

The Enterprise.

VOL. 2.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897.

NO. 38.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	9:25
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	10:15
9:14 A. M. Daily.	11:35
12:49 P. M. Daily.	12:30
4:43 P. M. Daily.	12:55
6:56 P. M. Daily.	1:25

SOUTH.	
7:34 A. M. Daily.	2:15
11:13 A. M. Daily.	2:55
12:10 P. M. Daily.	3:25
5:02 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	4:15
6:00 P. M. Sundays Only.	4:55
7:00 P. M. Daily.	5:35
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.	6:05

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

TIME TABLE.

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

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
9:20	9:55
10:00	10:35
10:40	11:15
11:20	12:00
12:00	12:55
12:40	1:35
1:20	2:15
2:00	2:55
2:40	3:25
3:20	4:15
4:00	4:55
4:40	5:35
5:20	6:05
6:00	

STE. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abatoir, 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.
.....	9:40	3:10
.....	10:20	3:50

MAIL CLOSURE.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

MEETINGS.

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

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

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

Reports from those in charge of river and harbor improvements in Arizona and California, to the War Department show that work was continued during the year on the San Luis Obispo harbor, the breakwater being extended 190 feet, forty feet to high water and 150 feet to mean low water. There is an available balance of \$52,356 to continue the work. The work on the old dyke across the river at San Diego was completed in February. The jetty was brought up to high tide level for a distance of 4,430 feet. Since last year the jetty has settled in places six to eight inches, but on the whole the work stands well. The total expenditures to June 30, were \$289,715; balance available, \$2,784.

The Berlin Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent says that the British and French Ambassadors to Turkey are about to be recalled, owing to their governments being dissatisfied with their conduct in connection with the peace negotiations. It is stated that Emperor William, who is now on a northland tour, kept the telegraph wires between Noway and Berlin occupied with official dispatches during the whole of one night. These dispatches, it is supposed, were in reference to eastern affairs.

The Cuban Insurgents are invading Matanzas province, and it is believed to be intended to distract Weyler from Gomez, who is now surrounded. The insurgents are sure Weyler has been recalled to Spain, and that he will resign and that probably Banco, the Marquis of Penaplat, will succeed him.

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.

The Pasadena Country Club has been organized and will be incorporated.

S. J. Ruddell, city surveyor of San Francisco, will resign his office, owing to ill health.

The second annual session of the Pacific Coast Dental Congress was held in San Francisco recently.

Los Angeles, on the strength of its census of 103,000, has been promoted to a mail-carrier city of the first-class.

Sigmund L. Braverman the well-known diamond broker of San Francisco, recently fatally shot Antonio Borge a restaurateur, in that city. The cause was trouble over money matters.

With the exception of the school text book department, the State printing office is now closed. The different counties will now be put to heavy expense for necessary printing which has heretofore been done by the State.

Prof. Ross of Stanford University declares that economic changes are putting new strains on public men; and that the cure for present evils in cleansing the primaries, getting the strongest men to take office and then valiantly supporting them.

The eight survivors of the pioneers who came to California in 1849 on the brig North Bend and the pilot boat Hackstaff, the first from New York, and the other from Boston, had a reunion at San Francisco recently. Many of the descendants attended.

As a result of the personal investigations of a prominent representative of one of the wealthiest corporations of London it is promised that an opposition line of steamers will be established between the port of San Francisco and Central and South American ports.

The school census returns, as just completed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows the total number of school children in the State to be 340,888, a net gain of 1,017 over last year. Los Angeles county has the largest gain, it being 3,048; San Francisco comes next with 3,018.

A heavy fire started east of Drytown recently burning over 1000 acres of feed and timber, including the Seaton Mining Company's hoisting plant, belonging to Alvinza Hayward & Co. The heroic work of the miners saved the plants at the Gover, Pochontas and California mines on the mother lode.

About forty acres of wheat and a harvester have been destroyed by fire on Deputy County Assessor James Skiff's ranch, near Stockton. Mr. Skiff had just left the threshing outfit and returned to the farmhouse, when it was discovered on fire. The harvester was completely consumed in a few moments, and the whole field was afire.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held recently in San Francisco to discuss the recent conflict of authority between the Federal and local quarantine officers. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the State Board of Health and these will bring the matter to the attention of the Governor and perhaps carry it into court.

The Superior Court at San Bernardino has overruled the demurrer to the complaint in the case of the county of San Bernardino vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The county has brought suit to collect four years' taxes against the railroad amounting to about \$15,000 to pay the school bonded indebtedness of Needles School District. The railroad company refuses to pay the taxes and will appeal the case if it goes against them.

In 1890, while living in Duluth, Julius Swanson, shoe dealer of Eau Claire, Wis., purchased 750 shares in a mine near Colorado Springs, paying 10 cents a share. A few years later he offered the lot for \$7.50 but his friends laughed at him. Colorado people now have offered Swanson \$37,000 for his 50 shares. He has left for Colorado Springs. He says \$37,000 for \$7.50 is good enough for him and he will sell.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, at Stockton, of the State Hospital for the Insane, recommendations were formulated to be sent to the State Commissioner. A number of salaries are lowered, but those of attendants and physicians remain the same. The board will recommend that all employees of the asylum be given a vacation of two weeks each year on pay, and if sick they be allowed ten days, unless injured at the asylum, when the time would be made longer.

Vice-President Watt, Director Payson and Chief Engineer Storey have returned to San Francisco from a trip

of inspection over the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. They went to a point twenty miles south of Hanford, known as Jacob's Well. They say that owing to a temporary shortage in the supply of ties there will be a cessation of track lying on that branch for a while. Visalia will be reached in the middle of next month, when, or possibly before that date, the laying of rails beyond Jacob's Well will be resumed.

The Library of the State University has just been enriched by a valuable and particularly appropriate gift. Collis P. Huntington is the donor, and has presented a collection of books and pamphlets relating to the history of California. The Grannis collection of Spanish documents is included. In the collection made by Mr. Huntington there are 600 bound books and 3,300 pamphlets, besides many special editions of newspapers and about 12,000 pages of manuscript of an early date.

Claus Spreckels of San Francisco has filed another suit for libel against the "Examiner." In conjunction with W. R. Hearst, A. M. Lawrence, managing editor, and Charles S. Aiken, exchange editor, are named as defendants. Like Mr. Spreckels' two previous suits, the amount for damages is \$1,000,000. The action is based upon an article clipped from a Petaluma paper as follows: "Claus Spreckels has a \$50,000 bath tub and a reputation which has needed its constant and uninterrupted use for several years."

