the right cheek with a dirk, after having failed to shoot him with a pistol. The trouble arose over Dan's cruel treatment of Antonio, another brother, whose arm was recently shot off while hunting. Louis took Antonio's part, and was assaulted without provocation. Dan escaped, and is still at large.

Governor John G. Brady of Alaska is at Seattle, on his way to Washington, to secure such legislation as he deems necessary for that territory. The Governor is opposed to a territorial form of government, owing to the sparse population of the country, and favors the appointment of a commission to visit Alaska and ascertain the needs of the people.

A combination of all the leading Salmon commerce in British Columbia was formed a few days ago. The first object of this union of interests has been to fix a uniform price for all the unsold pack upon the market, including some 100,000 cases held from last year, and considerably more than half of the present year's output, or 500,000 cases, at the very lowest estimate.

Sheriff Johnson of Riverside county, has succeeded in locating Colonel W. J. Wilsey, who fled from there some months ago, after passing several forged checks on merchants of the county. Wilsey, who is well connected, and at one time a prominent figure in that part of the State, has friends who are trying to settle the trouble by paying the defrauded parties the money secured by the fugitive on forged checks.

The Humbert Yukon Exploration Company is surveying a line from that point over the Dalton trail to McCormick's post, on the Yukon, a distance of about 300 miles. This party, which is backed by a banker of Boston, named Humbert, is in charge of W. C. Alberger, a civil engineer, and Assistant Russell and two brothers named Smith. They have an extensive outfit, consisting of eighty men, 325 horses, 200 oxen and a whole ship load of provisions.

Secretary Gage's annual report estimates the expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1898 at \$462,000,000. This includes \$500,000 for the San Francisco postoffice \$300,000 to be spent at Mare Island, \$400,000 at San Pedro, \$100,000 for a courthouse and penitentiary at Sitka and \$166,500 for Oakland harbor. It is also proposed to spend \$150,000 on the navy yard at Port Orchard.

Fresno is to have an ice factory, with a capacity of thirty tons per day, and in which a capital of \$60,000 is to be invested. The site of the ice manufacturing plant will be at the junction of the Valley Road and the Polasky branch of the Southern Pacific. A piece of land containing about one block has been purchased. The construction of buildings necessary for the plant will commence immediately.

The decision of Judge Van Dyke of Los Angeles, declaring that Horticultural Commissioners had no power to fumigate private orchards without consent of the owner, has been appealed from and the case taken to the Supreme Court. If the Van Dyke decision is correct, then there is no power in the State to compel the destruction of the insect pests that destroy our trees and vines, and the orchard and vineyard interests had as well be abandoned.

## NEWS NOTES.

The oyster trade is very good at present. About a thousand dollars' worth a week is shipped from Oyster bay, Seattle, Wash.

A returned whaler says there is no danger of the whalers bound in the ice in the Arctic, starving, as they are well supplied with provisions.

An original pension has been granted to Thomas Hill, of Ostrander, Wash., and a widow's pension to Mrs. Emma Gillespie, of Centralia, that State.

Statements regarding the condition of people at Dawson City, Alaska, as regards provisions, are very conflicting. There is little doubt however that provisions are short.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Territorial Secretary of Arizona of the Principality Mining and Grazing Company of the United States and Canada. It will operate also in Alaska. The principal place of business is Prescott, Ariz., with branch offices at Vancouver, Seattle and New York. The incorporators are B. F. Dalton and J. F. Hearn, and the company is capitalized for \$20,000,000.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

**Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.**

### BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

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

The Navy Department has finally accepted the gunboat built at the Bath Iron Works, Maine.

The shortage in revenue of the government, for the past five months of the fiscal year, is \$19,101,494.

The steamer Egyptian, bound from Cleveland, to Milwaukee, was burned to the water's edge in Lake Huron off Sturgeon point.

The Chief Engineer of the Army has received the report of Captain H. M. Chittenden on the examination of the reservoir sites in Wyoming and Colorado.

Albert Krueger, a Milwaukee butcher, shot and killed his wife, and then drank carbolic acid and died. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives providing that unless a jury so stipulates, no woman shall ever be hanged in Georgia.

Virgil Staley, who murdered his brother-in-law in Wayne county, Virginia, has escaped from the Wayne county jail, after a desperate encounter with Jailor Booth.

Seven men are dead, and seventeen more are at the point of death, at Maplesville, Alabama, from the effects of wood alcohol mixed with whisky they had drunk.

A policy of using, wherever possible, American-made goods in the supplies of the postal service is announced in a letter of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath.

The British steamship Alberta has sailed from Baltimore for Hull with 263,301 bushels of corn, probably the largest cargo of corn ever shipped from the United States.

Frank M. Genin, son of the late John R. Genin, the famous New York hatter, shot and killed himself in New York recently. He had lost his fortune by bad investments.

Fire has destroyed the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women on Indiana avenue. Several of the most helpless were suffocated by smoke before rescued by the police.

Delia McQuaid Livingstone, wife of Arthur Livingstone, died in an infirmary in Louisville, Kentucky, just after her husband had finished playing a comic role in "Charley's Aunt."

Charles W. Plyer, 58 years old, manager of the National Wall Paper Company of New York, shot and killed himself in New York. He was heart broken over the death of his wife.

The Secretary of the Interior has called on the general land office for estimates for surveying the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the Halpai Indian reservation in Arizona.

B. F. Griffin, engineer of the electric hoist at the Valley View mines, at Telluride, Col., fell 300 feet from the bucket of a tramway, and almost every bone in his body was reduced to splinters.

Twenty miles of docks on the lake front and the transformation of the Chicago river into a boulevard by covering it with a culvert from end to end, is what Charles T. Yerkes proposes for Chicago.

The Atchison Railroad has completed negotiations for the purchase of the Silver City and Northern Railroad, a siding running from White-water, N. M., to mining camps about fifteen miles distant.

At the office of the Kansas City consolidated Smelting and Refining Company in New York it is stated that the attempt of the silver smelters to combine for the better management of their business interests has failed.

William H. Sage, of Ithaca, and Dan Sage, of Albany, have presented to Cornell university the magnificent residence of the late Henry W. Sage for a students' hospital, and, besides equipping it, will endow it with \$100,000.

A dispatch from Burlington, Iowa, says twenty-five or thirty passengers on an electric car were out and bruised recently in an accident. The car ran away on Valley-street hill, slipping on the icy track. The car stopped suddenly at the bottom of the hill, breaking the windows and throwing out the passengers. No serious injuries were received.

The Senate will have the appointments of about 350 Presidential Postmasters in its hands for confirmation during the present month. All but 100 of those have been made by the President since the close of the extra session of Congress. Of the remaining 100, forty are ready to be sent by the President to the Senate at the opening of Congress, and sixty others are expected during the month.

**J. L. WOOD,**  
Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

## FRANK MINER,

Contractor FOR

### Grading and Teaming-work

OF ALL KINDS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Office and Stables, Lux Avenue.

South San Francisco, Cal.

**The People's Store**  
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,  
BADEN, CAL.

This is the Only Store

in San Mateo County that **SELLS**  
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;  
Boots and Shoes;  
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;  
Crockery and Agate Ware;  
Hats and Caps.

**AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.**

Give Us a Call  
and be Convinced.

## 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.

"We need another lunatic asylum!" shrieks a New York paper. Outgrown your present quarters?

It appears there is as much faith to be placed in the stories told of Klondike fortunes as there is in most fortune-tellers.

Possibly it will never be explained why some kickers do their most violent kicking when they have absolutely no ground to stand on.

We are very confident that if Spain ever tries the "right of search" on American vessels she will find something she isn't looking for.

That Paris-announced artificial oyster is said to be made of rubber. This certainly should be taken with a grain of salt, if not pepper or vinegar.

It doesn't matter what is done with Santa Claus. The head of the family will continue to receive bearded slipper a mile too large for him every Christmas.

Although that's the part generally used for the purpose, when in a contest for any kind a man comes out the small end of the horn he seldom does much blowing.

It is estimated that 60,000 farmers in France make their living by the manufacture of Roquefort cheese, which is a remarkably small number considering the strength of the cheese.

St. James' Gazette commiserates the United States in that the country has no large leisure class to devote its time to public affairs. Bless you, neighbor, what's the matter with the politician class?

The remedy for lynching does not lie so much in the law as in public opinion and in the criminal courts. When brutal crimes are promptly punished and enlightened public opinion supports efficient courts lynching will cease.

A Bridgeport, Conn. bride has just undergone a severe surgical operation to relieve a malady caused by the lodging of a grain of rice in one of her ears. Rice-throwing at weddings is growing deservedly unpopular. Stick to old shoes—they are safe if not poetic.

The Smithsonian Institution is unable to secure a single wild pigeon. The birds are now extinct. The writer has seen the sky blackened with them for hours at a time, millions upon millions of them, and it was rare hunting in those days. Where they have all gone is indeed a mystery.

Sensational newspapers have done much to mislead the public in the matter of great fortunes. The great fortunes are not nearly so great as the sensational newspapers have represented them to be. It is worthy of notice that, as a rule, the inventory of a dead man's estate shows it to be much less than it had been represented to be during his lifetime.

Looking back on the hard times, it is pleasing to recall that during the four years from 1883 to 1886 the rich men of the United States gave, to found and endow public institutions—colleges, libraries, museums and hospitals—no less than one hundred and twenty-one million dollars. The New York Times is responsible for the figures, which lend a good deal of force to that old proverb about the cloud and its silver lining.

It is said that several of the New England cotton manufacturers who are now visiting the South are on the lookout for sites on which to build cotton mills. The Yankee has never been accused of blindness to business opportunities, and the fact that he sees in the South the best of all regions for the manufacture of cotton is a sufficient guaranty that he will take care to get his share of the advantages offered there.

Dr. Nansen appears to be booming the arctic regions as a great health resort. According to his testimony, the atmosphere of the frozen zone is absolutely free from all disease germs, and no such things as bacilli or microbes can survive there. It will have to be allowed that this is a handsome recommendation, though it is somewhat hampered by the danger of freezing to death.

By a majority of about seven hundred in a total vote of one hundred and forty thousand, the voters of New Jersey, at a special election, ratified an amendment to the constitution which forbids the legalizing of lotteries, pool-selling, "book-making," or gambling of any kind. There are several race-tracks in the State which have been notorious resorts for gamblers, and a few years ago the gambling elements were strong enough to elect a race-track "starter" Speaker of the Assembly. The moral sentiment of the State was aroused to put an end to the scandal, and this amendment is the result.

An esteemed contemporary complains because of the interest the foreign press takes in the New York election. This is unreasonable and ungrateful. How could the American press get along without regulating foreign affairs? Indeed, in times of political and news stagnation in our own land what boons to our journalism are the birth of a baby to a duke, the death of one of the victims of a British fe-

male fisher of men, the simplest sally into his back yard by the Czar of Russia, or the presentation of a box of toothpicks to the Mullah of Mootygo by the Akkoond of Swat!

English law provides for the punishment of any person who publishes "any proposal or scheme for the sale of any ticket or tickets, chance or chances, in a lottery." Under this law, the printer of a London newspaper was recently prosecuted and fined, as being "a rogue and a vagabond," because he published the advertisement of a medicine in such a form as to make it a missing word contest. The prize offered for supplying two omitted words needed to perfect the sense was divided among six persons guessing the missing part of the advertisement. Of course the trial of the offender advertised the medicine, but it served the purpose of showing that the law against lotteries was to be construed so as to shut out schemes wearing an innocent look but really involving an illegal principle.

The contrast between the old frigate Constitution and the big modern armoured Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York and Texas, that visited Boston harbor to honor her hundredth anniversary, must have been most impressive. But though even in her best days she could have been sunk with a single shot from one of the big guns they carry, she has a record of glory which they have yet to earn. What we may hope and believe is that, in our navy of to-day there are worthy successors of Hull, Bainbridge, Stewart, and the sailors that gave to the Constitution her immortal renown. Now that this famous centenarian has passed the anniversary of her launching, we trust that she will continue to be cared for, with the single purpose of preserving her as long as possible to posterity as a monument of heroic days.

One of the minor features of the English legislative system with propriety and profit be reproduced in the State and national legislatures of America. Every measure, before it is brought before the House of Commons, is submitted to the examination of the official drafter of bills. This official is a man well versed in the history of law and law-making, a constitutional lawyer of high rank. He examines the bill, points out anything in it that is in conflict with the Constitution, elucidates obscurities and indicates omissions and redundancies. More than that, he will, on request, draft any measure which a member may desire to bring before the House. The result of this is a wonderful economy of the time of the Parliament and of the courts. Unconstitutional bills are often killed by the hand of the bill drafter, and all measures submitted to the legislative body are clear in import and full, yet concise, in form. We need something of this kind here. Excellent measures are not seldom the offspring of the brains of men who are not trained constitutional lawyers, and they fall of enactment, or of enforcement, if enacted, on account of technical blemishes which might easily be removed. The records of our legislatures and courts are full of the obituaries of such laws. The appointment of a capable drafter of bills to aid legislators in the preparation of prospective laws would enable each measure to stand or fall squarely on its merits, irrespective of considerations merely technical.

Congress desired the experiment of rural free-mail delivery to be thoroughly tested and to that end authorized the postoffice department to make trials in different parts of the country. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, in his report recently made public, gives the results of these experiments. He says trials have been made in all sorts and conditions of rural life. The experiments have covered twenty-nine States and forty-four different routes. They have not been confined to communities where conditions favored the success of the plan to the utmost, but mail has been carried over the mountains of Arkansas, through the heavy roads of Central Illinois, along the rough banks of the Missouri river in Kansas, through the unsurveyed and roadless farming districts of Southwest Kentucky, over the hills and through the snow-filled crossroads of Michigan and among the scattered colored settlements of Virginia. Commenting on these experiments, the First Assistant Postmaster General says: "According to the varying conditions of the country traversed, the rural carriers perform their services on horseback or riding in buckboards, buggies, two-wheeled carts, or on bicycles. In some States they have to cross farms and pull down bars and ride over fields to deliver and collect their mails. In no instance has any serious complaint been made of this invasion of private rights. On the contrary, the co-operation of the communities served has in every instance been cheerfully and effectively given. The farmers, at their own cost, have put up boxes at the crossroads and at all other convenient places for the reception of the mails. The general results obtained have been so satisfactory as to suggest the feasibility of making rural delivery a permanent feature of postal administration in the United States, not immediately or in all districts at once, but in some gradual and graduated form." After the successful experiments in this line Congress should not delay longer the establishment of rural free delivery in the communities best suited for the immediate introduction of this system.

### REMARKABLE CAREER

Of Dr. Thomas W. Evans Who Died Recently in Paris.  
Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous dentist who died recently in Paris, only a few months ago came to this country to bury his wife, and now he has closely followed her to the great beyond.  
Dr. Evans was born in Philadelphia and decided when only 13 years old to become a dentist. When 18 years old he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and two years later went to London. In 1846 he went to Paris and made a great reputation there, receiving from the courts of Europe more honors and decorations than have ever been conferred on any European of less than royal blood, the single exception being Bismarck.  
Napoleon III. was among his earliest patrons, and through him he was introduced to the family of the King of Denmark. Among his other patients there were the King's daughters, afterward the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland; also his sons, the future Kings of Greece and Denmark.  
No American ever had such a foot-

### Surer.

It is to be regarded that the man who counts on his fingers is not as apt to be disappointed as the one who counts on his friends.—Yonkers Statesman.

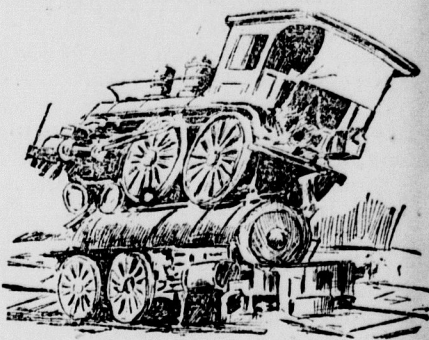
### REMARKABLE WRECK.

The Famous "Leap-Frog" Collision on Missouri Pacific.

Supt. James Cooper, of the P. R. R., whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C., recently talked entertainingly to a reporter on the subject of curious railroad wrecks. Discussing one of the most remarkable wrecks that ever occurred, he said:

"The 'leap-frog' collision came off on the Missouri Pacific, and during the progress of a snow storm of unusual violence. The flakes came down so thick that the engineer told me afterward he could not see twenty feet ahead of his engine, while on the ground there was already about 1½ feet of the beautiful. The only difference in a snow storm in this part of the country and one out West is that, while the depth in here may not be as great, it is, if anything, more effective in tying up trains of all classes. Imagine any train in this section pulling through a two-foot depth of snow! They do that right along out in the Western States.