The Supreme Court at Los Angeles has reversed the decision of the Superior Court of San Diego in the case of Miss Edith Mitchell against the Board of Education. The Board refused to issue to Miss Mitchell a certificate entitling her to teach in the grammar grades, although she produced a diploma from the State Normal School. The Board set up as the ground for the refusal, that it required two years experience to secure any certificate over that of the primary grade, except where diplomas were held from Normal schools or universities, in which case one year's service would be required. The Court holds that the adoption by the Board of the one or two years' experience rule was the exercise of legislative power nowhere given to them by the Constitution, and orders a peremptory writ of mandate, as asked by Miss Mitchell.

The 250 shingle mills in the State of Washington are working at their fullest capacity to supply the eastern demand for shingles, which is the greatest ever known. In May the State shipped over 1800 cars of red cedar shingles. June shipments exceeded 2000 cars, amounting to 320,000,000 shingles. Prices have advanced 10 to 12 cents per thousand in three months. Star "A" Stars, which then sold for as low as 90 cents, are bringing \$1.05, and Cedars, for which manufacturers then received \$1.05, are now fetching \$1.15 to \$1.20. The daily output in Tacoma amounts to nearly a million shingles, and of the State ten millions. At present prices manufacturers are realizing a small profit. Shingle men take this great demand as sure indications that times are improving throughout the East and that people have commenced making improvements that have been deferred for several years.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

President McKinley will not ask Congress to do anything for the passage of the tariff bill.

On white pine, unless the decision which has been reached is revised, the House schedule fixing the rate at \$2 a thousand feet will be reported.

It is learned that Secretary Gage has written a letter to Senator Allison suggesting the advisability of putting a tax of 1 cent a pound on all refined sugar made from stock imported prior to the passing of the pending bill.

There was a hot debate in the Senate on reducing the price of armor plating from \$425 to \$300 per ton on the next three battleships. Butler presented a carefully revised statement estimating the profits at the \$425 rate as being \$1,440,000.

Captain W. L. Merry of San Francisco has been promised the office of Minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras. Merry will succeed Lewis Baker of St. Paul. He will occupy the Legation building at Nicaragua. The place is worth \$10,000 a year.

Owing to the combined request of several prominent senators President McKinley has instructed the State Department to withhold the Behring Sea fisheries correspondence on the ground that its publication at present would create resentment in Great Britain.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will this week make a favorable report on the resolution introduced a few days ago by Senator Berry, requesting the President to demand the immediate release of Ona Melton, the American newspaper correspondent who was captured on board the filibuster Competitor, and who has been in confinement in Cuba for the last twelve months.

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.

Father Hewitt, founder of the order known as the Paulists, died at his home in New York recently.

It has just been discovered that the last Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law making it a crime to sell or wear birds' feathers.

W. D. Humphrey of Louisville, Ky., and Adrian H. Joline of New York bought the Ohio Valley Railroad. The upset price was \$1,050,000.

The First Methodist Church of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. It was more than 100 years old, and the oldest church in Westchester County.

A tornado passed over the oil fields between Lima and St. Mary's, Ohio, recently. Many derricks were blown down, entailing a heavy loss, but no lives were lost.

Fire at Berlin, N. H., destroyed a large saw and grist mill and other contents, connected with the plant of the Berlin Mills Company, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Five hundred men are thrown out of work.

A Washington dispatch states that the Navy Department is expected to take steps for the increase of the Pacific Coast squadron by building more vessels on the coast. These will consist of battle-ships and torpedo-boats.

The threatened strike of the building trades workers is now on throughout England. Forty thousand engineers are striking and with 60,000 allied workmen are idle. The men want eight hours with the same pay.

The Christian Endeavorers, during their stop at Salt Lake City, held services in the Mormon Tabernacle. This is said to be the first time that the Tabernacle has ever been thrown open for religious services by any other body than its founders.

Th heavy rainfall recently at Columbus, Ohio, broke the record for the Weather Bureau for the past twenty years. During the hour 3.76 inches of rain fell and during the first 45 minutes of the downpour the rainfall was 2.30 inches.

A severe storm visited the country around Masselon, Ohio, recently. Hail as large as walnuts fell, and in some places the ground was covered to a depth of eight inches. Corn and vegetables were almost ruined. After the storm farmers brought bucketsful of hail to town for exhibition.

A warrant has been issued by the Treasury Department in favor of the Monongahela Navigation Company for \$3,601,615, being the amount of a final judgment of condemnation of all the property and appurtenances of that company, condemned for the purpose of improving the Monongahela river.

Eight bids from contractors throughout the country for supplying 500,000 tons of material of the value of about \$400,000 for the construction of the Gray's Harbor Government jetty were opened in Seattle, Wash., recently. Helmer & New of Chicago appear from the figures submitted to be much the lowest bidders.

The City Council of Chicago has passed an ordinance taxing bicycles \$1 per annum. If enforced it will bring in two or three hundred thousand dollars a year, as Chicago is one of the greatest places in the world for wheels, the smooth, macadamized boulevards and numerous parks being a great promoter of the sport.

Secretary Long has decided to accept the recommendations of the majority of the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs as to the award of the contracts for building three torpedo-boats, and the contracts will go to the Harland & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., the Morris Heights Gas and Engine Company of New York and the Wolf Wicker Company of Seattle, Wash.

The following are the percentages of condition of winter wheat on July 1st in the principal winter wheat producing States, as shown by the monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture: Pennsylvania 101, Tennessee 101, Kentucky, 101, Ohio, 88, Michigan, 78, Indiana, 65, Illinois, 40, Missouri, 52, Kansas, 89, California 78, Maryland, 111, Virginia, 110, Washington, 105, Oregon, 92.

Lightning struck a 4000-barrel coal oil tank two miles north of Olean, N. Y., recently. A cannon was procured and shots fired at the surrounding tanks to allow the oil to escape and prevent the other tanks from exploding. The escaping oil became ignited and twenty acres of oil burned. Booms were built to prevent the spread of the burning oil and keep it out of the river. The loss will be large.

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 Linden House

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

NO BAR.

Accommodations for Families a Specialty.

H. J. VANDENBOS, Proprietor.

00000000

HARNESS SHOP

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

Boots and Shoes REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

H. J. VANDENBOS.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. ++ ++

Wood and Coal. ++ ++ ++

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

Between Armour and Juniper Avenues

Leave Orders at Postoffice.

I. GOLDTREE & CO.,

Commission Brokers,

(Casserley's Seven-Mile House,)

SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

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

PIONEER GROCERY

GEORGE KNEESE

Groceries, and Merchandise Generally.

BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

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

GEO. KNEESE,

206 GRAND AVENUE.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

GENERAL :: MERCHANDISE.

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

::: Free Delivery. :::

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

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand and San Bruno Ave

THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Editor and Proprietor.

Czar Nicholas isn't exactly an invader, but he really needs a little change of hair.

In the meantime it must be remembered that those Pacific Sandwiches are made very largely of dark meat.

The New York Press says that "kissing is love's Worcestershire sauce." Very little of it should be used at a time.

That Chicago man who was fined \$10 for stealing a cent the other day is undecided now whether to study for the City Council or the State Legislature.

A live snake was found in a mail pouch in Oklahoma the other day. Some postal clerk down there undoubtedly has carelessly left his flask unworked for awhile.

It is a pleasure to note that even the highest class music is now within the reach of all. Paderewski says he will charge only \$5,000 a day to play at private musicales next season.

It is claimed that owing to the laxity of our copyright laws Canada has stolen a large number of our popular topical songs. But, unfortunately, Canada hasn't stolen those who try to sing them.

Pennsylvania has proposed a bill making the truth a complete vindication in all libel suits. If that bill becomes a law henceforth it will be practically impossible to libel any Keystone politician.

A Washington contemporary says there are more wheels in that city in proportion to its size than any other city in the world can claim. True. And there are also a great many bicycles in Washington.

Paris, Ky., has launched a new venture in journalism called the Paris "Green Frog." Green frogs are not bad to take, but Paris green batrachians are a novelty with which we prefer to let others experiment first.

The Central Park authorities in New York have declined a statue of Pan because it "wouldn't harmonize with the general plan of the park." But maybe Pan could help some in that line; harmony always was his strong point.

White Bull, the warlike Cheyenne, explains that he was drunk when he killed the white settler and precipitated trouble. White Bull ought to have known that it would be dangerous for him to have more than two horns at a time.

He who recklessly injures his health does not thus prove his selfishness—he simply curtails his powers of doing good; and he who injures his character by welcoming evil influences is thereby inflicting a still greater evil upon the community.

Prof. Hinton of Princeton has invented a cannon to be used in the pitcher's box instead of a high-priced twirler. It should be clearly understood, however, that the umpire has a right to use that artillery in his own defense if necessary after a close decision.

An Athens correspondent says that "Prince Constantine will stand much higher in public estimation throughout the world as soon as all the facts of his Thessalian campaign are known." Perhaps it is hardly fair to judge him from mere running accounts.

The best-mannered persons are those who try to make themselves agreeable to their friends, who are kind and considerate to their dependants and inferiors. The true politeness proceeds from a genuine kind-heartedness which hesitates to mar, by word or action, the happiness of others.

Mr. Vanderbilt's flunky who insulted the Presidential party at Biltmore the other day informed the committee of arrangements that "Mr. Vanderbilt spits upon newspaper notoriety and me too." We advise Mr. Vanderbilt to leave the newspapers alone hence and spit upon that cad exclusively.

The mosquito seems destined to take a more important place than that of furnishing paragraphs with subjects for ridicule. It will be remembered that one played the chief role in an accident insurance suit in Kentucky not long ago, and now another has caused a man to go insane in New York City.

Never deem it a light or unimportant matter to cultivate in the young that internal sense and appreciation of beauty which gladly respond to all real beauty, whether in nature, in art, in life, or in character, for you are thus planting seeds which may grow and develop into a richness of flower and fullness of fruit little dreamed of.

The deepest well in the world, near Pitsburg, Pa., is now more than one mile deep, and, when finished, it may reach down two miles into the earth. A comparatively few feet below the surface both gas and oil were struck in paying quantities, but the company owning the plant determined to dedicate it to science, and invited Professor William Hallock, of Columbia College, to carry on a series of temperature investigations as the hole is carried deeper and deeper into the earth. The well grows steadily hotter as its depth in-

creases. The gas found near the surface is now used to operate the powerful engines which do the drilling. Thus the natural power already issuing from the well is utilized for the purpose of deepening it.

An "amphibious boat" is an actual fact in Denmark, and last season carried twenty thousand passengers. It operates on two large lakes, the two bodies of water being divided by a strip of land eleven hundred feet in width. It is to cross this strip of land that the boat leaves the water and for a time becomes a locomotive. Her full complement of passengers is seventy, and when she is loaded she weighs fifteen tons.

Nowhere in Europe are landed estates so vast as in Russia. Striking evidence thereof is furnished by the will of General Maltzeff, of the Czar's army, who bequeaths to his heirs, in addition to other property, no less than twenty-nine mines, fifteen of which are of the first importance. They afford employment to more than sixty thousand workmen. The only property in Russia whose mining properties exceeded those of the Maltzeff estate is Elim Demidoff.

The London Times takes comfort in publishing a table showing that in the ordinary course of nature the thrones of Germany, Russia, Greece and Rumania will be occupied by descendants of Queen Victoria. Judging from the past, no especial advantage will arise either to these powers or Great Britain from these royal relationships. Such ties did not prevent the wresting of Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, nor preserve the King of Greece from a wallowing by Turkey.

The fact has come to light that there is in the medical colleges of Cleveland, Ohio, a pool for the collection and distribution of "subjects," otherwise dead bodies, for dissection. It has been in existence for a year, and there are four colleges in it. Naturally the members of the pool did not talk about its existence, but the internal dissensions caused the withdrawal of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, and the result has been that the whole thing has been made public.

A Swiss farmer in Ohio, becoming disgusted at his failure to succeed in this country said to a friend that if he had \$100 he would return to the Alps and never come back. The friend, who coveted the other's wife, said that he would furnish the money if the wife was left in exchange. But the first was a shrewd man and he insisted that the friend include the whole family of children. This was agreed to and the deal was made there and then. The party of the second part has made the bargain with his eyes open, and not as the illiterate man did who wanted to trade a cow for a half section of Texas land. The landowner, who had had some experience with drouth in that State, discovered in making out the papers that the purchaser could not read, and, as he afterward said in telling about it, "I worked off the whole section on him."

The royal family of Great Britain has never been noted for a high standard of literary taste, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that the Prince of Wales, in his desire to have written for his mother a hymn celebrating the jubilee reign, has picked upon a very poor author for the words. He could not imagine, of course, that any but a churchman could dip into hymnology, and he gave the commission to the bishop of Wakefield, whom one can imagine a fat, pudgy man in small clothes and the gout. The bishop's production will not go ringing down the corridors of time, in spite of the fact that Sir Arthur Sullivan has set it to some very creditable religious music. It is childish in sentiment and what reverent feeling it has is obscured by the utter lack of nobility or dignity in the rhythm. Its reference to "England's flag" will provoke derision in the colonies.