"Engineer Cockey, who was on one of the wrecked engines, told me that he had been halted several times on the up grade, and had finally covered the hill and was commencing to go down the other side at a good speed. The grade had a gradual slope of about five miles, and at the bottom took a 'dip' into something like a gutter. This gutter was put there to help trains up the grade Cockey was then going down. Every man of the crew was

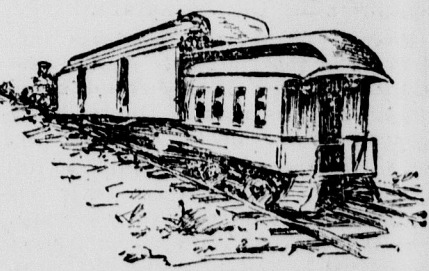


PLAYING LEAP-FROG.

out on the cars, and every brake was set, yet the train continued to gradually increase its speed until, at about half a mile from the bottom of the hill it was almost flying—in fact, coasting over the slippery rails.

"At a point 100 yards from the gutter or 'dip' at the base of the hill Cockey said he saw a dark mass of smoke ahead, and the next second a dark body coming toward him. At the same time he heard a cry of dismay from his fireman and saw him take a flying leap from the engine into the snow alongside the track. Cockey gave one shrill pull at the whistle and then followed his fireman like a shot. As he struck the snow on the side of the hill and commenced to roll Cockey heard a tremendous crash and a grinding of broken engines and cars.

"The train that tried to pass Cockey's on a single track had disobeyed orders in not remaining on the siding some five miles back. At the time Cockey's engine struck the opposing one the latter was in the 'dip' and coming on at a terrific speed to get up the hill. Old '27,' that was Cockey's engine, landed into her slightly above the cowcatcher and kept on mounting and sliding until it was completely on top of '321,' the opposing engine. The positions that resulted from the collision put the two



ANOTHER QUEER WRECK.

engines in a shape resembling boys playing leap-frog, with one of the boys being stuck while half-way over.

"The funny part of the wreck, if such it can be called, was the coasting of the crews of both trains took at the time the trains came together. The whistle warned everybody, and they all jumped together and also started to slide together, with the exception of the fireman on Cockey's engine, who had a little the better start. Down they flew over the slippery snow, grabbing and clutching at the air and frozen ground, and only stopping at the bottom of the gully, about 200 yards below. Beside the bruises the trainmen received, they nearly froze, as their clothes were almost scraped from their bodies. The wreck caught fire, and that saved them."

### REMARKABLE CAREER

Of Dr. Thomas W. Evans Who Died Recently in Paris.  
Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous dentist who died recently in Paris, only a few months ago came to this country to bury his wife, and now he has closely followed her to the great beyond.  
Dr. Evans was born in Philadelphia and decided when only 13 years old to become a dentist. When 18 years old he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and two years later went to London. In 1846 he went to Paris and made a great reputation there, receiving from the courts of Europe more honors and decorations than have ever been conferred on any European of less than royal blood, the single exception being Bismarck.  
Napoleon III. was among his earliest patrons, and through him he was introduced to the family of the King of Denmark. Among his other patients there were the King's daughters, afterward the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland; also his sons, the future Kings of Greece and Denmark.  
No American ever had such a foot-

ing at Marlborough house as Dr. Evans. He was on terms of intimacy with the family of the King of Belgium, the German imperial family and at the royal palace in St. Petersburg. The intimate relations of Dr. Evans with Napoleon III. enabled him, it is said, to prevent the recognition of the



DR. THOMAS W. EVANS.

southern confederacy, even after he had fully made up his mind to do so and had entered into correspondence with the English prime minister to secure the co-operation of England. Dr. Evans won consent to a delay, came to Washington, saw President Lincoln, and carried back such assurances of the ultimate victory for the Union as to persuade Napoleon to relinquish his intention.

During the Franco-Prussian war Dr. Evans organized and maintained at his own expense an ambulance service that did incalculable good. He personally directed the movements of the Red Cross Society, and it is said was the only man in Europe who might pass from camp to camp. One of the most interesting parts of his career was the share which he took in assisting the French Empress Eugenie to escape from Paris after the disaster of Sedan. He was instrumental in conducting her from the city and putting her on board a vessel that conveyed her to England. Were it not for him Eugenie might and probably would have shared the tragic fate of Marie Antoinette.

Dr. Evans' fortune, which is estimated at \$35,000,000, was amassed largely in real estate transactions in Paris. In this country he owns \$5,000,000 worth of real estate. Dr. Evans' only relatives are two nephews, Col. Charles F. Muller, of Utica, N. Y., and I. R. Evans, of New York.

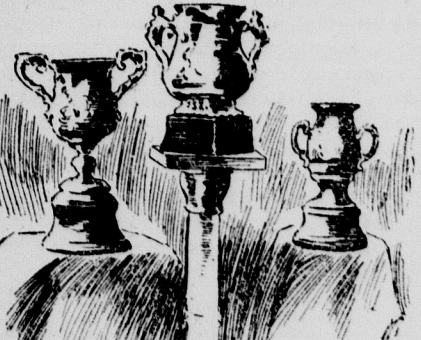
### Fortunes from Garbage.

The garbage of a great city is worth a fortune every year, if properly utilized, says the Ladies' Home Journal. In St. Louis, Mo., the refuse is placed in enormous vertical cylinders, surrounded by steam jackets, which evaporate the 75 to 80 per cent. of water in the garbage. The fatty substances are dissolved, and as a result of a number of processes a fertilizer is produced which is often worth from \$9 to \$12 per ton, the demand exceeding the supply. One of the purest and best soaps of the country was made of garbage grease before cotton-seed oil entered the field.

It is now proposed to light London by electricity for nothing. It now costs that city \$1.08 (4s 8d) to get rid of a ton of garbage. A combination of boilers and other apparatus has been devised that can burn the garbage at 24 cents (1 shilling) per ton, and generate steam sufficient to run enough dynamos to light the entire city. London can thus save 3 shillings 8 pence on each ton, and, in addition, illuminate its city without cost. Garbage, by a machine called the "dust destructor," is converted into clinkers, which can be used for roadways, as artificial stone for sidewalks and as sand for mortar and cement. In Paris the invisible particles of iron worn from wheels and from the shoes of horses are rescued by passing powerful magnets through the sweepings.

### Holds Three Trophies.

Fred Gilbert, the "Phantom of Spirit Lake," Iowa, holds three of the four recognized trap shooting trophies in the country. They are the Dupont



E. C. CUP, DUPONT TROPHY, STAR CUP.

championship trophy and the Kansas City Star cup for live birds, and the E. C. cup, emblematic of the championship of the United States at inanimate targets.

### Could Not Run the Risk.

The Squire—By the way, Giles, I haven't seen you at church for some time; anything the matter?

Giles—Well, sir, it is like this: Last time I went I had a penny an' a two-shilling piece in my pocket; by mistake I put the two-shilling piece in the plate; and, well, I shouldn't like it to happen again, sir.—London Sketch.

### Beneath His Station.

Sprockett—I was, sorry not to keep my appointment with you, but, you see, my wheel broke down.

Hudson—Why didn't you come in on the train?

Sprockett—Heavens! And ride with those miserable nonbikers? Never!—North American.

### They Are Still Here.

"They say that poetry is dying."  
"Yes, but, unfortunately, the poets aren't."

## The Library Corner

Prof. A. H. Sayce is adding still another volume to the long list of his published works. "The Early History of the Hebrews" is just announced for publication by the Macmillan company. Besides the prosecution of his work as Professor of Assyriology at Oxford, this author has been an indefatigable student of and writer on subjects cognate to his own particular field of research.

Mrs. Morris has given up Kelmscott House, Hammersmith, and the lease has been taken over by H. C. Marillier. Besides the interest conferred upon Kelmscott House by Mr. Morris, who made it the central scene of his Utopia in "News from Nowhere," and erected his presses next door, there is an older legend attached to it. Sir Francis Ronalds, one of the pioneers of electric telegraphy, lived there and built what was practically the first experimental long line, carrying several miles of wire up and down the spacious garden, which is one of the principal charms of the estate.

The Engineering Magazine, in a leading article by Hiram S. Maxim, upon "The Effects of Trade Unionism upon Skilled Mechanics," furnishes a most important contribution to the discussion of one of the fundamental problems confronting the modern industrial world. The great engineering strike which now convulses England uses the demand for shorter hours as a screen for the enforcement of trade union principles and domination which threaten her manufacturing supremacy.

The London Saturday Review greets the appearance of the Times' new magazine, Literature, with a long and acrimonious article predicting the speedy downfall both of the Times and of its magazine on account of its ultra-conservatism and because of the "odd brain structure of its editor and manager." It twits the Times on its famous error in allowing itself to be duped by the Pigott letters, and says it is so hopelessly out of sympathy with century-end thought and feeling that it can never awaken public interest. Even the Saturday Review's praise of Mr. Traill, the editor of Literature, is tempered by classing him with the "fossilized gentlemen from the British Museum," who are to write for the new Magazine. Clearly the amenities of British journalism are not so much sweeter than those of the American country editor, after all.

### Mad—Him Faint Hearted.

A burglar had entered a house as quietly as possible, but his shoes were not padded, and he made some noise. He had just reached the door of a bedroom when he heard someone moving within, as if about to get up, and he paused.

Then a woman's voice said "If you don't take off your boots when you come into the house there's going to be trouble, and a lot of it! Here it's been raining for three hours, and you dare to tramp over my carpets with your muddy boots on! Go downstairs and take them off this minute! Besides, you ought to be ashamed of yourself, leaving your wife alone until this late hour!"

He went downstairs without a word but he did not take off his boots. Instead, he went straight out into the night again, and the "pal" who was waiting for him saw a tear glisten in his eye.

"I can't rob that house," he said; "it reminds me of home."

### Imitation in Suicide.

The power of example is perpetually being demonstrated. It is a peculiar fact, but one well within the knowledge of railroad officials, that no sooner is one person found killed upon the line than other similar fatalities may be expected at the same spot. More especially does this apply to places where are found the bodies of persons mysteriously killed. At one place on a certain line no less than four people were found within twelve months—all within ten yards of the death place of the first person killed there, and all having ended their lives with almost similar injuries, inflicted by the engine of the same express. From instances of this kind railroad officials have arrived at the conclusion that, whenever the first person is killed at any place, it immediately becomes a point of attraction to morbid-minded persons in the locality, who seek it out for the purpose of suicide; and now when any two persons have been found in succession at one place it is a common practice to have the spot watched.

### He Followed the Profession.

After they had scraped an acquaintance on the train and had discussed various topics for a while the drummer suddenly said: "How about the yellow fever down South, doctor? Do you think it will—"

"Excuse me," remarked the man in black, "but you have made a mistake; I am not a physician."

"Beg pardon," exclaimed the man with the samples, "but I must have misunderstood you. Didn't you tell me a while ago that you followed the medical profession?"

### Where Do the Needles Go?

A German paper calls attention to the extraordinary fact that in Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) alone 800 tons of steel wire is used up annually in the manufacture of needles—4,500,000,000 in number, valued at \$1,500,000. And it again asks the old question, "What becomes of all the needles in the world?"

Talk is cheap and the barber always supplies it at cut rates.

### WHY MEN AND WOMEN MARRY.

The Frenzy of Love Does Not Make the Most Matches.

To say why people marry would be as difficult as to say why they travel, or love life, or weary of it, or esteem their neighbors, or despise the human race. But, underlying all differences of decision or action, there is nevertheless a certain uniformity in human habits and motives. Let our reasons for wedlock seem as diverse as they may, let us think we marry for ambition, or spite, or greed, or love, or to serve our country, or gratify our friends, or found a family, the motive, lined down till it lies unadorned and bare before us, is the need of companionship. We want to be loved; we want some one's strength to supplement our weakness; we crave someone's faith in us to fortify our wavering faith in ourselves. Given certain conditions, often of a very commonplace description, and we conclude that we have found what we sought. Our imagination is satisfied for the time; we consider ourselves in love, and all is well.

In observing our neighbors, it often strikes us how oddly they choose their partners; how far otherwise we should have chosen for them. The poet marries a woman of the simplest domestic mind; the beautiful woman, who, for a season or two at any rate, has the world at her feet, selects a raw-boned Hercules, and forgives his plainness of feature because of his strength, or his moral excellence, or his good heart.

People say that love is a frenzy, a rapture, a brief madness; it may be so in certain cases, but as a rule it seems to be a much soberer thing. Deliriums and ecstasies are probably as rare as heroisms or crimes. The majority of people go about their wooings practically enough. If frenzies and fevers accompany the initial stages, the later ones—which involve learning the price of furniture, where to buy a marriage license, and how many changes of raiment are expected for a respectable start—are sufficiently humdrum.

If love has no serious consequences, a proportion of us might be as volatile as a certain notorious novelist advises us to be. But happily the consequences are there, and the right-minded study them seriously if they are given time. It is this underlying seriousness that constitutes a danger, unsuspected till we feel its tough filaments about us. Because marriage involves a career as well as a condition, custom, the usages of society, and the disabilities of their sex train women to make such a settlement in life an object of ambition from their earliest years.

If loneliness, disappointment, and self-pity keep aloof, I believe a considerable proportion of women would remain unwedded from choice; but those familiars seize or threaten even the most fortunate of us now and then, and we think to defy fate and build against the future the bulwark of affection. Also, a woman hates to seem left out.



Oysters live ten to twelve years when they have the chance. In this country they don't have the chance.

A dog fancier in New Haven is the owner of a black-and-tan dog which weighs not an ounce more than a pound and a half.

The large horned beetle can carry 315 times its own weight. One has been known to walk away with a 2½-pound weight.

A hen belonging to Joseph Bishop on Licking river, near Pleasant Valley, Ky., discovered a large bird's nest in the top of an apple tree, and flew up and deposited an egg in the nest.

The eye of the cat, like that of the horse, is provided with a false eyelid, which may be moved independently of the outer or true lid. It is often employed by a cat when obliged to face a very bright light, and is believed to act as a shade.

Live bees are sometimes shipped on ice so as to keep them dormant during the journey. This is particularly the case with bumblebees, which have been taken to New Zealand, where they are useful in fertilizing the red clover that has been introduced into the colony.

### Has 1,000 Miles of Railroad.

Counting elevated, street surface and steam lines Greater New York will have within its borders over 1,000 miles of railroad. This is a mileage larger than some European countries have, and a mileage remarkable in other respects, the number of passengers carried being greater per mile than in any other country and than in any other city in this country. Philadelphia has 400 miles of street railroad. Chicago has nearly 600. Boston has 550. St. Louis 295. Baltimore 225. Washington 140. San Francisco 231. Pittsburg 242. Cincinnati 261. Cleveland 192. Detroit 165. Louisville 150 and Buffalo 150. While the development of the railroad lines of the country has been retarded during the last few years in consequence of the hard times, the mileage of the surface lines within the large cities and connecting neighboring towns has been increased enormously by the introduction of the trolley.

### Somewhat Different.

"Is Blank filling the editorial chair on your paper now?" asked the visitor.

"Well," replied the publisher, "he still occupies it."

Another Pair of Ifs.  
Life on earth would certainly be a peaceful, delicious dream if women were only as good as they look and men were only as good as they seem.

### KNOCKED OUT.

It knocks out all calculations of attending to business in the right way for a day when we wake up in the morning sore and stiff. The disappointment lies in going to bed all right and waking up all wrong. There is a short and sure way out of it. Go to bed after a good rub with St. Jacobs Oil and you wake up all right; soreness and stiffness all gone. So sure is this that men much expressed in changeable weather keep a bottle of it on the mantel for use at night to make sure of going to work in good fix.

**BEFORE THE SCRAM:** Hooley—Did you hear about Casey getting wor-ri-ck at noon yesterday? Hooley—Of did not. Phoot med 'im? Hooley—Shure, it wor the '12 o'clock whistle.

### SUNSHINE IN WINTER.

The Myers Open Front Oil Heater is the kind that gives sunshine in winter. They are not expensive either, although the highest in workmanship and economy. Nos. 20, 21, 28 heat room 12'x14' at cost of 1 cent per hour; price from \$6 to \$8.50. No. 31, copper lined, full nickel plated, \$12.00; heats room 18'x20' at cost of 2 cents per hour. Send for literature. John F. Myers Co., 947 Market St., San Francisco.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

### 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 is inflamed you have a rumbling 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 case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

J. J. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 73c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

### FREE MEDICAL BOOK FOR MEN

How to Restore Lost Manhood and Perfect Development. This great work, plainly written by a high medical authority, shows how many vigor can be regained and obstacles to marriage removed. It is a modern work for men who suffer from nervous debility caused by over-work, youthful excesses, or later excesses. It points out how to be cured of nervousness, despondency, impotency, at home, without interfering with business.

IS ABSOLUTELY FREE. This great book, entitled "COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT," will be mailed free, in plain, sealed wrapper, to the address of any sincere inquirer by the Erie Medical Company, 65 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N.Y. No C.O.D. scheme or deception.

### ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS.

More brilliant light than Electric for Stores, Hotels and Dwellings, and at half the cost. Agents wanted. F. N. DELANAY, 18 Second Street, San Francisco.