Anyone who does that which is out of the ordinary is considered mad by the public in general and policemen in particular. The other day a Finnish sailor who had been ill for some time, but who had recovered enough to go out and take the fresh air, was walking across Brooklyn bridge. He saw some men painting the coping on the top, 278 feet above the water. The idea of climbing up with them and enjoying the scene took him and he mounted up hand over hand until he reached the topmost point. A crowd collected and the terrified painters told him to go down or he would be killed. But he climbed along to a free place and then to show the crowd his security he stood on his head and waved his legs gracefully in the air. It was no more than what is done in athletic performances frequently, but when he came down he was arrested and brought up to have his sanity looked into. There is no more reason why this should have been done than that the stupid painters should have been accused of disturbing the peace or charged with insanity.

His Bravery.
Mrs. Blinky—John, dear, won't you discharge Mary? You know how afraid I am of her?

Mr. Blinky—Certainly. No servant can ever scare me. (A little while after)—Mary, ahem! Mrs. Blinky has asked me to tell you that she wants to see you after I have gone to the office.—Brooklyn Life.

Two Smart Things.
Scene—A public eating house. Pert youth addressing waitress: "Bring me one of your dog biscuits, miss."
"Yes, sir; if you promise to eat it on the mat."—Tid-Bits.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

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

Creed of the Adventists.

THE Seventh Day Adventists recently conducted a course of lectures in Chicago, which attracted a great deal of attention, not only among the Adventists but members of many other evangelical denominations. The sermons treated of the prophecies of the Old Testament, and especially of those which have some special bearing on specific doctrines and principles of the Adventist church.

The sermons were found to be of great interest to hearers from many different classes of society, not only on account of the absorbing topics of which they treated, and the wide scope of Bible knowledge which was manifested, but also because they tended to remove many of the current misconceptions in regard to the Adventist denomination.

Ever since the time when William Miller, a Baptist preacher, became an Adventist and fixed the date for the second coming of Christ in the year 1844, it has been popularly supposed that the Adventists maintained a similar certainty in regard to their power to foretell exactly that interesting event. One who listens to the lectures will find that that is far from being the case. While the church believes that the second coming is comparatively near at hand, and that its approach can be observed, yet it holds that there are many events, both in America and in other lands, which must be fulfilled before the time is ripe, and it admits its inability to foresee how soon these events will come to pass.

Combined with the belief in the second coming there is in the main body of doctrines of the denomination a belief in the observance of the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, for worship. This custom is based directly on the fourth commandment. All the commandments are held by the body to be still in force and a perfect expression of the duties arising from relations of man to man and of man to God. The observance of the seventh day as a day of rest and worship is held to be a spiritual duty, although the good physical effects are not overlooked.

Among the other interesting teachings of the church is the doctrine of the complete sleep of the soul from death until the day of judgment. Heaven and hell are supposed to come into existence until Christ comes again to act as judge. The church believes in very emphatic manner in the principle of religious liberty and the separation of the religious from the civil parts of social life at every point.

The Seventh Day Adventists have accomplished an immense amount of social work considering that they are comparatively few. The most striking of the institutions they have founded is the big system of sanitariums, which includes not only half a dozen establishments in this country, but others in Europe and South Africa, and one even in the Samoan Islands. The oldest sanitarium and the best known is that at Battle Creek, the general headquarters of the church in the United States. It was due to a chance idea of Elder James White, who had received great help from a similar institution which was run under private auspices. It dates back to 1864. The sanitarium soon became exceedingly well known, and it has proved to be very profitable. It is run entirely as a benevolent institution in the sense that all the income from it goes to support other charities of the church. The Battle Creek sanitarium has a branch in this city, in connection with which there is run the American Medical Missionary College, College place and Cottage Grove avenue.

Another feature which has characterized the church since its early days is its system of publishing houses. Although regular devotional services are held every Saturday and lectures and addresses are given on Sundays, the church aims rather at reaching the people by its books and periodicals than by its services. The first publishing-house was established at Rochester, N. Y., in 1852, very soon after the organization of the church. At the present time forty-two different papers are published and 780 books have been issued. By these means the teachings of the church are spread in thirty-two languages all over the world.

Another educational work of the Adventists is seen in their colleges, of which they now have seven, located at Battle Creek, Mich.; Collegeville, Neb.; Halesburg, Colo.; Walla Walla, Wash.; South Lancaster, Mass.; Fredericks-haven, Denmark; and Cape Town, South Africa. The missionary efforts of the church have not been confined to any one region, but have been most prominent in the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, where a missionary vessel is kept constantly at work cruising between the different stations.

A work corresponding to what many churches carry on under the name of home missions is done every summer by bands of adventists who travel through the country holding tent meetings.

Nor has the institutional work, which is so prominent in the most advanced of modern churches, been neglected. In

Chicago there is the workmen's home, which was established about three years ago, and which furnishes a cheap bed and meal with free bath and free laundry to several hundred men every day.

Although the church is small, compared with many others, and has only about 60,000 members in the United States, money for the work it has on hand never has been lacking, as the title system of benevolence is put in practice by nearly every Adventist.

The Outward Show of Inward Life.
It is the tendency of a true life to be simple and sincere. In spite of temptations to seem one thing while we actually are something else and of the fact that often a proper courtesy and self-respect forbid the frank revelation of all our thoughts the difference between inward motive and feeling and outward expression in conduct tends to diminish. This is so true that we rarely hesitate to form impressions about people's characters from their faces and actions, and these impressions deepen into well-justified convictions often enough to warrant a large degree of dependence upon them.

Probably few persons, however, fully appreciate the unconscious revelations which they thus make of themselves. Sooner or later he whose heart is evil lets out the fact by a glance or a tone which tells its mournful story plainly. And however repellent one's features or manners may be at first, if we discover later in him the appearance of genuine integrity and kindness we give him our trust. A man may seem for a while to be a Christian without really being one. But no one can actually be one long without its becoming apparent.

The Restful Hush of Eve.
What if death summon me without due warning

Into the presence of the vast unknown. With power resistless all earth protests scorning.

Why should I fear with him to walk alone?

He is the angel who defies all sorrow,

At whose strong mandate ills and troubles cease,

After his summons dawns that long to-morrow

Undimmed by ill, aglow with radiant peace.

Men talk of Death as though a tyrant cruel,

A jailer filling dungeons with his nod,

Yet in the heaven of joy he wears the jewel

Denoting him a favorite of God;

His mandates stills the heart-aches and the hatings,

The pains and penalties all here must know.

The undeserved abuse and soulless pratings

Which wound and poison millions here below.

His touch is peace, rest comes with his caressing,

Beneath the flowers his children smile and sleep,

Surcease from care and countless evils blessing

His chosen ones who no more bleed nor weep;

Perhaps their dreamless rest shall not be broken,

Until 'tis glorified by that glad morn

When God's "well done" by angel lips is spoken;

And peace eternal greets the soul new born.

So let Death call, I shall, no more desponding,

Give him my hand and follow at his will,

With cheerful heart obediently responding,

Content that he but doth My Father's will;

My smile shall greet him though he give no warning,

My soul respond at doth a willing bride,

Whether he comes at midnight or at morning,

God knoweth best, I shall be satisfied.

—Ram's Horn.

He Meant Well.

The story is told in a New Hampshire town of a half-demented boy who one Sunday escaped from the poor-farm, and in the course of his wanderings entered the "orthodox" church.

The day was hot, and the sermon long; the congregation drowsed in their seats, or sleepily fanned themselves and wished the minister would draw his remarks to a close. Suddenly the half-witted boy entered at the rear of the church, with his arms loaded with apples.

He threw one of them at the right-hand wall, where it hit with a squashing sound, and spattered down upon the head of a slumbering deacon, who gave a sudden start and sat up very straight.

The minister paused, and addressed the sexton, who had also suddenly awakened from a nap.

"Remove that disturber at once," he said, with some severity.

"Don't you mind me, parson," answered the half-wit, as he aimed another apple; "you go right along with what you were saying, and I'll keep 'em awake for you as long as you say."

Boy Character.

It is the greatest delusion in the world for a boy to get the idea that his life is of no consequence, and that the character of it will not be noticed.

A manly, truthful boy will shine like a star in any community. A boy may possess as much of noble character as a man. He may so speak and live the truth that there shall be no discount on his word.

And there are such noble, Christian boys, and wider and deeper than they are apt to think, is their influence. They are the king boys among their fellows, having an immense influence for good, and loved and respected because of the simple fact of living the truth.

Dear boys, do be truthful. Keep your word as absolutely sacred. Keep your appointments at the house of God. Be known for your fidelity to the interests of the church and Sunday school. Be true in every friendship. Help others to be and do good.

DEATH LURKS IN HAGAR'S WELL.

The Annual Pilgrimage to Mecca Regarded with Apprehension.

A chronic menace to the health of Asia and eastern Europe is the annual pilgrimage of pious Moslems to Mecca. More threatening than ever it appears this year on account of the presence in India of a plague far worse than cholera. El Id el Kebir, or Big Beiram, as the Turks know it, falls this year on the 12th of May, at which time Arabia will be intensely hot and conditions will be favorable to the speedy propagation of disease. The inhabitants of Mecca live crowded together and surround their homes with refuse and filth and foul the water supply. If a disease such as cholera or the bubonic plague be introduced it straightway spreads like wildfire. The constant cause is the drinking of cholera polluted water.

Among the religious ordinances which to the Mohammedans are commands is that of pilgrimage to Mecca. Every male Mohammedan—women don't count—must some time in his life make the pilgrimage. Any time before he dies will answer. From Turkey, from a belt of country extending eastward across Asia to the farthest confines of Malaysia, and from the whole of Africa, pilgrims set out every year, turning their steps toward Mecca in obedience to this command. Some fall sick by the way, many die. From about 60,000 to over 100,000 each year attain their end. Months and sometimes years have been devoted to the task, and sufferings and hardships have been undergone which it would be difficult to describe. Not long ago a cable dispatch told of a pilgrimage of 10,000 persons, of whom more than one-half never returned, having died by the way of cholera. The proceedings of the pilgrims and the way they live also tend to the spread of the disease.

The chief source of danger in Mecca is the famous Zemzem, the reputed "Hagar's well" where it is supposed she drew water for her son Ishmael. At the best of times there is but little water in the well, and the pilgrims swarm around it. Every one wishes to drink of and to bathe in these reputed miraculous waters. Each pilgrim in turn, stripped to the waist, stands beside the well while a bucket of the water is poured over him. Of this he eagerly drinks as it flows from the bucket, the rest flowing over his naked body, and streaming back into the well to be used again. His place is immediately taken by another and another, and so on, each drinking the washings of the rest.

One day in 1893 there were 999 deaths in Mecca, and there were 2,201 deaths in seventeen days. When we consider what



PILGRIMS AT HAGAR'S WELL, MECCA.

is done at this well alone, these figures are not to be wondered at. When the pilgrimage is over, the roadside for a dozen miles is strewn with the dead bodies of the faithful, killed by a draft of dirty water after all the difficulties and dangers the unfortunate people had overcome.

Folly of Military Staffs.

As the various Governors rode by on horseback in the Grant memorial day parade, each in plain dress, but attended by a brilliant military staff, the question was natural, what is the use of all that? Why should the executives of States of the union be organized on the basis of sonorous titles and gay uniforms? The national executive is simplicity itself in its democratic unpretentiousness. The executives of the great American municipalities present themselves before the public with the dignity of quiet reverence. Our State Governors alone in American public life swing out with a parade of unrealities. If the Governor of a State were first of all a military officer, if the States were primarily armed camps instead of citizens in business, then the military staff would have a reasonableness. As it is, this prancing and belittled staff is both irrational and absurd. The efficiency of these assistants of the Governor would be as great without uniforms and unmeaning titles. The dignity of the State executive needs no bracing of a foolish imitation of a foreign court to make it respected by the people. The creation of fake "generals" and "colonels" by a Governor's pen, hundreds of them a year, is rightly exasperating to the honored men to whom those titles belong by service and devotion. That bronzed and keen soldier of Japan, Prince Yamagata, when he visited us a year ago, found these imitation colonels and generals who welcomed him for the State in their brave uniforms very amusing. They had never smelled powder; most of them had not even served anachronisms. Giltier does no harm, but such unreality as the "military staff" is out of place in this day.—Illustrated American.

Fighting Fires in Winter Weather.

To stand upon the peak of a ladder at perhaps the third or fourth story of a building, directing the stream of water at the blazing interior, while the thermometer is at about its lowest point, is not a comfortable task. Perhaps another stream is playing over your head, and you stand in an icy spray. Icicles hang from every point of your fire-hat, and the rubber coat is frozen to your back; and the water that is falling about you freezes as fast as it falls. Every movement upon the ladder is fraught with danger; for it is so encrusted with ice that it is almost impossible to get a solid foothold, and a misstep would hurl you to the ground, forty feet below.—St. Nicholas.

After a man has been sick as long as three weeks, his wife, who nurses him, looks as if she had been sick six years

"FLIES" ON VESSELS.

Not the Little Insect, but a Weather Vane to Aid in Steering.