### Kapp & Street TAMALE

Put up in tins for Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, and Family Use. Ask your Grocer to get them. Dealers should send orders to CHAS. F. KAPP, Sole Manufacturer, 1200 Market Street, San Francisco.

### YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Meoore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three Doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

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

"I wonder why you men like to go hunting when you don't shoot anything." "For the same reason that you women like to go shopping when you don't buy anything."

# \$2000.00

The contest ends December 31st. Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are safe. Get Schilling's Best baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in tea tin); send a ticket with word to address below before December 31st. Until October 15th words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket. If only one person finds the word, that person gets \$2000.00; if several find it, \$2000.00 will be equally divided among them. Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard sweeping brushes at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. Those sending envelopes and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest. Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

**A FORTUNE IN GOLD MINING FOR 50 CENTS!** 300,000 Shares of Stock THE COMSTOCK PREFERRED GOLD MINING CO. of Spokane, Wash. INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$5,000,000. The largest fortunes have been made by small investments in legitimate gold mining. It costs but 50 cents to become a stockholder in one of the largest mining corporations in the Northwest. The stockholders of this company have set aside 2,500,000 shares of their stock to be sold (if sold quickly) at 50 cents per block of 10 shares, and to induce quick sales first purchasers will receive FREE additional shares as follows: To the First Applicant from Each Share, 5000 Shares; 1st 100 Purchasers, 1000 Shares Each; 2d 100 Purchasers, 500 Shares Each; 3d 100 Purchasers, 250 Shares Each; 4th 100 Purchasers, 100 Shares Each; 5th 100 Purchasers, 50 Shares Each; 6th 100 Purchasers, 25 Shares Each; 7th 100 Purchasers, 10 Shares Each; 8th 100 Purchasers, 5 Shares Each; 9th 100 Purchasers, 2 Shares Each; 10th 100 Purchasers, 1 Share Each. EVERY PERSON WILL RECEIVE AT LEAST 10 SHARES. The order of purchases decided by postmark on letter; no all will stand equal chance for a large share, regardless of residence. This notice appears but once, and in all papers same issue. This company's interests are in NINE GOLD MINES, any one of which ought to develop a Bonanza, and if so, your stock will be worth from \$100 to \$10,000. All mines have excellent showings of gold on surface, and it is desired to immediately develop same; working of mines will be paid for out of sales of treasury stock. Each 50 Cents Entitles You to 10 Shares, and a Chance for Large Bonanzas as Above. Stock sent by return mail. These mines ought to pay dividends in a few months. Stick five cents to letter; if larger amount, send P. O. money order. Write name and address plainly for record. Enquire of Sec'y of State, or any bank here of our responsibility. Address COMSTOCK PREFERRED GOLD MINING CO., 321 & 322 Roakery, Spokane, Wash.

### A New Use For Organ Grinders.

A well dressed woman lately entered a Paris jeweler's shop and asked to see some valuable gold pins. While she was examining them a man began playing a barrel organ before the door. The music seemed to annoy the lady, and, stepping to the door, she threw a piece of money to the man and told him to go away, which he did at once.

On returning to the counter she said that none of the pins suited her, but that as some compensation for the trouble she had given she would buy a brooch. She accordingly chose one, paid 10 francs for it and was leaving the shop when the jeweler missed a diamond pin of great value from among those she had been examining. He accordingly stopped his customer, who seemed highly indignant and insisted on the proprietor's wife searching her, which was done, but no pin was found. The jeweler then set his sister to watch the woman, who was seen to enter another jeweler's shop, and was pretending to make a purchase when the organ grinder made his appearance. As soon as he began playing she again threw some money and ordered him to move on, but the person who was watching her perceived that with the money she had given the man a piece of jewelry. This was at once made known to the police, who arrested both, and on searching the man they found several articles of stolen property.—Paris Letter.

### REPUTATIONS MADE IN A DAY.

Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a forty five years growth, and like those hardy lichens that flourish on the crevices of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perennially, and its reputation has as firm a base as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, biliousness, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

**MANAGER.**—What's the row up there in the freak room? SUPER.—Oh, nothing, only the legless lady is kicking herself that she can't go and join the Kneippists.

### IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DATE, TORONGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELEKAN LOUISIANA HONEY. For sale by fine grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can. THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiac. See Dictionary. \$5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

### What Squirrels Eat.

Squirrels do not entirely subsist on nuts, as most people suppose. They are largely fruit eaters, and occasionally work big havoc in the orchards at the fall of the year. They are not above stealing partridge eggs, and on this account are not beloved by the sportsman. Even poultry, when they stray, as they often will, and lay eggs beyond the confines of the poultry yard, suffer from attacks of squirrels when the mother bird is away. In pine tree districts these little climbers are fond of splitting the pine cones and eating the seeds thereof. But above all things squirrels are fond of fungus. They will not have anything to say to the common or garden mushroom, but confidently devour the most yellow and poisonous looking of toadstools that grow in damp woods and fields. They never store these, for they know well that fungi will not keep. They devour them greedily as they come to light and revisit the spot as soon as fresh spawn renews the fungus. There are, however, many kinds of toadstools that squirrels know to be poisonous, and these they will not touch.—Detroit Free Press.

### Interesting Information.

"The reason they make so much fuss over my birthday," explained Kitty to the young man in the parlor who was waiting for somebody else, "is that I've only had six. Sister's had 23, and she's so used to em she don't even mention em. How many birthdays have you had, Mr. Spoonamore?"—Chicago Tribune.

# Topics of the Times

Grief in Persia for a deceased husband is limited to a fortnight.

The skin of the wolf is said to make the best covering for banjo heads.

At the present rate of increase, the earth's population will double itself in 290 years.

Roman architects placed earthen jugs in theater walls to increase the resonance.

Russians say that you must eat forty pounds of salt with them before you can know them.

The average residue of ashes left after the cremation of the human body amounts to eight ounces.

Cotton-reels are turned and bored by a very simple machine which completes from 5,000 to 6,000 per hour.

A dog belonging to the mate of a boat running out of Baltimore died of grief after the death of its master.

It is known that there were men practicing the profession of dentistry in Egypt at least five thousand years ago.

Chinese male infants when they are a month old have their hands shaved. A banquet is usually a part of the ceremony.

A Chicago jury recently discovered on retiring to consider its verdict that one of its number had no knowledge of English.

Australia could be made to support 400,000,000 inhabitants of the black or yellow races who would be able to endure the climate.

The Russian sceptre is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 268 diamonds, 360 rubies and 15 emeralds.

The people of Paris have consumed within the past year 21,221 horses, 229 donkeys and 40 mules, the meat weighing, according to the returns, 4,615 tons.

Austria is an ideal country for murderers. In ten years more than 800 persons were found guilty of murder, of whom only twenty-three were put to death.

The number of messages sent over the wires of the New York police department amounts to more than 1,000 a day. The total number sent last year was 378,388.

A certain amount of military instinct in children seems universal, for one toy firm dispatches every year several hundred thousand tin swords to all parts of the world.

The cabman's lot at Melbourne cannot be a happy one. In order to meet the competition of omnibuses and tram cars threepenny fares have been started as an experiment.

Pawnbrokers and bankers in Russia are suffering from blows administered by the State bank. The bank advances money on all kinds of goods at an annual interest of 4½ per cent.

The sheep is the only animal that is made vicious by petting. A young ram that is raised by hand, at the house, becomes bold and soon learns to attack cattle and persons.

English contemporaries give currency to the report that at the present time between 30,000 and 40,000 acres of arable and pasture land are going begging for tenants in Kent.

All of the British and continental steamship lines have advanced their steerage rates to Europe. The rates are now as high as they were before the war began, two years ago.

Attempts are now being made to acclimatize Scotch grouse in Denmark, the birds thriving well on the extensive moorland of Jutland. They are fenced until the end of next year.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have risen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and ten are now inhabited.

The first coach in England was built in 1565, for the Earl of Rutland. In 1661 a stage coach was two days going from London to Oxford, and the flying coach in summer was thirteen hours.

The aggregate corn crop of the South will be from 600,000,000 to 650,000,000 bushels, worth to that section at least \$300,000,000. This will be the greatest corn crop ever produced in the South.

A certain scientist has found that taking four heads of hair of equal weight, the numbers of hairs according to color was as follows: Red, 90,000; black, 103,000; brown, 109,000; fair, 140,000.

Seven hundred and eleven female missionaries are at work in India. During the last two years these visited 40,315 heathen families and instructed 62,414 heathen girls in the different mission schools.

The famous sign "I am the only running footman," which ornamented the front of an ancient inn in Charles street, Berkeley square, London, has been removed, and a modern sign in a modern landscape substituted.

For cramp or rheumatism in the legs of poultry stand the bird for several minutes in water as hot as the hand can bear, rubbing the legs well for several minutes. After drying anoint and rub well with lard and alcohol.

A London magistrate has decreed that a householder cannot interfere with an organ-grinder unless he is disturbed in his business, his sickness in his house or is affected in his health by the sounds of the organ.

Under the active presidency of the Earl of Derby a vigorous effort is being made by the British Dairy Farmers' Association to give a helping hand to one of the most important branches

of agriculture, dairy farming, and its allied industry of poultry raising.

Over 1,000 catboats and yachts are owned and sailed by young women on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts. They vary as much as men in their management, some being slow and cautious and others swift and reckless.

Some physicians declare that by excessive cycling the nervous system may be exhausted without the knowledge of the rider; and that when attacked by disease the cyclist may find himself without reserve force to resist it.

It appears that a species of true crocodile is found in Southern Florida on both coasts. It is hardly distinguishable from the alligator except in the shape of its head, though it grows bigger and attains a length of eighteen feet.

Charles Stokes, the African trader, who was recently hanged in the Congo Free State for selling arms and ammunition to the natives, with which they made war on the white European settlers, is stated to have been a Dublin man.

There is in Norway a wooden church of unknown age, but undoubtedly several hundred years old, which is held to illustrate old methods of building admirably. The queer, peaked, many angled roof has almost an oriental appearance.

In a certain country district of Germany "pay weddings" were in vogue until recently, each guest paying for his entertainment as much as he would at an inn, the receipts being placed aside to set up the happy pair in their new home.

A powerful anaesthetic, which volatilises on exposure to the air, has been invented. It is believed that bombs filled with this chemical, and thrown into the ranks of an opposing army, would in a few minutes utterly paralyze the foe.

One hundred tons of cats' tails were recently sold in one lot for the purpose of ornamenting ladies' wearing apparel. This means that, assuming an average cat's tail to weigh two ounces, no fewer than 1,792,000 pussies had to be killed.

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, measures only four inches; the great toe is bent abruptly backward, and its extremity pointed directly upward; while the phalanges of the other toes are doubled in beneath the sole of the foot.

Venomous snakes are slow in doing mischief. The cobra di capello, the toy of Indian jugglers, retains its fangs, but never uses them, except to resent injuries; and then, opening its crest, and hissing violently, it darts on its victim, who has notice to escape.

Fifteen thousand pilgrims annually visit St. Baume, in Provence, not far from Marseilles, where Mary Magdalene is said to have spent the last thirty years of her life. The legend runs that Mary Magdalene came from Judea in a small boat with Lazarus, Martha, two Marys and Salome.

The families of the Japanese who fell in the late campaign against China are most anxious to possess some remains of their dead relatives, however mutilated. In one village the friends of a deceased soldier solemnly brought back a paper man fastened to a real leg—the only portion which could be found after the owner was killed by a shell.

The method of cultivating the vine in Malaga is in every way simple. The only feature there which is not observed in other countries is that the "crowns" of the vine are kept very close to the ground. The object of this is to enable the surface growth to benefit from the close proximity to all moisture rising from or descending upon the soil.

**Fruits and Nuts.** Green figs, according to a prominent medical journal, are excellent food. Walnuts give nerve or brain food, muscle, heat and waste. Raisins are stimulating in proportion to the quality. Pine kernels give heat and stay. They serve as a substitute for bread.

Apples supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay. Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not good if the liver is out of order.

Dried figs contain nerve and muscle food, heat and waste; but are bad for the liver. Blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food; no heat or waste.

Green water-grapes are blood-purifying (but of little food value); reject pits and skins. Blue grapes are feeding and blood purifying; too rich for those who suffer from the liver.

Tomatoes, higher nerve or brain food and waste; no heat; they are thinning and stimulating. Do not swallow skins. Juicy fruits give more or less the higher nerve or brain, and some few, muscle food and waste; no heat.

Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather; they have a thinning and cooling effect. Prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food; supply heat and waste, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.

The great majority of small, fresh seeds fruits are laxative. All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

**A Great Star Photograph.** The most wonderful astronomical photograph in the world is that which has recently been prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers. It shows at least 68,000,000 stars.

A medicine glass might properly be termed a sanitary measure.

### Leprosy.

Leprosy is an exclusively human disease. It is not inoculable to animals. It is never of distant origin, but is invariably derived from the lesions or secretions of a person similarly diseased. Its development in a country previously exempt from the disease may always be traced to its importation in the person of a leper from an infected center. We know nothing definitely of the mode of infection or the channels of entrance through which the bacillus gains access to the organism—whether by direct contact, by inhalation or imbibition of the germs or by other intermediaries. Observation proves conclusively that every leper is a possible source of danger to all with whom he may come into intimate and prolonged contact.—Dr. Prince A. Morrow in North American Review

**Well Matched.** "I'm a plain, everyday business man," said Meritt, "and am nothing if not practical. Miss Wisely, will you be my wife?" "I admire your frankness, Mr. Meritt," replied the fair object of his affections, "because I am inclined to be rather matter of fact myself. How much are you worth?"—Chicago News.

**Family Compliments.** "You're no longer a spring chicken," sneered the angry husband. "But you're the same old goose," came the answer with a snap.—Detroit Free Press.

### YOUNG WOMANHOOD.

Sweet young girls! How often they develop into worn, listless, and hopeless women because mother has not impressed upon them the importance of attending to physical development.

No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodical pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell every detail of her symptoms, surroundings and occupation.

She will get advice from a source that has no rival in experience of women's ills. Tell her to keep nothing back. Her story will be told to a woman, not to a man. She need not hesitate in stating details that she may not wish to mention, but which are essential to a full understanding of her case, and if she is frank, help is certain to come!



## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK. I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought 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.

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

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1897.

Judge Bahrs has fixed January 7th next, as the date for the execution of the sentence of death upon Theodore Durrant. Meantime the men whose business it is to aid the escape of criminals, are busy in their efforts to baffle justice.

A telegram from Washington announces the restoration of the postoffice name of South San Francisco. Thus the injustice of a former administration is undone, and we offer our sincere congratulations to those who have earnestly worked in behalf of this community.

The presence in this end of the county during the past week of the committee chosen to ascertain the cost of the boulevard, is gratifying evidence of the fact that something is to be done without further delay to determine the question as to whether we will or will not have this grand improvement. The people, if we mistake not, will make this the paramount local issue and determine it in the affirmative by a very large majority.

San Mateo, with a population of some 10,000, is at present a county of the 31st class. Let our people build the boulevard, give the county a grand thoroughfare and first-class driveway from Stanford University to the city of San Francisco, and our population will double at once and go on increasing until the boulevard will be lined with a succession of suburban towns from San Francisco to our Southern border.

### THE WORLD MOVES EVEN IN TEXAS.

Congressman Sayres, of Texas, who wants to be Governor of the Lone Star State, has discovered that a diversified industry, with a partnership of the farm and the factory, is absolutely essential to Texan progress. The scales have fallen from the eyes of this old-time Democratic statesman, who calls the attention of his Texan fellow-citizens to the fact that "in the matter of woolen mills Georgia has five, Kentucky eighteen, North Carolina thirteen, Tennessee twenty-five, and Virginia twenty-four; yet Texas, with largely more sheep than all combined, has only one."

Sayres' statement announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas, sounds very much like the preaching of a pronounced and thorough paced protectionist. All of which goes to show that there is a new South, and that the world does move—even in Texas.

### THE PLAIN TRUTH.

The chief argument employed by the opponents of Hawaiian annexation is the alleged danger of an influx of Chinese and Japanese coolies from Hawaii to this country. The San Francisco Chronicle shatters this pet contention of the Sugar Trust press, by pointing to the plain fact that there has never been any restriction upon Japanese immigration, and that there were as many Chinese in the islands before the passage of the Geary act as there are now, and that they were content to stay. Hawaii owes its imported white contract labor, as well as its coolies, both Japanese and Chinese, to its sugar industry, which, in the past, has been controlled by men who, at present, are part and parcel of the sugar trust; and these are the men who have suddenly become so very solicitous about the interests of American workmen. These are the men who have discovered the danger of an influx of Hawaiian coolies should we raise our flag over the islands.

The plain truth is, that these men have their covetous eyes fixed upon the islands. They desire to control them in the future, as they have in the past, and they very wisely conclude that it will be easier to do this with Hawaii under any other government than that of the United States.