There is much curious sea lore in an article by Gustav Kobbe on "Steering Without a Compass," in St. Nicholas. Mr. Kobbe says:

The "fly" at the masthead is often used as a sign to steer by. It revolves on a pivot, and hence, like a weather-vane, shows the direction from which the wind is blowing; whereas a flag attached to a halyard streams directly astern, or at an angle more or less affected by the speed and course of the vessel. A glance at the fly having shown the wind's direction, a glance at the binnacle shows from what point of the compass it comes. Then, by watching the fly, and thus keeping the ship always at the same angle to the wind, you are able to keep her on her course.

The ships of different nations have distinctive flies. The American and the English fly is a little triangular pennon. German ships often have a small tapering bag at the masthead, and French vessels a "dog-vane"—a line of corks with colored feathers on a wire. The steamers of the French Line from New York to Havre have a dog-vane at each masthead—it is one of their distinguishing marks.

Steering by the fly is one way of steering by the wind, but there are other tricks for finding the wind-point. A sailor can find the point of a stiff breeze by simply letting it blow against his face. In a light air, almost a calm, he lifts his cap and turns his head until he feels the cool breath on his moist brow, which is far more sensitive than his sun-tanned face; or he moistens the edge of his hand, and turning it toward the wind, waves it gently back and forth and to and fro until the coolness of the air is felt on one side of that narrow surface and not on the other. In heavier airs he will moisten the palm of the hand and hold it flat to the wind. The wind-point being found, the ship is sailed as close to the wind as possible, the helmsman keeping his eye on the sail-lead. The last quiver, and a turn of the wheel keeps her off enough to fill her sails; but with an experienced hand on the wheel there will be no quiver along the leech. For an "A. B." can tell by the "feel" of the helm when the ship is about to come up into the wind; as a vessel "comes up" the strain on the rudder is lessened, and by quickly checking her he keeps the sails "trap full and asleep"—keeps them from quivering—and holds her on her course without so much as a glance at the compass.

South Sea Relics.
There were sold this week at auction in London for a trivial sum a mass of books, pamphlets, autograph letters, etc., said to be the most extensive collection of its kind in existence, referring to the days of the South Sea bubble and its many mad schemes for returning 1,000 per cent to infatuated investors. These are autograph letters from all the prominent politicians and speculators, members of both houses of parliament, including the cabinet, and a satirical poem by Defoe, in his own handwriting, entitled, "The Golden Age Returned." It was an elaborate project, that of the South Sea Co., and one of its extraordinary sources of anticipated revenue may give a hint to bogus prospectus preparers. The pamphlet mentions the names of Captains Avery, Read, and Tongs, notorious pirates of the period, who, with their crews, aggregating 1,300 men, were desirous of their royal pardon, and prepared to pay hard cash for such mercy. Each sailor was to plump down \$25,000 and each captain an amount equal to the whole total of his crew. The total from this very praiseworthy source of revenue was estimated at \$101,200,000.

The importation of jackasses to be trained as servants, the extraction of gold from the waters of the ocean, and scores of other effulgences of money mania are recorded in these age-rusted, odd-typed pamphlets of more than a century ago. The craze extended to Paris, and a hunchback made a handsome fortune as a walking writing desk, upon which the eager speculators scrawled their bills and acceptances in the streets. It is a pitiful record of a mad time, not without its lesson to speculators of the present day.—London Correspondence New York Journal.

The Oyster.
The oyster has no greater enemy than the starfish. It appears difficult however, for a fish to open the shell of an oyster, which requires a certain amount of skill even with an oyster knife; but the starfish has a peculiar method of leverage upon the opening of the two shells which the oyster cannot resist. Biologists used to think that the starfish simply starved the oyster until it opened of its own accord; but observation has shown that by the pressure it applies the bivalve speedily becomes a victim to its ingenious enemy.

Easy Way to Fame.

"What I want is to achieve fame a single bound."

"Then go to Cuba and lose yourself."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I notice that a patriotic young woman has joined the Greek army." "Well, in that costume I don't see how they can distinguish her from the men."

"That's easy enough. She can't run as fast in skirts as they can."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

So much attention is called to the measurement of the strawberry around the waist that the fat man is escaping comment.

The new stockings for women look like neckties.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at Baden, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance, \$2.00
Six Months, " 1.25
Three Months, " .65

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Cor. Grand and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897.

WAIT UNTIL SPRING.

The arrival in San Francisco of a half dozen Klondyke miners and Klondyke dust and nuggets to the value of something like a million and a half dollars has furnished convincing proof of the phenomenal wealth of the new Alaskan gold fields.

Naturally enough this fresh flood of gold has given rise to a tidal wave of enthusiasm which threatens to carry everything before it, and make the new gold fields the prevailing sensation, and gold mining the paramount issue of the day.

The excitement is at fever heat and still rising. The "greed of gold," that fiercest and most terrible of human passions, is being fanned into a flaming conflagration. In the frenzy of the hour reason, prudence, and common sense will be cast to the winds.

Thousands will rush away in mad haste to bitterly repent their rashness at their leisure.

No one starting from this locality can reach the Klondyke in time to accomplish anything this year. The strike will not be likely to extend beyond the locations already made during the present season. Should it turn out that the rich placers are confined to the comparatively small patch of ground already located along the Klondyke River, then they will be quickly exhausted, and there is nothing to go there for.

If there are other rich fields in that wide region yet to be uncovered and exploited then those who start next April will be in time to participate in the next development.

Wait until spring if you have decided to seek your fortune in the Arctic regions.

IN SIGHT.

The beginning of the end of the tariff bill is in sight, and the measure will soon take its place upon the statute books of the United States.

The House has adopted the conference report upon the bill, and it is safe to say that the Senate will take the same action as soon as a vote can be reached upon the question in that body.

The conference report is a compromise between the schedules of the Dingley bill and those of the Senate. Taken as a whole the bill as agreed upon, will, it is believed, provide the necessary revenue to carry on the Government, and will furthermore afford protection to American industries and American labor.

The outlook is bright for the future. The restoration of a protective tariff is simply a return to the policy under which this country has always prospered. The crops of the year are abundant, and the prices will be better than for many years. The basis of the currency is being broadened by a flood tide of gold from the mines of the country. Factories are being reopened, manufactures gradually resumed, and everything is shaping for an era of good times.

MILK QUARANTINE.

At its meeting on the 21st inst. the San Francisco Board of Health by the following resolution placed an embargo upon all milk coming from Bay Counties in which the dairy herds have not been subjected to the tuberculin tests:

Resolved that the Milk Inspector of the Health Department be and hereby is instructed to refuse entry to all milk coming from bay counties, unless accompanied by certificates showing that the dairy herds have been subjected to the United States tuberculin test.

What will San Mateo county do in this emergency to protect her dairy interests?

The latest dispatches from London announce that negotiations between the Bimetallic Commissioners sent abroad by President McKinley, and the representatives of France and Great Britain have reached the point where it is probable that Great Britain will agree to take part in a bi-

metallic conference to be held in Washington city next fall.

The dispatch foreshadows the fulfillment of another promise of the Republican National platform.

The Populist Press points to the big coal strike as proof that prosperity is no nearer than it was a year ago, but the truth is that the demand of the coal miners for an increase of wages is based upon the fact that there has already been an improvement in all kinds of business, and an advance in the prices of commodities.

In the death of Charles F. Crocker which occurred on Saturday last at San Mateo, in this county, the State of California lost a loyal and faithful son, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company its most popular official.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Gold pouring in from the north, wheat going up, and the tariff bill about to be passed! The era of prosperity will be yanked into camp before it has time to put on its cuffs.—S. F. Chronicle.

Mr. Bryan is said to be clearing \$25,000 a year from his lectures on the hard times. As an advance agent of his own prosperity the boy from the Platte is making every other reformer take his dust. But what a gold bug he will be in 1900!—S. F. Chronicle.

With 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas, which may easily go to a dollar a bushel later on, the prospects for another Populist majority in that State next fall are not considered bright. What Populism needs is less industry and more weevils.—S. F. Chronicle.

Mr. Bryan's recent announcement that he expects to speak in every county in his own State in the coming campaign leads to the suspicion that his enthusiasm in regard to Ohio is not as great as it was before that State in its convention refused to endorse him for nomination in 1900.—Exchange.

The richest gold fields of the Yukon may be in Canada, but it will be United States miners who get out the stuff. When it comes to gold mining we lead the world, and even Australia and South Africa have to send to us for experts.—S. F. Call.

There will be no attempt to adjust the currency until after the tariff bill is out of the way, and when the business of the Government reaches a point where more is taken in than is paid out the currency will be found capable of taking care of itself.—S. F. Bulletin.

GREAT RAILWAY CENTER.

Buffalo Leads All Other Cities Here in Railway Trackage.

Buffalo is now the greatest railway center in the United States and has more trackage than Chicago, New York or St. Louis. The Buffalo Express, with pardonable pride, boasts of this supremacy of the Electric City.

"Twenty-six great railroad corporations operate their roads through Buffalo and 250 or more passenger trains enter and leave the city every day. Every mile of trackage is a crystallization into iron and steel of human faith, for men do not spend money heedlessly, nor do soulless corporations lay tracks without having duly measured and estimated the returns from their investments. Buffalo had 600 miles of railway trackage in actual operation in 1895, and the two years which have passed have added many miles to that aggregate, an accurate statement of which is rather the work of the statistician than the generalizer. The railroads own nearly 4,000 acres of land within the city limits, and many of them have Buffalo as their terminal point, connecting here with trunk lines from the west and east."

About 25,000 people employed in various capacities in the railway services are residents of Buffalo, which means that with the families of these employees probably not less than 100,000 Buffalo residents are directly interested in railway affairs.—Exchange.

BLONDIN HAS A SUCCESSOR.

A Toronto Man Assumes the Name of the Ropewalker.

James Hardy of Toronto calls himself Blondin, and wants the world to adopt the name. He is a tight rope walker, and has been recently astonishing Rochester with his feats. He stretched a wire from Seneca park east to Seneca park west, at a height of 320 feet over the river, and did some very daring feats upon it. The wire was 900 feet long.

He recently went to England with 700 Canadian militiamen, and will remain in Europe a year giving exhibitions.

Young Hardy, or Blondin, as he prefers to be called on account of the association of that name with high wire performances, is a daring and clever man at his chosen work.

There are few if any men in the business who can do as many things as he can on the wire. He stands on his head, does a pole squat counted most difficult, runs, dances, walks backward and sideways, does wonderful feats on a trapeze and lies on his back, all on the swaying wire hundreds of feet in the air.

Thousands of Rochester people have held their breath as he did these things. The young man's first foreign appearance will be made in England, in Liverpool. During the celebration of the jubilee he will be in London.—New York Herald.

How Matches Are Made.

The body of a wax match is made by drawing cotton strands, 20 or 30 at a time, through melted stearin.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

HOW THE NATIONAL GUARD COULD BE MOBILIZED.

The Military Defense Act That Is Most Needed at the Present Time—Organization of the Force For Foreign War Only.

The military defense act which the United States doubtless stands most in need of at the present moment is one whereby the militia bodies of the whole country will become a compact and comprehensively organized national force, with their position, discipline and movement accurately determined for readiness in time of foreign war.

If the United States should be involved now with Spain or any other power of consequence, the first move would be to place the regular army in the field, and immediately afterward the national guard would be mobilized for active service.

We have a national guard composed of enthusiastic volunteers, maintained in many states more by their sacrifices than by the just treatment of their state governments. The efficiency of the guard varies from high in several states to below zero in others. The regimental and company strength widely differ, the equipment and clothing are extremely variant, the arms likewise differ, and some have magnificent armories, while others drill in sheds. To bring order out of 100,000 such soldiers, irregularly comprised in detail, will take enormous labor and time, as well as a waste of money which would have been obviated by previous organization into a modern national military machine.

Nearly every high army officer and many national guard officers have at one time or another pointed out these dangers and urged some scheme for congressional action. Several of these plans have received careful attention, while others have been dismissed as impractical because of their too European heaviness or expense. The majority of them, however, have failed to win approval because they did not properly recognize the civilian side of the service or the sensibilities of the states and difference in state laws.

Some have not remembered that the amount of training a militiaman can possibly receive is limited; that he is a working citizen first and a soldier afterward, and the amount of time sacrificed cannot be much larger. If a powerful national force is to be organized out of the militia, it must be carefully adapted to meet the variety of state conditions, and if effected quickly must disturb as little as possible the existing military laws of different commonwealths.

The proper plan to follow in the case is to perfect an organization of the forces for the purpose of foreign war only, leaving for every other duty the military under the same authority as if no national reserve existed. Belonging to the larger body would affect each command only in the matter of its improved efficiency and equipment, as well as uniformity in size of regiments.

Whatever service the troops perform as members of the national force must be considered as additional to all state duty, and complete regiments only, which under their own state laws are required to do a certain amount of drill and field duty every year for the state, must be eligible to the reserve.

Upon enrollment in the reserve the United States should provide each regiment with complete equipment and with arms. They ought to have two uniforms, one for field service and one for parade, for the facts must not be lost sight of that militia troops must always be given the opportunity to show themselves upon occasions in dress uniform and that, however unutilitarian it may seem to some professional soldiers, this endowment of a handsome uniform does too much for the enthusiasm and esprit de corps to well be ignored.