Coolie labor is just what these men want in Hawaii, and they know enough to know that annexation would end it; hence their strenuous opposition to annexation.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

### TWEEDLEDEEING IN FRESNO.

A free silver paper in Fresno says: Japan is beginning to feel the pinch of the goldbug. Vice Consul Sharpe at Hiogo has sent to the State Department some clippings from papers in that country relating to prices and labor. The Kokurin Shimbun says the rise in the prices of commodities become greater and greater ever day. Compared with ten years ago prices have risen 45 per cent, while wages have risen only 39 per cent. Japan will like the gold policy, we hope.

Now, have we not heard from the lips of Bryan on the rear platform of many trains, on many roads, that the goldbug policy and the gold standard lower prices, oppress the producer, beggar the farmer and enable the owner of gold to take to himself more and more of the fruits of the earth and the products of toil? Was not the campaign of last year made upon the issue that there has been a progressive decline of prices measured in gold, and that the only balm for the healing of the nations was in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, which would raise prices?

Now, if the adoption of the gold standard by Japan has raised prices and wages, what becomes of the foundation of the whole free silver argument?

If that argument were sound, prices and wages should have fallen instead of rising in that empire. The gold yen should have shown a purchasing power more than 45 per cent greater than the silver yen possessed, and the people should have been groaning under a depression of all values except that of gold.

If definite adoption of the gold standard raises prices, we should at once give up our pretense of a double standard, throw bimetallicism to the Mexicans, all come out for gold and reap the rewards of sound policy and a good conscience by taking cheerfully an advance of 45 per cent in the value of every man's property.

We are of the opinion that even the free silver raisin-growers of Fresno would not reject a goldbug advance of 45 per cent in the price of their crop added to the greater advance which they admit has come with the increased protection against Spanish raisins and Greek currants.—S. F. Call.

The labor protest against the annexation of Hawaii is to be regretted, the more so because workmen are thus made to play into the hands of a coolie-driving trust. Rich sugar monopolies want the islands left as they are, so that they may keep on employing contract labor at \$8 or \$10 a month. They know that under annexation, with contract labor abolished, they would have to pay more. We can see good reason, therefore, why the sugar trust should oppose annexation, but why the very men who brought about the passage of contract labor laws and whose object it is to emancipate labor generally, should join hands in such a platoratic enterprise, passes understanding.—S. F. Chronicle.

The specially designed car that has just discharged in San Francisco waters a cargo of egg-bearing lobsters and tautogs, brought from the United States Fish Hatchery at Wood's Holl, Mass., will return to the Atlantic seaboard with six million salmon spawn obtained from the hatchery at Battle Creek. This is a wise and paying sort of piscatorial reciprocity.—S. F. Examiner.

(Contributed).

### A TRAMP PHILOSOPHY.

In the hip-pocket of an old vagrant was a memorandum book filled with his own writing, done with a pencil, and some of his philosophy is good enough to be preserved.

His first paragraph reads: "Drinking bad whisky because it is offered free, is like getting in the way of bullets purchased by an enemy."

A second runs: "Honesty is the best policy, but some folks are satisfied with the second best. It is hard to be honest on an empty stomach."

A third records: "A dry plank under a rainproof shed is better than a feather bed in jail; besides, one isn't annoyed by the jailer bringing in a square breakfast."

A fourth says: "Pay as you go. If you can't pay, don't go. If you are forced to go, record every indebtedness and let your heirs settle the bills."

A fifth declares: "We should have charity for all. When winter winds blow cold and drear, we vags should pity the poor fellows in India who are having red-hot weather."

A sixth explains: "Politeness costs nothing, and therefore should be practiced by all; but it is not expected that you will wake a man up at midnight to ask permission to go through his hen-house. It is more courteous to let him enjoy his needed repose."

The seventh, and the last we noticed, closes as follows: "When you pick up an apple-core, do not find fault because it is not the apple itself, but be satisfied with the grade of descent. Do not be ashamed of your occupation. We cannot all be lords, nor can we all be vagrants. As I cannot be a lord, I should not lament at being a vagrant. Be truthful and outspoken; that is, tell them you are a Chicago fire sufferer. Keep reasonable hours, or some other vag will get your plank first. Be hopeful, cheerful and good-natured; growling won't cure a sore heel."

M'iss.

New bodies of oil have been discovered near the County Hospital, Los Angeles.

## STRIKING INCIDENTS.

### SCENES THAT WERE PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE MEMORY.

The Professor Heard Governor Brough Make His Last Speech With Head Bared. General Buell and the Sergeant Crazed With Thirst at the Spring.

"Some of you youngsters," said the professor, "wonder how we old fellows remember the prominent men of 20 or 30 or 40 years ago so well. Because we associate them with some particular event, not necessarily of any importance, but serving to bring the men associated with it vividly before the mind. For example, I saw old Governor Brough of Ohio scores of times, but whenever I think of him I do not see him as he walked in his unwieldy way along the streets nor as he sat in his office, a dominating presence, nor as he appeared on state occasions, nor when he figured in controversy with the strongest men in the nation over the conduct of the war, but I see him as he stood one night on a pile of bricks, just outside Capitol square in Columbus.

"The fall of Richmond had been announced. The people were wild with excitement and enthusiasm. The understanding was that the governor would speak to them that night, and, standing on a pile of bricks at the corner of High and State streets, he talked to the people of the great news and what it meant to the nation. While he was speaking it began to rain, and still he spoke on. Those in the crowd who had umbrellas raised them, and there was a general shout for the governor to put on his hat. As he stood there that minute, with the raindrops pattering down on his bald head and spluttering and sparkling in the light of the street lamp near, Governor Brough always comes to me.

"He paid no heed to the rain, and in his deep, resonant voice he said to the calls of the crowd: 'I will not put on my hat. A man must stand uncovered in the presence of an event that means so much to this people.' And he talked on, the people standing in the rain and glorying in every word he said. That was the last speech made by Governor Brough, because the cold that resulted from the exposure took him down to death.

"Brough was one of the very strongest men of that period in public life, but do you know that I heard one of the most prominent ladies in Ohio urge that he be not renominated because he was so reckless in his use of tobacco? She forgot the ability, honesty, earnestness and zeal of the man who had received the largest majority ever given a candidate for any office in Ohio and made a violent campaign against him because he had a rough way and because he was such an inveterate tobacco chewer."

"I remember General Buell," said the sergeant, "not as he appeared in the battle of Shiloh, not as he appeared in full uniform at grand review, but as I saw him on a forced march, when he wore the negligee or fatigue dress. Our company had come, with dry throats and empty canteens, to a large spring that burst from the earth with force enough to turn the wheels of a mill. The men proceeded to fill their canteens and drink their fill. An orderly sat on his horse near and advised the men to be very careful in filling their canteens so as to leave the water clear for those who came after. A little apart from him on a splendid horse sat an officer in a straw hat. The man and the horse, even though the man was in so simple a dress, made a fine picture, but the boys did not look carefully enough at either to recognize the officer or the horse.

"One of the sergeants, crazed by thirst, plunging forward to the spring, intent only on getting the clear water to his parched throat, put one foot into the shallow edge of the spring. Instantly there came from the man in the straw hat the quiet and imperious order, 'Take your foot out.' The sergeant, irritated beyond endurance by what he regarded a trifling matter, turned and said insolently: 'Mind your own business, sir. I will have no quartermaster's clerk giving orders to me.'

"As though he had been a part of the man the splendid horse made one jump toward the spring and toward the sergeant, and the man in the straw hat said, with increased emphasis and imperiousness, 'Take your foot out,' and the bewildered sergeant recognized the commander in chief of the army. He stepped back and saluted, and then General Buell said quietly, looking down with a sort of sympathy into the dismayed face: 'Fill your canteens, but be careful. Thirty thousand men must take water from this spring before night.'

"Those who remembered what a mudhole a thousand men make of a spring understood why General Buell stood guard on that day"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Use For It.

"And now," said the banker, when they had entered the private office and closed the door, "what can I do for you?"

The sinister looking stranger drew from his pocket a glass vessel securely corked, containing a yellowish liquid.

"I want money," he said, "and I must have it. If I were to drop this glass on the floor and break it, both of us would be blown into a thousand pieces."

The banker scribbled an address upon a card.

"Take that thing up to my house," he said, "and turn it over to our new servant girl, and then name your price."—Strand Magazine

Theater Chat.

He—In China a play is six months long.

She—Dear me, what a lot of good shoe leather you save in not being there to go out between acts!—Exchange.

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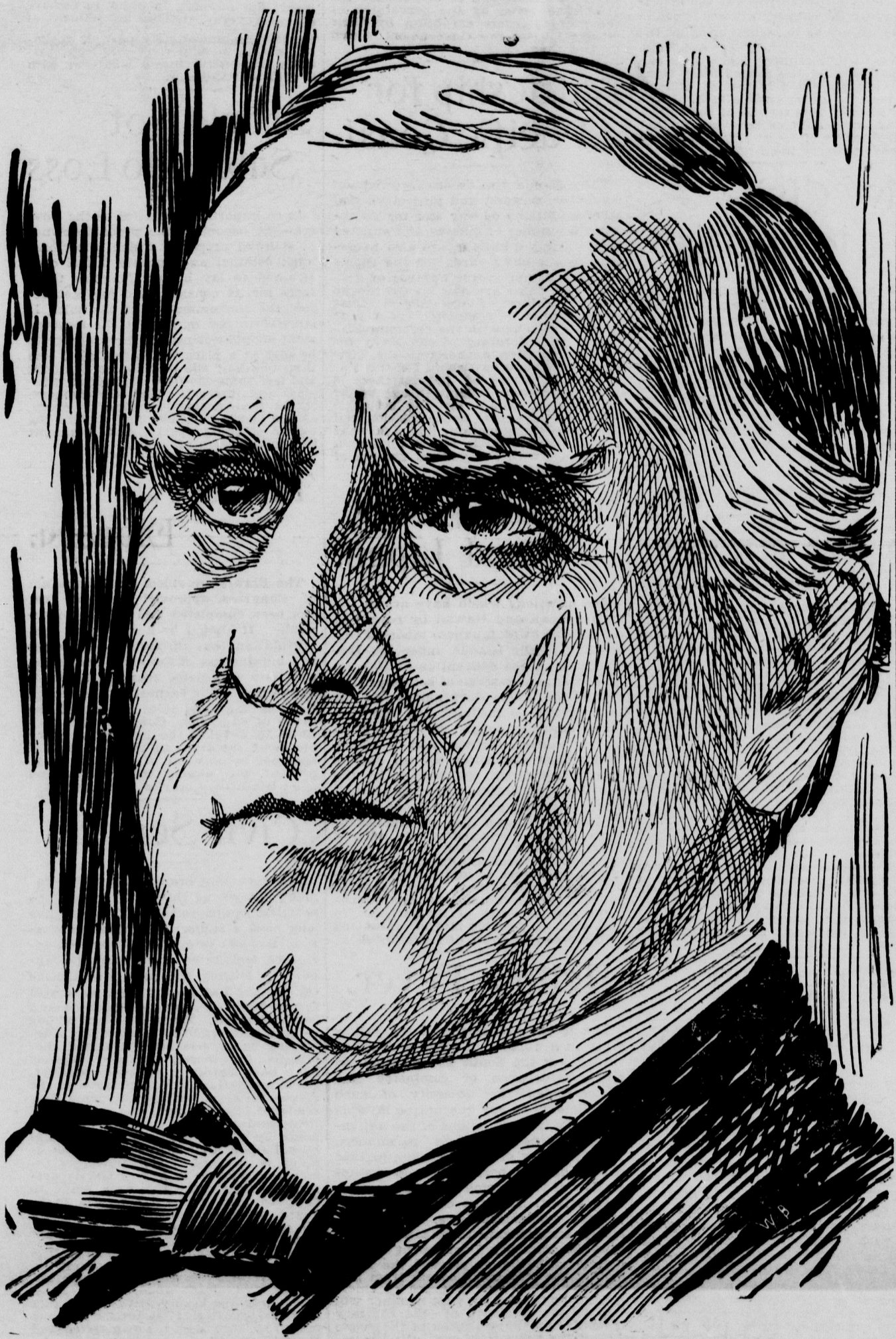
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MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII FAVORED.

NO RECOGNITION FOR THE CUBAN INSURGENTS AT PRESENT FROM THIS COUNTRY.



President McKinley.

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the fifty-fifth Congress, assembled in regular session at the seat of Government...

the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs, or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The Nation's Finances.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of Congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of currency.

est-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1890, the principal of the Government was \$2,322,231,208.

With the great resources of the Government and with the time-honored example of the past before us, we ought not hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the Government...

Synopsis of the Message.

FINANCIAL.—The evil of the present monetary system is dwelt upon and some suggestions are made in the matter of protecting the Government against bond issues for repeated redemptions.

Government he should receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it.

In my view, it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be relieved from the burden of providing for all the gold required for exchanges and export.

The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve.

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation.

The most important problem with which this Government is now called upon to deal, pertaining to its foreign relations, concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection.

Bond Remedy Suggested.

With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000...

lived treasure and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing upon our Government the burden of supporting the Cuban insurrection.

Policy Most Cruel.

Policy made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tending the friendly office of this Government failed, and mediation on our part was not accepted.

When this abuse of the rights of war have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this Government.

The instructions given to our new Minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that Government the sincere wish of this Government to end the war.

No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and indeed, previous proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that Government.

The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding.

The Cuban Rebellion.

The most important problem with which this Government is now called upon to deal, pertaining to its foreign relations, concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection.

Policy Most Cruel.

The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba.

Untried Measures.

Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible, if not inevitable, step, both in regard to the previous ten-year struggle and during the present war.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of Dec. 7, 1875, are significantly relevant to the present situation in Cuba.

"A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest."

It is possible that the acts of foreign powers and even acts of Spain herself in this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition.

holding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Mission justified by necessity it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion.

The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries.

to precipitate upon the vessel, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights to be as unwise and premature as to regard it to be at present, identifiable as a measure of right.

Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it difficult and complicated duties and requires the exacting from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely across the ocean, to the vessels of the United States to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to vexatious questions, would release the parent Government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents and would invest Spain with the right to exercise supervision recognized by our treaty of 1763 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which consists in the traffic between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between all of them and the States of the Pacific passing through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to questions, and to the peaceful relations between the two States. There can be little doubt as to what would be the result. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result, by questioning the right of expediency, or by any indirect recognition.

### Recognition Unwise.

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a national recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality, which requires the conduct of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and members within the jurisdiction of the proclamation that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war, which is admitted under admiralty law, under international law, is admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. Rights accorded equal belligerent rights denied by public law to each party in our ports disfavor would be imposed on both which would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain. Possessing a navy and claimants within the jurisdiction of the rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and in addition of things which exist for which the Cubans within their own domain could not hope to create a title which would be recognized by sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perform.

### Hawaiian Islands.

A special message delivered by the 16th day of June last I laid before the Senate of the United States a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States, and under its sovereignty. The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending, I deem it proper that the subject may be properly referred to in that message because the necessary action of the Congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of discussions through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependency upon this country. At the same time it has repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian Statehood cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of any power than the United States. Under these circumstances, the logic of events required that annexation, before offered, but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as a natural result of strengthening the ties of the islands and their realization by the free will of the Hawaiian State.

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the Senate and President of the Republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and the American Senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the United States. The conditions of such a union and the obligations of the character of the Federal laws to the territory, or the enactment of special laws to fit the special conditions thereof, the regulation of needs of labor therein, are all matters which the treaty has wisely referred to the Congress.

### Reforms in Cuba.

All civil and electoral rights of peninsular Spaniards are, in virtue of existing constitutional assembly, forthwith extended to the Spaniards of the colony, and the Government proclaimed by decree, to become effective upon ratification by the Cortes. It creates a Cuban Parliament which with the insular executive, can consider and vote upon all subjects affecting local order and interests, possessing full powers as matters of local administration, war and the navy, as to which the Governor General acts by his own authority as the delegate of the Central Government. This Parliament receives the oath of the Governor General to preserve faithfully the liberties and privileges of the colony, and to its Colonial Secretaries are responsible. It has the right to propose to the Central Government, through the Governor General, modifications of the national charter and to invite new projects of law or executive measures in the interest of the colony. It is competent, first, to regulate electoral registration and procedure, and prescribe the qualifications

of electors and the manner of giving suffrage; second, to organize a system of justice, with native judges of the local bar; third, to frame the constitution, which shall define the revenues to meet the Cuban national budget, which shall be with the assistance of Cuban Senators and Deputies; fourth, to initiate and take part in the negotiations of National Government, of commercial treaties which may affect Cuban interests; fifth, to accept or reject laws proposed by the National Government, may have concluded the participation of the Cuban Government in the tariffing in accordance with the insular Government in scheduled articles of mutual commerce between the two countries; sixth, to render to the Cuban Government or citizens within its jurisdiction, but the Central Government and hear opinion thereon, all the correspondence in such regard as being put directly to the Cortes of the National Government, or to the provincial and insular assemblies, which are to be held in the presence of executive power, and from their may not be referable to the Central Government; seventh, shall have the right to the courts.

That the Government of Sagasta entered upon a course from which hardly has been questioned, that if the weeks it has existed it has made no progress in its efforts to put Spain and to our friendly relations. Spain that she should be given a stable and a real and effective executive power, and from their may not be referable to the Central Government; eighth, shall have the right to the courts.

### Nicaragua Canal.

A subject of large importance to our country is the question of the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific known as the Nicaragua Canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. The Commission appointed under date of July 24, 1897, to study the feasibility of the project, authorized by the act approved March 2, 1895, in regard to the proper route, has reported to the President the Nicaragua Canal, with a view of making complete plans of the entire work of construction of such canal, is now employed in making a study of the future I shall take occasion to transmit to Congress the report of this commission, and will be glad to receive your suggestions as may then seem advisable.

### Monetary Commission.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallicity, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Hon. Charles J. Paine of Massachusetts as special envoys to represent the United States in the negotiations with the other countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission.

The gratifying action of our great Republic of France in joining the world in the attempt to bring about an agreement between the principal commercial nations of Europe, whereby a fixed rate of gold and silver was secured, and that the special character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of the question, the Government has published a resume of the steps taken jointly by the French Embassy and the United States, with whom our Ambassador in London acts as co-operated in the presentation of this subject to the international conference. This will be laid before the Senate. My special envoys have not been able to report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this Government and the governments of other countries are pending and in contentions which have raised certain questions respecting the possibility of extending the extension of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

### Foreign Trade.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appointed the Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa a special commissioner plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the negotiations are now proceeding with several governments, both European and American, and it is believed that a general exercise of the powers conferred by that act, some grievances of our mutual trade relations may be either removed or largely alleviated and that the volume of our commercial exchange may be enlarged with advantages to both contracting parties.

### Foreign Problems.

The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of Congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the law relating to the territory. The great influx of immigrants during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

### Local Matters.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to geographical conditions, the most favorable provisions for self rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation, will be accorded to the Hawaiian Islands.

### Minister Merry.

As to the representation of this Government to Nicaragua, Salvador and

Costa Rica, I have concluded that Mr. William L. Merry, confirmed as Minister of the United States to the States of Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, shall proceed to San Jose, Costa Rica, and there temporarily establish the headquarters of the United States to those three States. I took this action for what I regarded as the paramount interests of this country. It was developed upon an investigation by the Secretary of State that the Government of Nicaragua, while not unwilling to receive Mr. Merry in his diplomatic equality, was unable to do so on account of the compact concluded June 20, 1895, whereby that Republic and those of Salvador and Honduras, formalized what is known as the Greater Republic of Central America, and rendered to the Representative Diet thereof its right to receive and send diplomatic agents.

The Diet was not willing to accept him, because he was not accredited to that body. I could not accredit him to that body because the Government of Congress did not permit. Mr. Baker, the present Minister at Managua, has been directed to present his letters of recall.

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### Military Force in the North.

I concur with the Secretary of War in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the Territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of twenty-five men with two officers under command of Lieutenant Colonel Randall of the Eighth Infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post. It is the interest of the Government to encourage the development and settlement of the country and its duty to follow up its citizens and to the benefit of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon Congress the establishment of a military force in such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of greatest population.

### The Paris Exposition. Shortage of Food.

The startling, though possibly exaggerated, reports from the Yukon River country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of procuring supplies, are bringing the matter to the attention of Congress. Access to that country this winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and American River, the most difficult and perhaps an impossible task. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow citizens be further substantiated, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

### Five Civilized Tribes.

For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the Five Civilized Tribes were established in the Indian Territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the Five Civilized Tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,494, and this number has not materially increased, while the population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, which, by permission of the Indian Government, has settled on the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory contains 55,094,564 acres, much of which is very fertile land.

### Our Navy.

The present immediate effective force of the United States Navy, consisting of the first class, two second and forty-eight other vessels, rating from armed cruisers to torpedo boats. There are under construction five battleships, first class, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine boat. No provision has yet been made for the armament of the five battleships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by Congress. It is of great importance that Congress provide this armament, until then the ships are of no fighting value.

The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force; its vessels are the very best of each type, and with the increase that is being made, it is well adapted to the future, and careful attention to keep it in a high state of efficiency and repair, it is well adapted to the necessities of the country.

### New Docks Needed.

The great increase of the navy which has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for naval defense and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when the attention of Congress to the country is committed, should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of the fleet. It is the duty of Congress to provide for the repair and therefore incapable of use, the steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast and a floating dock on the Gulf. This is the recommendation of a very competent board appointed to investigate the subject.

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A general system of surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska, and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of Congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general laws of the territory. By an act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for townsite purposes and also for the purchase of lands for military or some part after occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of Congress was that only those lands which are such rights should apply to the territory as should be specifically named. It

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with both tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the respective tribes or nations or parties thereto, and only requires ratification by Congress to make it binding.

On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Creek Nation, but it is understood that the National Council refused to ratify the same.

Negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokee, the most populous of the Five Civilized Tribes, and with the Seminoles, the smallest in point of numbers and territory.

The provision in the Indian appropriation act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the Five Civilized Tribes. The commission is at present engaged in this work among the tribes and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and including the 30th of the present month.

Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by Congress and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with them, then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by Congress, which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal governments.

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### Battleship for Pacific Coast. Should Not Submit to Loss.

There should also be ample provision made for powder and projectiles and other munitions of war and for enlisted men. Some additions to the Navy are necessary to our navy yards for the repair and care of our larger number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class which cannot be completed in five or two, I concur with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for the appropriation of money for the construction of one battleship for the Pacific coast, where at present there is only one in commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic coast there are three in commission and four under construction; and also that several torpedo boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast defense.

### The New Library.

The library provided for by the act of Congress, approved April 17, 1896, has been completed and opened to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that through the foresight and munificence of Congress the nation possesses this noble treasure house of knowledge. It is earnestly to be hoped that, having done so much toward the cause of education, Congress will continue to do its part in every phase of research to the end that may not be only one of the most magnificent, but among the richest and most beautiful libraries in the world.

### Civil Service.

The important branch of our Government known as the Civil Service, which has practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed on a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the system can never be perfect, it is to be hoped that, having done so much toward the cause of education, Congress will continue to do its part in every phase of research to the end that may not be only one of the most magnificent, but among the richest and most beautiful libraries in the world.

### Yellow Fever.

The recent prevalence of the yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the South has resulted in much disturbance of commerce, and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount. The Secretary of the Treasury in that portion of his report relating to the operation of the Marine Hospital service, calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws, and recommends amendments thereto which will give the Treasury Department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of the epidemic diseases from foreign countries and to enforce the same. The Secretary also recommends that the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which, up to the present time, has been undetermined, has been obvious, and that a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the President, to consist of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the Marine Hospital service, one to be detailed from the military service, and two to be detailed from the medical officers of the navy.

### Departmental Reports.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the Government with which Congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

of the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the Government on the 30th of July, 1897, principal and interest, amounting to \$7,351,948.11. The Government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first mortgage lien. I believe that, under the act of 1887, it has the authority to do this, and in the absence of any action by Congress, I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the contract, and to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the Government, but suggest, in order to remove all controversy, that an amendment of the law be immediately passed, explicitly giving such powers and appropriating such sums as may be necessary for the Government to do this.

### Government Mau Bid.

In so important a matter as the Government becoming the probable owner of railroad property, which it performs most conduct and operate, I am constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration and act before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which would leave less than one-half the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its debt, principal and interest. The Government, rather than accept this, should become a bidder and thereby the owner of the property, and I submit this to Congress for action.

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WILLIAM M'KINLEY,  
Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

One week, then Christmas. School closed yesterday for a six-weeks vacation. G. E. Daniel of Palo Alto was in town on Tuesday.

The dancing school is a success socially and financially. Ed Sheehan is at home again and on the road to recovery.

Master Otto Smith celebrated his seventh birthday on Saturday last. Two turkey shoots tomorrow. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

The Baden dancing club will give a grand ball on the eve of December 31st, 1897. The Stockton steamer J. D. Peters came in last week with a cargo of hogs for this market.

The engineers of the Southern Pacific have been busy the past week surveying in this locality. They say the Christmas beef at the big packing house this year is something worth seeing.

Fred Husted came down from the city Monday and spent the day visiting old friends here. Tom Benners of the Court has been suffering the past week from a slight affection of rheumatism.

Mr. Mark Strouse, one of the largest dealers in refrigerated meats, paid the packing-house a visit on Friday. E. E. Cunningham, Insurance Agent, House Broker and Notary Public. Office, Postoffice building.

The restoration of the postoffice name of South San Francisco will be very pleasing to our townspeople. Mr. W. J. Martin has again suffered the loss of a valuable cow, this being the fifth within the last two years.

Charley Miller, who has been quite ill the past three weeks, is, we are pleased to see, able to be about again. Ed Pike has removed with his family from Redwood City to this place, and has taken rooms in the Merriam Block.

Rev. George Wallace will hold services at Grace Church tomorrow (Sunday) at 4 o'clock p. m. Sunday-school 3 p. m. Anyone desiring to join the afternoon dancing class for children, will please leave their address at the Lander House.

There will be an old fashioned turkey shoot and free lunch open to all at Uncle Tom's Cabin tomorrow (Sunday), the 19th inst.

Miss Maudie Bechtel, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, arrived on Friday's train upon a visit to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Schirck. Mr. and Mrs. Niedroft and their daughter, Miss Annie Daubert, have removed to the city of San Francisco and reside in the Potrero District.

M. F. Healy has retired from the meat business, and will hereafter give his sole attention to his main business of wood, coal, hay, grain and fuel. Tell all my children, young and old, to peep in at the People's Store, if they want to know what I'm bringing Baden this Christmas.--Santa Claus.

Mrs. Knox, mother of Mrs. Harry Hayes and Mrs. Dr. Baker, is paying a visit to her daughter, and is at present the guest of Mrs. Harry Hayes of this place.

It's a mistake about Jack Vandenberg giving up his situation in the city. Jack came home on a visit, but thinks too much of his job to surrender it.

For Sale.—A lot of fine home-grown soft maples, one to two feet, from seed planted last spring. Best age and size for transplanting. Inquire at Postoffice.

The three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch has been lying in a very critical condition from the effects of a fall, but is now out of danger and steadily improving.

Walking three miles to bore a hole in the horn of a sick cow, and at the end of the walk to find her a mooley, is, to say the least, disappointing, but that is the kind of a job the boys set upon our local veterinarian.

On Monday last, a valuable mare belonging to Mr. George Kneese fell into an open culvert on the Southern Pacific Company's line, east of town, and had a leg broken, necessitating the shooting of the animal.

Henry Michenfelder contemplates adding a first-class bakery to his Armour Hotel business. Henry believes in the saying that "whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and should he establish a bakery, it will be up to date.

There will be a meeting of our local German singers on this Saturday evening, at the Armour Hotel, to organize a class in vocal music and for practice. A German professor of vocal music from San Francisco will be the instructor of the class.

The turkey shoot, at the Sierra Point House tomorrow, is a Baden Gun Club affair, and every member of the club is expected to turn out. There will be plenty of birds, three different ranges for shooting, and a great time generally.

The Baden Dancing Club will give a grand ball, under the auspices of Mr. McCondon and Prof. Dingie, on New Year's Eve, at which all will have a chance to spend the parting and welcome the coming guest by dancing the old year out and the new year in.

PROTECTING POSTERITY.

The Mother Was a Suicide, but the Children Never Knew It. "It has happened that I have attended hundreds of Coroners' inquests, in this city and elsewhere," volunteered an old newspaper reporter to a Washington Star reporter, "and my experience has been that Coroners' juries always find the verdict that the Coroner writes out for them. It is very rare that any objection is made to it. I know of but one case where the jury brought in a verdict exactly contradictory to that the Coroner had prepared. It was in the case of the sudden death of a lady who resided in the northwestern section of the city. It was some years ago, when Coroners' juries were composed of twelve men, good and true, instead of six, as under the existing practice. The latter, I think, however, is an improvement on the old number, and on the same plan it would be better to abolish them altogether and let the Coroner or some of his assistants investigate the case and bring in the verdict that suits the circumstances. If it is a serious matter, the grand jury has to investigate the case anyhow, and they can just as well investigate it on a verdict brought in by one experienced man as by six inexperienced men. The case that I refer to is one of those sad suicides, the victim being a young married woman, who took exactly twenty times as much strychnine as she needed to, to end her existence."

Four of the jury, like myself, were newspaper reporters, and we saw right away that it was a case which should be ended up right—otherwise the husband, a department clerk, and his two baby children, when they grew up, might be saddened by it. After hearing the obtainable evidence, we asked the Coroner and old office Lieutenant Noonan, who, as sanitary officer, superintended all inquests, to retire, as we wanted to agree upon a verdict. They were both shocked, for for years they had run inquests in their own way. They declined, and the jury retired on its own account, with a remark by the foreman that they would at some future time inside of a month fix up a verdict and mail it to them. The Coroner got very warm and demanded that as all the facts showed a case of suicide that should be the verdict. The jury replied it mattered not what the facts were, they had decided that it was a case of "accidental death" and they could not think of finding any other verdict. In a week they signified such a verdict, and as far as the record shows the death was accidental. The husband is still living and the children have grown up. Their family record has not been spoiled by the blot that a suicide would have put on it. It was bad enough for the mother to suicide, but there were reasons for it, and that Coroner's jury did not propose to make a lot of innocent persons suffer in consequence of it."

CUTHBERTSON-SCHAEFFER.

R. G. Cuthbertson of Palo Alto and Miss Rose Schaeffer of Santa Cruz were married at that place on Monday at 10 a. m. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Aiken at the home of Judge Logan. Mr. Cuthbertson has lived in Palo Alto at various times during the past six years and is well known and popular. The bride is an attractive and highly esteemed young lady. The bridal couple arrived here Monday evening and will make their home in Palo Alto.—Palo Alto Live Oak.

LOOKING OUT FOR OUR LOCAL INTERESTS.

The big ship-building firm of William Cramp & Sons Company, of Philadelphia, will establish a ship-building plant either at Seattle or San Francisco. Mr. Hugh Craig, of the Chamber of Commerce, will give this important matter his personal attention.—S. F. Report.

The foregoing item awakened the interest of our citizens, and many wanted to know why Land Agent Martin did not bestir himself to secure this gigantic prize for our town. The following, taken from the S. F. Call, of the 14th, speaks for itself, and shows that our Land Agent was the first to land on the Cramp proposition:

Cramp Not Coming Here. Some time ago the report was circulated that the big ship-building firm of William Cramp & Sons Company, of Philadelphia, was coming to this coast to establish a ship-building plant. One story was that Seattle would be the favored spot, and another was to the effect that the firm would locate on the bay of San Francisco. Those who had land to sell were much interested, and the result was that the Eastern firm was flooded with letters of inquiry. But Cramp & Sons will not come, for that matter was settled yesterday, when Hugh Craig of the Chamber of Commerce received the following letter from W. J. Martin of this city:

"Dear Sir: I received a letter today from the William Cramp & Sons Company, in which they state that they do not propose to establish a ship-building plant on the Pacific Coast, and that any statement to that effect was without foundation or authority from them.—S. F. Call.

Louis XVI and Malesherbes. Miss Anna L. Bicknell contributes an article on "The Last Days of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette," to The Century. Miss Bicknell says:

Malesherbes, in deep distress, went to the temple, and as Clerly hastily came forward to meet him he told him that it was all over and that the king had been sentenced. As Malesherbes came into the king's presence the latter said to him: "For the last two hours I have been examining my conscience and seeking whether during the course of my reign I have voluntarily given my subjects any cause for complaint against me. Well, I can declare in all the sincerity of my soul, as a man about to appear before God, that I have constantly striven for the happiness of my people and that I have not indulged in a single wish contrary to it."

This was too much for Malesherbes, who fell on his knees, sobbing so as to be unable to speak. The king tried to comfort him, saying that he had expected what such grief announced and that it was better to know his fate.

The three counsel urged him to try to appeal to the nation. He consented reluctantly, being convinced that it would be useless. De Seze and Tronchet then retired, but the king detained Malesherbes, who was still overcome with grief. "My friend, do not weep," he said, pressing his hand. "We shall meet again in a better world. I am grieved to leave such a friend as you are." The king followed him to the door with another "Adieu!" They met no more, although Malesherbes came again and again to the prison entreating for admittance, which was refused to the last.

The Useless Men. "Married life isn't what it is cracked up to be," remarked Mrs. Grimesleigh. "When I married Daniel, I thought it would be so handy to have a man about the house; but, Lor', that's all it amounted to. He's never at home when he's wanted for anything, and if he is he's tired or busy or something or other, and so I have to go to work and do the thing myself 's far as I can see, men are only in the way when they are in the house and out of the way when they're wanted."—Boston Transcript.

HIS MIND IS CLEAR.

St. Louis Man Turning to Chalk Talks of His Infirmary. Frank Ritter, the St. Louis saloon-keeper who is turning into chalk, doesn't let his prospective fate sour his disposition. He said: "Yes, I am content. What's the use of being any other way? It can't be helped, so we might as well make the best of it. I am glad that I'm alive; there are a whole lot dead, and I'm only half dead," and Ritter laughed at his own joke. "Yes, if these pieces of chalk were taken from my hand now and exposed a while to the air you could readily write your name on a blackboard. What brought it? I don't know. The doctors don't know, and I guess it doesn't make much difference, anyway. I never think about it. I have got plenty of friends, and I am getting along in life when a man hasn't many more years to live."

"I was born in 1831, and came to St. Louis from Paducah, Ky., in 1845. From that date until 1866 I was on the river, working up from a cabin boy to steward. I was at the battle of Vicks-

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed. The sharper gets most out of the man who is getting least out of what he possesses. People who are all tongue, have no ears. No good comes of blaming others for the misfortunes we bring on ourselves. God hides Himself; there lies His unexhausted charm. A good guide will not be rejected because he is bowlegged. Every man has his price. Mine is the precious blood of Jesus. We should have a society for doing good among the neglected rich. Never to make a mistake is the biggest mistake any man can make. The world that the bird flies over is not the same that the small crawls on. Every boy thinks his mother is the best woman on earth—and they are all of them right, too. Many a man who finds his cottage large enough would find a palace too small, if suddenly made rich. What evidence of the patience of God can be more conclusive than the bald head of the infidel lecturer? The man who jumps at conclusions may be recognized by his having his overcoat half on before the end of the benediction. Many a man thinks he has found a mistake in the Bible just because he has run across something he doesn't want to believe. There are two classes of men who never profit by their mistakes—those who blame it on their wives and those who lay it all to Providence.

The Loneliness of Age. Be kind to the aged. How few think of this and treat with due consideration those who have outlived their generation, and whose early companions and friends have been taken from them. Unable to engage in the activities of life, they are no longer brought into contact and sympathy with those around them, and no tie of common interest and mutual dependence binds them together. Their views and tastes have naturally grown apart. They share but little in common with others. The future of this life has nothing to inspire their ambition or excite their hopes. What calls forth the energies of others has no inspiration for them. They necessarily, to a great extent, live in a world of their own, with which those around are not familiar. The communion of their hearts is with the scenes of the past, and the companions of other years who have long ago passed away. Lover and friend have been taken from them, and their acquaintance laid in darkness. The forms they admired and loved are gone, and eyes that looked into theirs with the tenderest affections are sightless, and the voices that cheered and stirred their souls have long been silent. Their early world of hope and joy has become a desolation, and they in silence contemplate the ruin that has been wrought. They have but little to interest them in the world. They are pilgrims and strangers here.

"Only waiting till the shadows are a little longer grown," to finish their course and rest from their labors. Who would not do what he can to cheer the loneliness of age, to smooth their pathway, and comfort them in their declining years?

Puritanical. Thinking of the old paths and how the fathers and mothers walked in them, we could not help wishing that the Christian families of to-day walked even as they walked. They had family altars. They catechised their children. They encouraged and required them to memorize the Scriptures, they believed in the Bible, the whole Bible, as the word of God. A "thus saith the Lord" was to them the end of all controversy. They went reverently and gladly to the house of God, even when it rained and snowed and the winter winds were cold and cutting. We of this generation owe much of such piety as we have to the early training which we sometimes thought was too strict, and which this liberal age call "Puritanical." But it was good for us, and it would be good for our children.—Word and Way.

Proud of the Capital. The people of the country are fond of their capital. More than the Washingtonians themselves, they have seen the wonderful progress of Washington, for by visits at intervals—some of them extending over years—they have met with some contrasts which tell the story to the spectator more thoroughly than constant living in the city could do. In different parts of the country we have heard people discuss the growth of Washington with pride and relate the comparisons of the various visits. The man who was there ten or twenty years ago, and who goes again this year, takes a tale back home which he never tires of telling.

And not only will Washington have no rival in the sense of competition, but it is destined to be beautiful beyond any other city or any other capital in the world. What has been done is simply an earnest of what is to come. It will be the capital of society, as well as politics. Art and education will follow, and already it is a fact that more learned and authoritative men can be gathered in an audience in that city than anywhere else in the country. In fact, Baltimore is glad to be so near Washington.—Baltimore American.

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MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is steady. SHEEP—Desirable sheep of all kinds are in demand at steady prices. HOGS—Desirable hard fed hogs are selling at steady prices. PROVISIONS are in good demand but at lower prices. LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are # lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable. Cattle—No 1 Steers 7 1/2 @ 7 7/8 c.; No 2 Steers 6 1/2 @ 7 c.; No 1 Cows and Heifers 6 @ 6 1/2 c.; No 2 Cows and Heifers 5 @ 5 1/2 c. Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 130 lbs and over, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 c.; under 130 lbs 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2 c.; rough heavy hogs 3 @ 3 1/4 c. Sheep—Desirable Wethers, unshorn, dressing 50 lbs and under, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 c.; Ewes, 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2 c.; shorn 1 1/2 to 3 c. less. Lambs—3 1/2 @ 4 c.; gross, weighed alive. Calves—Under 20 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 c.; over 20 lbs 3 3/4 @ 4 1/4 c. BUTCHERS' MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 6 @ 6 1/2 c.; second quality, 5 1/2 @ 6 c.; First quality cows and heifers, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4 c.; second quality, 4 3/4 @ 5 c.; third quality, 4 @ 4 1/4 c. Veal—Large, 5 1/2 @ 6 c.; small, 7 @ 8 c. Mutton—Wethers, 6 1/2 @ 7 c.; ewes, 6 @ 6 1/2 c.; lambs, 7 @ 8 c. Dressed Hogs—5 @ 6 c. PROVISIONS —Hams, 8 1/2 @ 10 c.; picnic hams, 6 1/2 c.; Atlanta ham, 7 c.; New York shoulder, 7 c. Bacon—Ex. 14, S. C. bacon, 12 c.; light S. C. bacon, 11 1/2 c.; med. bacon, clear, 8 1/2 c.; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 8 c.; clear light, 8 1/2 c.; clear ex. light, 10 1/2 c. Beef—Extra Family, hbl, \$11 00; do, hf-bbl, \$5 75; Extra Mess, hbl, \$9 00; do, hf-bbl, \$4 75. Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7 1/2 c.; do, light, 8 c.; do, bellies 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 c.; Extra Clear, hbls, \$16 50; hf-bbls, \$8 50; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 25; do, kits, \$1 45. Lard—Prices are # lb: Tes. 3 1/2 c.; omis. 2 1/2 c.; 10s. 5s. Compound 4 1/2 c.; 5 c.; 6 1/2 c.; 5 1/2 c.; 5 1/2 c.; Cal. pure 6 c.; 6 1/2 c.; 6 c.; 6 1/2 c.; 6 1/2 c. In 5-lb tins the price on each is 1/2 c. higher than on 5-lb tins. Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 00; 1s \$1 15; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 00; 1s, \$1 15. Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

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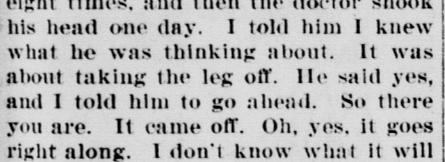
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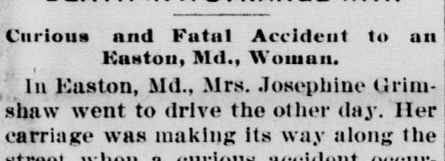
THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL. Bush St., near Kearny, S. F. is unsurpassed in the magnificence of its appointments and style of service by any hotel in the United States. Strictly First-Class European Plan Reasonable Rates Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement. THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'HOTE. Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. \$1.00 Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts. THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS. A. F. KINZLER, Manager. Beer & Ice.—WHOLESALE.— THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT. For the Celebrated Beers of the Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco BREWERIES. THE UNION ICE CO. Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO. ARMOUR HOTEL Table and Accommodations The Best in the City. Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars. Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel. HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor



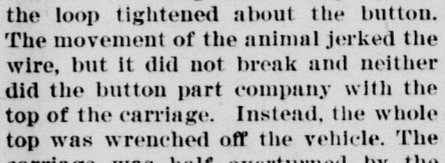
FRANK RITTER.



CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT.



On Their Wedding Trip.



The Dead of Buena Vista.



Factory Hands.

## SHE'S PRESIDENT.

Since mother is the president  
Of Bigville's Woman's Club,  
Pa's made her have a hired girl  
To wash, 'nd iron, 'nd scrub  
'Cause he says "No use talkin' now,  
As washin' at the tub  
Ain't just to work for mother since  
She's the president, eh, bab?"

'Nd t'other day he said, "Now, ma,  
You go down to the store  
'N get that ingrain carpet you  
Was wantin' once before,  
Gosh, if it costs four dollars I  
Don't care! 'Twon't do no more  
To have home-made rag carpets on  
The president's front room floor."

"'Nd then," he said, 'nd looked at her  
A-laughin' kind of sly,  
"Phaps we might find some furniture  
You'd maybe like to buy."  
Then ma she ups and kisses pa,  
'Nd wiped her both eyes dry.  
'Nd pa said, "Sho, now, 'tain't the thing  
Fer presidents to cry."  
—Buffalo Courier.

## POETIC JUSTICE.

The room was full of the delicate perfume of violets. A jar, holding the purple flowers, stood on the table beside the bed. The man who had just entered the room removed the unlighted weed from his lips and stood motionless, inhaling the fragrance.

With an angry exclamation he strode to the window, lifted the sash and threw the offending flowers as far as his strength would permit. Down, down, they fluttered, swaying this way and that like living things, in the brisk evening wind, until they touched the turf of the well-kept plaza of the hotel.

A flood of soft moonbeams poured into the room. The man stood quietly in the refulgent glow. He was thinking moodily. "Pah! Violets were reminiscent of Alicia." He did not wish to think of her now, when the glamour of another scene was so freshly upon him—a scene in a dim old garden, where brilliant poppies blossomed in rank profusion, and the soft, languorous tones of a Castilian patois made music in his ears.

Who could have put violets in his room? It must have been Lee Wing, the Chinese boy, though sentiment in the almond-eyed heathen there was none. It could not be that Alicia was here—and his brow darkened and curses sprung to his lips. "Nonsense. It was impossible," and he threw himself upon the bed and lived over again that hour in the neglected garden—lived with shining eyes and smiling lips until dark lashes and soft arms mingled with the fantasies of dream-land.

Herbert Somers had left his affianced wife in an old Puritan town in Massachusetts, three years before, while he set out to seek his fortune. The wedding day had been set for the autumn, toward which the date of our story is fast hurrying. His letters to her had grown less frequent with the years, and he coldly analyzed his feelings toward her now. She had been a little sister to him, obedient and trustful. He had blindly offered himself one afternoon, when she wore a white gown with violets at her breast and in her hair. He loathed violets now.

She wrote him pathetic little letters, full of prayers and happy tears, and in return he sent her sketches of his life among a new people—careless letters to which she returned as to a feticus, as devout a little heathen as could be found in a New England village in this century.

But her name never sprung to his lips; his heart was not in her keeping. However, he had fully determined to go to the old home and marry Alicia in September. He would probably have carried his promise into execution if he had not been blindfolded by fate and sent to Monterey, ostensibly for business, but actually that Love might entangle him in her silken meshes.

He had tarried two weeks in the old Spanish town already. Perhaps certain glances from a dark-eyed Senora, who was a guest at the same hotel, could have told why he lingered, even when in his pocket there were letters from his firm urging him to move on to fresh pastures. Two pairs of eyes, one tender, one compelling, can no more be governed by the rules of ordinary life than can the tide cease to flow by the mysterious attraction of the moon.

Somers was in an enchanted land. His sensibility to beauty, his capacity for loving had in a few weeks' time grown into a giant influence, which he could not control. Time passed—a lustrum in a moment—he heeded it not, for the beautiful woman with the inscrutable eyes walked and talked with him every day in the old garden, where pious monks and zealous padres had been wont to meditate and pray.

It was late when Somers awoke the morning after the violets had been so rudely tossed away. He dressed himself hurriedly and hastened to the breakfast-room. The Senora was already there. On her way she had picked up a bunch of dew-drenched violets that had lain all night upon the grass and there was a restless glitter in the eyes she turned upon the man beside her. It was Don Gonzales, her husband.

He had reached the place late last night, the garrulous waiter had told Somers, as he lingered over the rolls and the bacon. The Senora was a rich coffee planter and the Senora was not half his age. Shameful, this buying and selling of hearts. Somers gave a furtive glance in the direction of the newcomer. Don Gonzales had fine features of a light mahogany hue, but there was a squareness about the chin and a look of determination in the eyes that would have told a less interested observer that he was not a man to be trifled with. Somers took courage, and after breakfast he leisurely followed the pair to the broad piazza, where he was duly presented. Don Gonzales

proved to be a gentleman of intelligence and some culture. He was particularly affable toward the young American.

The love-making proceeded more cautiously now.

It was night. The air wafted a thousand sweet scents from the old garden. Strolling through its unkept paths, with eyes half-closed, but sensibilities keenly alert, were Somers and the Senora. His arm had strayed unrestrained about her waist. The music of her voice wooed him like a siren's song. Strange, strange that he blessed the lucky chance that had brought him to this place. She stretched forth her white arms and laid them lingeringly about his neck. He stooped and kissed her. Just then there was a sound of hastily retreating footsteps as if their owner had grown incautious, under the influence of some strong emotion.

The moon bath eyes, and a thousand orbs are the stars. More than once before Somers fancied that he heard retreating footsteps as he returned from a stolen meeting, but the cordial manner of Don Gonzales had thrown him completely off his guard.

A moonlight ride had been arranged upon the road that winds beside the beach. At the last moment word was sent that the Senora was too ill to go. But Don Gonzales, with strange insistence, declared that Somers should not lose the pleasure of the evening for the trifling indisposition of a woman.

Somers climbed into the showy trap with a curious presentiment of evil. Don Gonzales held the reins, and they started off with the clanking of the silver-mounted harness and a crack of the whip.

Two hours later. The scene is transcendently beautiful. The moon that pours her beams upon the shimmering water of the ocean is sending long bars of light through the blinds of a window where a sad-eyed Senora is pacing her room, a prisoner behind a bolted door. She transforms the landscape into radiant beauty to a traveler riding swiftly along the shore line alone; but she is as cold as death to the man bound by ropes, gagged and stretched upon the beach, his eyes staring straight upward to the starlighted sky.

It was Somers waiting for death. The tide was coming in. He could hear it lapping the ragged edge of the sand. In an hour's time the place where he lay would be submerged and he would be a ghastly thing, borne out on the bosom of the ocean. Caught like a rat in a trap, and he struggled with his bonds. His last thought was not of Alicia, but of an old court where flowers and vines grew rankly, and of the soft glances of the woman that he loved. The winds seemed to whisper her name, the stars blinked in sympathy, and Somers went out into the unknown with a smile upon his lips for the Senora.

In a New England country town a young woman was sitting by her window, looking out into the empty night, and dreaming such dreams as come to the young. Finally she extinguished her candle, and, kneeling by her white bed, prayed for him who had already entered into the castle of death.—San Francisco News-Letter.

## BERLIN—ITS UNIFORMITY.

Less Interest in Its Streets than in London's Alleys.

Berlin is almost as discouraging in its other landmarks of its notable Germans as in its public statues. It is almost as bad as New York, where few houses now stand that were in existence when Franklin and Washington were alive. London is rich in buildings associated with great men, and an American can hardly walk from Westminster to St. Paul's without recalling a dozen names of men whose lives are dear to him. Berlin has, however, been almost built anew since 1870. I can remember whole streets that were different when I was a boy. There are, to be sure, a few instances of memorial plates being affixed to houses where notable Germans have lived, but even in these cases the houses themselves are an uninteresting portion of an uninteresting street. The Prussian kings added uniformity in street architecture, as well as in the dressing of soldiers, and that may be the reason why to-day the most beautiful streets of Berlin furnish less interest to a stranger than the grimiest alleys of London, with their charming diversity of dirty fronts.

The houses are all equally high, equally broad, equally gaudy on the outside and equally devoid of individuality within. The Anglo-Saxon owns his house and makes it comfortable for himself and his family. The Prussian lives in an apartment house, along with perhaps a dozen or more families, all of them subject to the petty tyranny of a porter, whose duties are dangerously near to those of a police agent. Thus the individual taste of a Berlin artist, writer, actor or other notable resident finds no expression through his architectural surroundings. A Helmholtz, a Mommsen, a Mensel or a Virchow is in Berlin as little identified with his house as a soldier with his barracks. This form of living has its conveniences, particularly to a bachelor, but is not conclusive to interest in those who seek the literary landmarks of great capitals.—Harper's Weekly.

## They Had to Interfere.

"Were the sanitary police in your house this afternoon?"  
"They were."  
"What was the matter?"  
"I was smoking that cigar you gave me."—Life.

It is hard for some men to say just what they mean, but it's harder for others to mean what they say.

The man with loose habits is the one that is stiffest tight.

## FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

THE BLOUSE IS VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

Most of the Fashionable Street Garments Are Loose, While Presenting a Very Snug Appearance to the Bearer—How to Alter Tight Jackets.

Fads of Fashion.  
New York correspondence.



It is not possible to treat of the current fashions without devoting a deal of attention to blouses, for these garments are the most characteristic feature of the winter styles. Blouse effects get into all the outer garments for our upper halves, dominating in bodices, abounding in jackets, and even appearing in full-length coats, and making in the bloused ulster about the most comfortable garment that has been invented for a long, long time. It may be fur-lined, or may have only a cosy-looking fur collar, but its looseness and snugness—a rare combination—will make it at once becoming and comfortable. This garment, which is shown in the accompanying small picture, is made of cov-



VARIATIONS OF THE BLOUSE IN WINTER JACKETS.

ert cloth, of any heavy wool cloaking, or of tweed or boucle, or, if it is to be lined, of broadcloth or a light ladies' cloth. It crosses completely over in a generous double-breasted effect, the corner turning back in a fur-faced rever. Inside the fur collar shows the dainty stock bow that we are all wearing now. The garment is made without darts, but is not bulked into a pronounced blouse, and is drawn to the figure by a belt that droops just the least in front. The opening below the belt is well at the side, is held snugly by big hooks, and so trim is the effect that you almost seem to have on a skirt and blouse, except for the little fur edge that peeps along the opening. Such a garment is an entire costume, with the right sort of hat, gloves and shoes as accessories, and the gown beneath really makes very little difference.

When winter jackets are reached, it will be found in any stylish collection that tight-fitted ones are rare. A great variety in the arrangement of the blousing will be found, but few of these garments are made without some modification of the blouse. The three



ONE TIGHT FIT AND TWO THAT ARE TRICKY.

Jackets in the next illustration are significant of the fact that the craze for a front contrasting with the rest of the bodice has been carried into the jacket department. Lots of blouse jackets turn back in a deep rever down the front, to show either a simulated waistcoat, a soft bloused front, or the under bodice. The latter effect interferes with warmth, but this very point keeps most women from wearing such jackets, which are thus made unusual enough to please the women who care more for exclusive style than for protection. A vest of white cloth was included in the garment of this sort pictured here, its goods being plain colored cloth, Persian lamb and soutache embroidery trimming it. Every effort is made to have the skirts below the belt lie flat, no matter how baggy the blouse may be above. This jacket's trick to that end was in having the

skirts slit that they might spring at the hips without fullness, the edge being followed all around with braiding. Elaborate braiding is a feature of the blouse over garment, and in many cases narrow straps of fur are applied quite as braid might be, with excellent effect and an apparent increase in the warmth of the garment that is more comforting to the observer than the wearer.

When the blouse comes together from chin to belt, the fur edging as a rule, stops at the belt. So, too, if the blouse turns back to show an under effect, turning back extends only to the belt. It is a fad just now to braid garments in designs that appear to extend from the bust out upon the sleeves in unbroken effect, and an added width is thus given to the upper part of the figure. A blouse of delicate gray cloth, lined with a darker shade of gray suede and finished with chinchilla and apique designs in narrow straps of the suede, is very stunning. So is one of brown cloth appliqued with curls of braid outlined with machine stitching. Both these garments appear in this picture. Collars for such jackets are in variety, but almost all of them flare at the back and about to the ears, a snug inside collar showing in front. A plain collar is almost unknown.

There is just a bit of comfort for her who has a tight-fitting coat left over from last season and feels that she really ought to wear it, because there are several new models of the tight-fitting garment. The tight model that the artist presents in the third picture was a stunning modification of the riding habit fit. It showed a double row of buttons and an unbroken fit



from the hem to the bust. Then the garment became still more double-breasted and lapped away over to the right side. Such a design has the effect of making the waist seem small and adding to the breadth at the chest. The collar should be close and tailor-made.

These snug jackets and coats are not as warm as they might be, but the fashions endorse going without a jacket altogether, so that point doesn't count much against them. In reality the endorsement is a fake, for the jacket is there, only the general effect is that of a dress worn without an over-garment. The skirt is made with a silk waist of some sort or with a French flannel bodice, which may either blouse or fit closely. For the street is added a blouse that disappears at the waist line under a belt, and so seems one with the skirt. The blouse is not baggy, but is merely made without darts, and is either split down the front to show the under bodice, or turns away in a deep rever. The sleeves are carefully made on bodice and not coat lines, and there is no coat collar, this difficulty being gotten over by cutting the blouse down at the



throat and allowing the under bodice to show in yoke fashion. The effect is exactly that of a dress worn without an over-garment.

Two such costumes are shown here: one of green broadcloth simply trimmed with braid and worn over a tight bodice of lighter green French flannel, the other dark red cloth almost covered with applied braid, and showing a scarlet silk blouse. From this last model it will be seen that the blouse may have skirts, yet if the under bodice shows as waistcoat and yoke, the no-jacket suggestion will be there.

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Sir Evelyn Wood, who has been appointed adjutant general of the British army, is the first Roman Catholic to hold that post since the days of the Reformation.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

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

### Faith.

A pretty anecdote is related of a child who was greatly perturbed by the discovery that her brothers had set traps to catch birds. Questioned as to what she had done in the matter, she replied: "I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she said. "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps, and, as if to illustrate the doctrine of faith and works, I went and kicked the traps all to pieces."—Household Words.

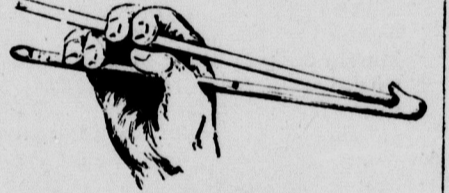
### Oldest Crocodile in the World.

One of the most interesting specimens in the British Museum is a crocodile more than 2,000 years old. It is a big, well-preserved specimen, and on its back there is a whole family of little crocodiles.

Years before the Christian era the Egyptians worshiped crocodiles among their animal deities, and many specimens were kept at great expense in their parks and royal gardens, where they were attended by priests and given all sorts of dainty morsels of food. When these crocodile gods died they were embalmed and placed in the tombs along with the mummies of other sacred animals. This particular crocodile was prepared by dipping it in wax and pitch, which rendered it hard and shiny, and it lay in one of the pyramids century after century, until the Egyptian government dug it out and presented it to the British Museum.

### Making a Throwing Stick.

The bushman of Australia has a way of throwing a long, straight spear that will appeal to some of our boys who are fond of outdoor sports. Each warrior carries as a part of his equipment a throwing stick very simply made. It is about eighteen inches long, and



THROWING STICK.

has a hook on the end, usually made from the root end of a young tree. Into this hook the bushman fits the end of his spear, and then, with two fingers around the spear shaft and two fingers and the thumb around the throwing stick, he is ready to make his throw. An expert bushman can hurl a spear several hundred yards in this way, often so accurately as to kill a bird on a distant limb.

An American boy could make such a thrower, using only his jackknife, and with it he could have any amount of fun. The picture will show how the thrower is used.

### A Friend to the Park Fish.

If you were to visit Garfield Park early enough almost any bright summer morning you would doubtless see a pleasant-faced old man walking along the lagoons close to the water's edge, sometimes stooping over and reaching his hand into the water and always keeping his eyes closely fixed on something in the lagoons.

This old man has made friends with the park fishes. He goes out before breakfast with his pocketful of bread crumbs, bits of cracker, or better yet, small pieces of raw meat. At a certain spot not far from the refectory he paddles in the water, at the same time dropping some of his crumbs. Instantly the fish, which have no doubt been waiting for him, appear in swarms, leaping out of the water and seizing the crumbs as fast as they fall. The old man says that at first only the smaller fish would venture up to the shore, but now he has become so well acquainted that the very largest of them—and only the old man knows how very large the fish in the park lagoons become—will dart up and seize a bit of meat from his very fingers.

After feeding part of his supply the old man walks along the shore, and a great school of fish follows after him, watching eagerly for the crumbs that drop. Sometimes he will walk around the lagoon with his procession, and then he goes back home to his own breakfast. He says that the fish are his greatest delight, and he almost feels as if they all belonged to him. He goes early in the morning while the fish are hungriest, and while there are few visitors to interrupt his pleasure.—Chicago Record.

### How Nature Covers Up Ugly Spots.

Nature doesn't like bald spots. Up in Michigan there is an old railroad grade which was made of cinders so that weeds would not grow up between the ties and reach over the rails. While the trains ran over it daily it remained black and barren, but as soon as it was deserted nature began to take measures to hide the ugly ridge. First, the wind brought sand and earth and small bits of rubbish and sprinkled them over the cinders, where they gradually worked down and filled up many of the little holes. Then the ants came and dug tunnels deep down into the ground and brought up mounds of good soil from below. After that some white clover plants, crowded out of the neighboring pasture, sent their arms out over the cinders a few inches, and put down new roots. For a time the cinders were very hot, and it was hard for the clover to get rooted, but it worked bravely, and if one plant failed others pushed forward in its place.

Then some seeds of the shepherd's purse and other tough little weeds were blown out on the cinders, and presently they came up, and their stems and leaves furnished lodging places for more sand and soil brought by the wind. So it continued for three summers, until now you would hardly know that there ever was a railroad grade stretching across the country. It is so smoothly and softly covered with green, and it matches so well with the surrounding woodland.

In case Chicago was suddenly deserted no doubt its paved streets would all be green within a few years.

### HALF DOLLARS COME BACK.

Marked Coins Persist in Returning to Their Former Owners.

One day in the summer of 1856, when Albert George and Humphrey Pinhorn of East Orrington, Me., were in Bangor marketing, they received two half dollars fresh from the mint. As both were young men with plenty of money for their immediate wants, they stamped their initials in stencil upon the coins and took them to a hotel, where they exchanged them for two dinners. In the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1860 the two young men, who had become voters, joined the "Wide Awakes," an organization of uniformed Republicans, who paraded the towns with torchlights. One evening after a parade in Rockland they went out to supper, and in exchange for a bill paid to the cashier, Pinhorn received a half dollar marked "H. P." It was the coin he had sent adrift four years before.

The war came on, and both of the young men enlisted, following the fortunes of the Twenty-second Maine regiment. For five or six years after the war there was no silver or gold in circulation, and nothing was seen of the marked coins until the Garfield-Hancock campaign of 1880. Then Mr. George received the half dollar marked "H. P.," in exchange for beef which he had sold. He turned it over to Mr. Pinhorn, who paid it out for tobacco at the local store. After that the "H. P." half dollar returned frequently. Mr. Pinhorn got it in 1883. Mr. George in 1884 and again in 1885, and Mr. Pinhorn had it three times and in 1891 Mr. George received it and paid it out four times. It was taken in by Mr. George in 1894, after which it made a long sojourn in other parts.

Meantime Mr. George grew anxious about the half dollar which bore his initials and advertised, offering \$5 for its return to him. Several spurious imitations of the real article were sent in and promptly returned, as the stencil marks were not made in the right kind of type. Though he kept an advertisement standing in all the local papers and in two of the Boston dailies for nearly a year he received no tidings of what he wanted. Last week he went to a Bangor bank to get his pension check cashed, and in the money which the cashier passed out were two half dollars. Upon the face of one were the old initials "H. P." and on the other were the letters of his own name, "A. A. G." It was the long-lost half dollar, which he had stamped and spent for a dinner in 1856 and for which he had been offering a reward. Mr. George has framed his half dollar and hung it up over his desk with orders to have it placed in his coffin. The coin marked "H. P." was turned loose again to go out and make a history for itself.—New York Sun.

### Painless Falls.

"It wasn't the fall I minded," said Pat, describing his sensation in falling from a scaffold. "Begorra, I could have gone on travelin' that way forever. It was the stop at the end that inconvenienced me."

This seems to be the experience of many who have been precipitated from a height; while falling they were conscious of no pain, no terror, though perfectly aware of what was transpiring.

Mr. Whymper, who has perhaps had more bad falls than any living man, says that he once fell and rebounded from rock to rock in the Alps, and felt absolutely no pain, though he heard himself strike. As in drowning, the whole previous life seems to flash through the mind, and this gives way by delightful stages to dreamless unconsciousness.

Among the ancient Norsemen, an old warrior, who had had the misfortune not to fall in battle, usually threw himself from the top of a cliff, to gain admittance to Valhalla. The pleasant experience of those who had fallen and escaped alive may have had something to do with the practice and belief.

### Remarkable Story of a Bullet.

The Petit Journal, of Paris, relates a remarkable experience of M. Charles Jallerat, who was wounded in the war of 1870 while serving in the artillery. He was struck by a bullet in the left temple, and in spite of repeated attempts, the surgeons were unable to extract it. They expressed the opinion, however, that the man might live for years with the bullet in his head. As a matter of fact, for twenty-seven years it did not trouble him in the least. Last May, however, the bullet, which had remained buried in the frontal tissues, moved up toward the brain, and M. Jallerat became insane. For nearly a fortnight his mind remained unbalanced, but happily the bullet again shifted its position, and M. Jallerat recovered. He did not feel any more inconvenience until quite recently, when he experienced a curious sensation in the throat. He succeeded in forcing the obstruction into his mouth, and was very much surprised to discover that it was the bullet which he had carried in his head for over a quarter of a century.

Sound money is what the organ grinder gets for moving on to the next block.



# TEACHING THE BLIND

## HOW INSTRUCTION IS IMPARTED TO THE SIGHTLESS.

The Ecole Braille in Paris and Its Unfortunate Pupils—How Geography and Natural History Are Learned—The Blind in the United States.

Learn chiefly by observation. Most visitors to Paris and other large French towns have been in turn moved and disgusted by the unsightly mass of beggars who crowd round the porch of each French church and public building. More particularly is the French love of children shamefully exploited, and the birth of a blind child into a poverty-stricken family is often hailed with rejoicing, for the unfortunate will very soon become a more profitable source of income to all those connected with him.

A well-known philanthropist, M. Paphan, made up his mind to provide a remedy for this deplorable state of things. After many fruitless efforts, he interested the government in his



TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

scheme, and on Jan. 1, 1883, was formally opened the Ecole (school) Braille, which, though originally founded in Paris, has now been transferred to the pretty country town of Saint Maude. Once, however, that a blind child has the good fortune to find himself an inmate of the Ecole Braille, his lot may be envied by his more fortunate brother or sister, for each blind scholar is not only carefully taught all that the ordinary French child learns in the primary government schools, but also shares in the advantages of a splendid



IN THE CHAIR-CANING ROOM.

gymnasium and delightful playground. Most people have heard of the Braille system of teaching the blind, but probably few realize exactly in what it consists. The sense of touch or feeling is very highly developed among those who are without sight, and it is extraordinary to what an extent this sense can be cultivated and increased. The Braille system simply consists of developing and applying the sense of touch till through it the pupil can be taught everything, from the alphabet to basket-making. In other words, although it may seem paradoxical to say so, everything is done to develop among the blind the sense of observation. Indeed, in some ways the inmates of the institution would seem to be even more intelligent and quick than are ordinary children, and, as a rule, they reply to the questions put to them by their masters and mistresses quickly and accurately.

In the Ecole Braille the blind are afforded opportunities not only to acquire an education but also a trade or occupation, and attention is devoted to their physical culture and training in athletics. In short, so far as their condition permits, all the advantages granted to those in full possession of their faculties are accorded also to the blind.

The school is named in honor of the famous teacher who invented what many regard as being the most practical alphabet for the blind. Besides his invention of the alphabet Braille was a practical writer on subjects of interest to the blind and their teachers, and many of his suggestions were so full of common sense that they have been since adopted in most of the institutions for these unfortunates.

Teaching a blind child to read with its fingers is one of the most interesting performances to be witnessed in the institution. The little one's fingers are taken in hand by the teacher, the points and their position are explained, and one letter after another is taught, solely through the sense of touch.

To teach a blind child geography would seem a hopeless task, for never having seen the hills, the rivers, the plains, it would appear difficult, if not impossible, to communicate to such a mind the idea of these objects. In reality the process is easy. The playground is perfectly level and contains no posts or other objects, against which the children might run, and in their haste hurt themselves. A plain is, therefore, but an extension of the playground for hundreds of kilometers, and the idea is perfectly understood. In their walks the children are taken to

a brook, made to climb down its banks to the water and to ascertain for themselves its dimensions. A river is only a brook one or two kilometers in breadth; the children are conducted to the steepest hill to be found in the vicinity, made to climb it, and then given to understand that mountains are many times higher and steeper than this hill, and that other countries of the earth are far larger than that in which they live. When these facts have been gained the children are taken to a large globe on which the continents, the mountains, the plains are in relief. A line of prominences represents a range of mountains, the courses of the rivers are indicated by depressed lines, cities by round-headed tacks, the boundaries of countries by slips of sheet-iron, set edgewise in the plaster of which the globe is made. The shape of the earth is first explained, then the continents are named, and the pupils trace each with their fingers until perfectly familiar with the outline. Then the different countries are named, their boundaries given, and, as each is explained, the pupil traces its limits with his fingers. Thus, little by little, a knowledge of the whole earth is acquired, and afterward this general information is supplemented by flat maps, also in relief, and on a larger scale, of the different countries.

Natural history is taught by the use of stuffed animals, the institution Braille having a large museum of stuffed animals and birds. With the domestic animals, such as the cat, dog, horse and cow, the children are already, in most cases, familiar; then the points of similarity between these and the other animals are explained, and the children soon learn that a fox is like a dog and that among birds there are general resemblances which constitute them a class by themselves. The specimens of the Ecole Braille are selected with a view to illustrating the peculiarities of the animal creation, and it is said to be in the highest degree entertaining to see the amusement with which the children discover that a peccan has an enormous pouch under his bill; that the mountain sheep has horns so disproportioned to his size.

Music is taught the blind by means of the Braille system of letters. The blind have not, as is commonly supposed, better musical gifts than other people, and far more labor is required for them to become expert musicians than is necessary for one in the possession of his sight. Those who can

see, read at a glance a double line of music; the blind must read with their fingers, one note at a time, then commit a passage to memory ere they can retain it. With practice, however, they often become wonderfully expert at both reading and playing, the adaptation of the Braille system to musical notation materially lessening their labor.

Trades for the blind are far more numerous now than they were ere systematic instruction began. The blind make baskets and brushes and bedding, ropes, sacks, matting and chairs, while the girls learn knitting, sewing, crocheting and embroidery, and both sexes frequently attain in these trades a cleverness which makes their work equal to that of men and women who can see. Piano tuning is a favorite trade, and perhaps the best as regards its remuneration, and blind tuners are



BASKET MAKING.

usually thorough and effective in their work. All trades which the blind can practice are now taught in the institutions for their special instruction, and it is gratifying to know that the list of occupations is increasing.

The number of these unhappy people is much larger than is commonly supposed. In the United States in 1890 there were 50,411 blind persons, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the preceding census. In England and Wales the number is 23,467; in the German Empire there are 37,672; in France there were at the latest returns 32,060.

The instruction of the blind is of comparatively recent date. Formerly they were taken care of simply as unfortunates, no attempt being made to give them instruction. Saint Louis, in 1260, founded a hospital for soldiers, crusaders who, on the burning sands

of Syria, lost their eyesight. Other hospitals were founded from time to time, but the first effort at education was by Bernoulli, in 1657, who tried to teach a blind girl to read. Valentine Hauy, in 1784, made the first successful attempt, in a practical way, toward systematic instruction of the blind, and he has been followed by a host of devoted men and women, many of them themselves unfortunates in this respect, who have brought the training of this class up to the highest point.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland sixty-one institutions and asylums, where the blind are either cared for or receive a measure of instruction. Germany has thirty-five institutions, France twenty-three and Italy twenty-two. The United States has thirty-six schools for the education of the blind, which contain about 2,500 pupils. On the whole, the condition of these people is, in this country, far in advance of what it is in any other. Every blind child in the United States has the right to be educated at public expense, and in our institutions the instruction given is not surpassed in scope or method by that of any foreign country.

### THE SOUL OF WIT.

Deacon Thought Brevity a Good Thing in Sermons.

Among the very many good and excellent people who reside in the quaint and delightful old town of Alexandria, Va., is a deacon, who, notwithstanding his great pety, is a man of practical common sense and believes in the expediency of things, just as some of his illustrious predecessors in Testament times did. Among those things which he considers of especial commendation is brevity in sermons, and the minister of the church at which the deacon attended was always known as a short-sermon man, and his congregation was always correspondingly long.

On one occasion it is narrated that the deacon, when the church last needed a pastor, went to the theological seminary of the proper denomination to hear some of the young men preach, if so be among them might be one who would find favor in the deacon's sight. It being some extra service of the church, there was preaching on Saturday and Sunday, and the deacon had on opportunity to hear several sermons. Sunday evening at ten the president of the seminary asked the deacon what he thought of the sermons he had heard.

"Um—er—um," hesitated the deacon, "I can't say that I am altogether satisfied, doctor."

"Why, bless my soul, deacon, what's wrong?" exclaimed the president, in astonishment.

"Well, they don't seem to quite exactly strike me right," said the good deacon, hedging for charity's sake.

"That is beyond me," continued the president, half musingly, as if he were trying to work the problem out in his mind. "All of them are piked men, deacon; our rising young preachers."

"Is that so?" responded the deacon with a smile of hope showing in his honest face.

"Indeed it is," said the president.

"Then, doctor," smiled the deacon, "suppose you let me hear to-night one of your sitting-down young preachers. I think that's what I'm looking for."

The president understood and the young man who preached that night became pastor of the deacon's church, though he left his pulpit ten years later for a wider field.—Washington Star.

### Consolation.

"An' hoo's the guild wife, Sandy?" said one farmer to another, as they met in the market place and exchanged snuff boxes.

"Did ye no hear that she's dead and buried?" said Sandy solemnly.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the friend sympathetically. "Surely it must have been very sudden?"

"Aye, it was sudden," returned Sandy. "Ye see, when she turned ill we hadna time to send for the doctor, sae I gied her a bit pouther that I had lying in my drawer for a year or twa, an' that I had frae the doctor myself, but hadna ta'en. What the pouther was I dinna verra weel ken, but she died soon after. It's a saif loss to me. I can assure ye, but it's something to be thankful' for I didna tak' the pouther myself."

### Beetles Ate the Lead.

That certain beetles are by no means frightened by lead foil has long been recognized, but it is rather discouraging to add one more to the number of these culprits. Ed Stich of Nauehm reports that a box somewhat worn eaten was lined with lead. After a while holes one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and distinctly spiral, were noticed and traced to the beetle *Tetropium luridum*, Linn., which was not yet on the list of lead eaters, or rather lead destroyers.

A cousin of this insect has been known to be destructive to lead chambers. There are, unfortunately, many insects and animals devoid of that sense for the sacred rights of property which we expect of everybody but ourselves.—Scientific American.

### Self-Improvement.

Men of business are accustomed to quote the maxim that "Time is money," but it is much more; the proper improvement of it is self-culture, self-improvement, and growth of character. An hour wasted daily on trifles or in indolence, would, if devoted to self-improvement, make an ignorant man wise in a few years, and employed in good works, would make his life fruitful, and death a harvest of worthy deeds. Fifteen minutes a day devoted to self-improvement, will be felt at the end of the year. Good thoughts and carefully gathered experience take up no room, and are carried about with us as companions everywhere, without cost or incumbrance.—Weekly Bowquet.

### FANNY CROSBY.

A Prolific Writer of Sunday School Hymns.

Among the cottagers at Ocean Grove each summer can be seen a unique and interesting old lady, whose name is known in Sunday school and church circles the world over, and who can safely say that she has more hymns to her credit than any mortal, living or dead.

Her eyes have been sightless since her babyhood, 77 years ago, the effects of some maltreatment. She is, too, a frail, wee creature, tipping the scales at about 100 pounds; and yet, despite this life-long infirmity, Fanny Crosby has made a generous competence and an enduring name by composing, since 1864, over 4,000 Sunday school hymns. Her versatility is well-nigh incredible. Her pious muse is always ready, and can work without meals or sleep or any of that spirit-moving sentiment supposed to govern the verse-maker.

They tell of her that one day William H. Doane, the composer, rushed into her poetical laboratory, satchel in hand, on the way to catch a train. He had twenty minutes to spare, and wanted a hymn written to set to music before he left. The time had not expired before Miss Crosby had dashed off one of the best known hymns of all her productions, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." No modern hymn has circumnavigated the religious globe more thoroughly than this one, or been translated into more modern tongues. By the way, it is her own favorite, possibly because of the way it was rail-roads through her brain.

Miss Crosby never does any composing of music, but when it comes to verses she can do business on the motto of "Hymns written while you wait." Naturally her other senses are made more rapid and acute by her total blindness. Her memory is astonishing. Many portions of the Bible she knows by heart. Before the age of 10 she had committed to memory the books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and the Four Gospels, and she can quote from her own favorite authors by the ream. Equally wonderful is her sense of touch. She can always tell the names of her intimate friends by a mere shake of the hand, and people she has seldom met and knows but slightly can be identified by the voice.

It was not, however, till about the close of the (civil) war that Miss Crosby struck her real poetical vein. She was in this city, at the old Ponton Hotel in Franklin street, when she met the late William B. Bradbury, and wrote for him her first hymn, beginning:

We are going, we are going,  
To a home beyond the skies.

It met with instantaneous success, and she has had no trouble since in supporting herself handsomely by her wonderfully prolific pen. In addition to Mr. Bradbury, she has worked in unison with such well-known composers as William H. Doane, the Rev. Robert Lowry, J. R. Sweney, Philip Phillips, W. J. Kirkpatrick, Silas J. Vail, H. P. Danks, H. P. Mann, and the Rev. Samuel Almon. While at work, a friend says, she always composes with an open book in her hand held closely over her eyes. She had excellent musical instruction in her early days, which naturally improved her fine sense of rhythm, a most important factor in all song work, not only for the composer but for the singers as well. This feature of her hymns has had much to do with their world-wide popularity. Though simple in construction, they are always clear and direct, and composers find it comparatively easy to set them to pleasing airs.

No happier or merrier creature lives than this remarkable old lady. She loves her work, glories in the assurance that her life has not been barren of good results, and she does not look her age within twenty years. She laughs at the notion of growing old.—New York Times.

### For Smelling Danger.

French newspapers are suggesting a new system for the prevention of marine accidents, which proposes to place strongly smelling chemicals in floating receptacles to be attached to the existing light buoys and bell buoys. Cliffs and dangerous shoals are very often hidden by thick fog which does not allow light to penetrate or sound to be heard until too late, while the strong smell of some chemical substances would be carried far away, and would indicate to the seafarer with a keen olfactory sense at a great distance that he is nearing a dangerous coast.

There are a number of strong-smelling salts that might be used, but it is feared that the distribution of the odor would depend too much on the wind. While sound travels, at least to some extent, in an opposite direction to that of the currents of the air, the odor of aromatic chemicals would never be wafted any other way but that the wind was blowing.—Philadelphia Record.

### Flames Drowned in Milk.

Two hundred and forty quarts of milk saved the home of Farmer George I. Platt at Milford, Conn., from destruction by fire. Platt runs a dairy and keeps sixty cows. Saturday night's milk was stored in the barn. The farmhouse was newly shingled Saturday and the old shingles had been put in the cellar, where, on Saturday also, a servant put some hot ashes. At 3 o'clock Sunday morning the shingles caught fire.

The well curb was broken and there was no water available, so the farm hands threw milk by the gallon on the fire. The last quart extinguished the last spark.

Always speak to your barber when you meet him on the street. It's about the only time you can get in a word.

### DR. THOMAS AT HIS WORK.

Daily Life and Habits of the Famous Liberal Preacher.

A tall, somewhat gaunt, but lithe figure; a face betokening kindly seriousness, framed with disheveled gray locks; a careless, easy-fitting suit of clothes, more businesslike than clerical in cut, such are some of the outward characteristics of Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, the famous pastor of the People's Church of Chicago. Seated in his study, or workshop, which is on the upstairs floor of his comfortable home on West Monroe street, Dr. Thomas is perhaps seen at his best for those who wish to know something of the personality of the man who has cleaved his way from orthodox to an acknowledged leadership in liberal religion.

The crowds that attend the People's Church, in McVicker's Theater, every Sunday, are literally gathered from the four corners of the city, and, to carry the figure still further without straining it, from the four corners of the earth. It is not surprising that this shifting mass of humanity should be



REV. H. W. THOMAS.

STUDY OF REV. DR. THOMAS.

composed of individuals who know little of the personality of the great preacher in the rostrum.

Like all successful men, Dr. Thomas has habits. Few clergymen are so much sought after as he for the fulfillment of the clergyman's office in burials, marriages and christenings. Not alone are these solicitations from the families of his own congregation, but literally from the great mass of un-church-ed people throughout the city and suburbs. The enormous demands on this busy man's time can be imagined. And yet, like all up-to-date clergymen, he must keep pace with the thought of the world and abreast of all modern literature.

Dr. Thomas, in describing to a newspaper writer his economy of time, said that he aimed to get started on his weekly sermon not later than Thursday morning. He works in his study at home, and has a full reference library to aid him in research. This sermon building occupies the People's Church pastor from Thursday until Saturday evening, and if the interruptions have been frequent it is not unlikely that there may be midnight oil consumed on the evening of Saturday. The sermon must be finished, no matter how late the hour, and when the pastor walks upon the platform on Sunday morning there must be no traces of the midnight vigil, but freshness and vigor. Dr. Thomas is a firm believer in sermonizing. The best thought and the very self of the preacher, he claims, should be given to the congregation in every weekly discourse. There is much also in the general atmosphere of a religious service.

The careful preparation of the musical service is never neglected and the general spirit of devotion pervading the whole service is one of the most impressive features to strangers who pass the vestibule of the People's Church on Sunday morning. But the sermon is the thing after all, from Dr. Thomas' point of view. He holds that the close thought of a preacher for an hour every Sunday should in ten years be equal to the hearer to a four years' university education.

To be equal to the occasion, however, naturally requires vast reading. Dr. Thomas has others constantly reading for him. He said that two men friends and one woman friend are now reading books for him, the pith of which will be given to him to absorb later on. Speaking of the impossibility of a busy pastor reading for himself all or even a majority of new books, Dr. Thomas says he has frequently reviewed books in public that he never read for himself. With reliable assistance, however, he has never been deceived as to the real thought of a writer, and through this method of reading by proxy the range of all literature is not impossible of attainment. Magazines and newspapers are Dr. Thomas' hobby, and he is an omnivorous skimmer of both.

In private life, in the study or in the pulpit there is no difference in Dr. Thomas' conception of what real re-

ligion means. A favorite saying of his is that if there is any good in religion at all it should take hold of the little things of life as well as enabling men to grapple with the eternal. It is Dr. Thomas' belief that one of the great miseries of liberal religion is to the unchurched and laboring classes, as well as to those of the educated classes who have turned on orthodox. He deprecates the tendency to neglect church going on Sunday as one of the evils of the age, but takes the ground that after one church service on Sunday morning the rest of the day may be wisely devoted to recreation and social amenities.

### A King's Roof Garden.

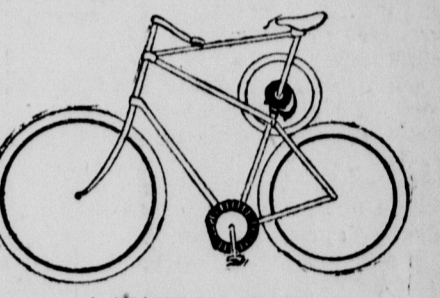
King Ludwig's historic winter garden on the roof of the royal Residenz Palais in Munich, is being demolished. The weight of the conservatory, with its large lake, giant palms and flower beds, was such that fears were entertained that the roof might fall in, while an ever-present annoyance was the impossibility of keeping the ceilings of the state apartments below in an un-

jured condition, owing to perpetual leakage. It is twenty-five years since King Ludwig commanded the garden to be made, and it was his favorite place of resort. He frequently spent the entire night there. Thirty gardeners were kept busy the greater part of the day while the king slept, rearranging the plans and bringing new flowers, so that each time he entered he should find some new charm. The late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Richard Wagner were perhaps the only two guests who were invited more than once to view the retreat where King Ludwig dreamed dreams and so mitigated the misery of his madness.

### CURIOUS ENGLISH WHEEL.

John Bull's Inventive Genius Produces This Rival of the Bevel Gear.

The inventive genius of an Englishman has produced this rival of the bevel gear. It consists of three wheels. Two of them are for ordinary use and the third furnishes the means of propulsion. The pedals are attached to a gear wheel, which is at the lowest part of the frame. About the side of the



A CHAINLESS CYCLE.

gear wheel revolves another and smaller gear wheel which is at the end of what may be called the seat post. There is a similar gear wheel at the other end of the rod. It fits a gear on a large wheel, which runs on an axle supporting the seat post proper. The revolution of the pedals revolves the first gear wheel, revolving the rod and the large wheel. This wheel turns on the periphery of the large road wheel, which drives the bicycle. It is unique if not simple.

### Signs of Greatness.

Squire—I have examined your boy on the results of his schooling and I think I can say he has beyond question the germs of greatness in him.

Sire—I am delighted to hear it, but what was there in the examination that particularly emphasized this conclusion?

Squire—The illegibility of his handwriting.—Richmond Dispatch.

### Airy Flights.

"I'll wager my daughter could run one of those flying machines."

"Why do you think so?"

"You just ought to see how she soars in her graduating essay."—Detroit Free Press.

The man who is too poor to lend his friends money will never have many enemies.

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

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