The performance of weekly drill (but with regular inspections by regular army officers) may be taken as sufficient, but in addition to the six days' field duty for the state the reserve should go into camp of instruction by brigade annually for a period of either 10 or 12 days (exclusive of time occupied in transportation if 10 days) and every three years the encampment should be by division, the alternating of the three divisions of the corps upon different years permitting field officers of the other divisions to attend for training as they should be required to do.

The pay given to regiments for their duty as members of the reserve should be so much per annum for the annual work laid down, including attendance at, say, 45 weekly drills, and all absences from drill should be deducted pro rata from the pay, while penalties should be ordered for dereliction of duty and failure to join promptly for camp of instruction.—Army and Navy Journal.

Italian Compliments to America.

One of the Italian delegates to the international postal congress has paid America the very prettiest compliment in his power. Last Saturday evening, as Chevalier Delmati sat at dinner, a message by cable announced to him the birth of a daughter in his Roman home. The little girl is to be christened Virginia, after the state where Washington was born and where he lies buried, and if little Miss Delmati had chosen to be a boy the name of our immortal first president would have been bestowed in baptism.—Exchange.

If we were to choose the most appropriate symbol of the fleeting, the evanescent, the perishable, the decaying, the here today and gone tomorrow, perhaps it would be a pair of boy's boots.

The pressure of atmosphere on a man's body is nearly 14½ tons.

HANNA HARASSED.

Between Place Hunters and Ohio Campaigns He Finds Life a Burden.

There is no rest for Mark Hanna. Three years ago he started his campaign for the nomination of McKinley for president. That was a comparatively easy task, as the people were with him. Yet Mr. Hanna put in two years of solid work to make sure of success. Last year he had upon his shoulders the burden of a great campaign. No sooner was that victory won than Mr. Hanna found himself surrounded by office seekers. For seven months they have been after him day and night. Now Mr. Hanna has another big job on his hands. It is to carry the state of Ohio at the fall elections and save his own seat in the senate. Is it any wonder that Mr. Hanna is getting tired?

Mr. Hanna moves his office from room to room and from floor to floor in the Arlington hotel, where he lives. As soon as the office seekers locate him in one room and overrun him he moves between midnight and daylight to quarters far away in the big house, down stairs or up stairs. In a day or two the crowd has found him out, and there is nothing to do but to pull up stakes and move again.

"Roessle," said Hanna to his landlord one day recently, "I wish you would build an addition to your hotel. I have now been in about all the rooms in the house, and I don't know where I am to go next."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Tale of a Repentant Dog.

A story comes from New Haven about a black spaniel that abstracted a feather duster from his owner's house and while playing with it tore out all the feathers. The dog, after being shown the featherless handle, was given a severe whipping with it. He then disappeared, and about an hour afterward walked bravely into the house with a brand new duster in his mouth. He walked up to his mistress and meekly deposited the new brush at her feet. By the mark on it she saw that it had been stolen from a neighboring store.

F. A. HORNBLOWER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Building.

Redwood City, Cal.

Practices in State and Federal Courts.

VENUS OIL CO.

DEALERS IN THE BEST

Eastern Coal Oil

—AND—

Gasoline.

Coal Oil and Gasoline at
Lowest Market Prices.

Leave Orders at

Neff's Building,

SAN BRUNO AVENUE.

MONTGOMERY BAGGS

Insurance Agent

Accredited Insurance Agent for the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co., on all their buildings and plant at South San Francisco.

Special facilities for placing large lines on all classes of insurable property. Property specially rated. Correspondence solicited.
OFFICE:
132 California St., San Francisco.

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.

GREEN VALLEY

MEAT MARKET.

G. E. DANIEL.

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

San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery

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

Proprietor of Buchman's Hotel.

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

B Street, next to Bridge, San Mateo, Cal.

E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

... REAL ESTATE ...

—AND—

INSURANCE

... LOCAL AGENT ...

FOR THE

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROV'T CO.

... AGENT ...

HAMBURG-BREMEN AND

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

House Broker.

... NOTARY PUBLIC ...

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

J. A. Brutcher of San Francisco paid our town a visit on Monday. The public school of this district will open on Monday, Aug. 3d, '97. Rev. Geo. Wallace will hold services at Grace Church tomorrow (Sunday) at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. E. I. Watkins took her departure on Monday for her old home at Granbury, Texas. Miss Sadie Biernight of San Francisco, has been visiting Miss Josie Miner the past week. Mr. and Mrs. John Schirek, are enjoying the pleasure of a visit from three of their nieces from Alameda. Mr. G. W. Bennett of Alameda, in company with his son John Bennett, paid our town a visit on Tuesday. A party of gentlemen were in town on Saturday last in company with Land Agent W. J. Martin looking over a site for a factory. Mr. M. Cohen has opened his new tonorial parlor next door to the Court Saloon, where he will be pleased to meet his old patrons. Mr. Cohen promises first-class work at moderate prices. The Misses Hilda and May Lynd left for their home at Marysville on Friday of last week, after a very pleasant visit for several weeks as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lynd and Mrs. Jones of the Baden Hotel. On Monday Mr. Geo. R. Sneath received for the Jersey Farm the first schooner load of hay at his new wharf on the water front belonging to the Baden Brick Copany. This is the first shipment of 1000 tons the Jersey Farm will receive per schooner this season. Our townspeople have been unable to get ice from the packing house of late, owing to the fact that the increase of the Western Meat Company's business has been such that the ice machines have hardly been able to supply the ice required by the company in the packing house and meat cars. On Tuesday while Jimmy McBrearty was at work on the hog killing floor at the packing house a struggling, kicking porker knocked the knife out of McBrearty's hand, and the flying blade struck Jimmy in the right cheek, cutting a deep gash, which necessitated the services of surgeon A. J. Holcomb. On Saturday last a fire was started in the dry grass on San Bruno Mountain, presumably by some wandering hunter. The blaze started by a spark, spread rapidly, and within a few hours swept the summit of the mountain clean, and extended upon the north side nearly to the X. L. Dairy buildings, destroying hundreds of dollars worth of feed. The Western Meat Company sent a force of men into the hills who succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to the fields of the company on the side of the mountain. Not a year passes without loss by fire started in these mountains by tramp hunters from San Francisco, who vanish as soon as they discover the mischief they have done. On Saturday last Mrs. E. E. Cunningham, accompanied by her niece, Miss Ethel Cunningham of Sabetha, Kansas, went up to the city, where Miss Ethel spent a very pleasant day with her aunt as guide and chaperone, visiting the famous Cliff House, the magnificent Sutro Baths, the picturesque Sutro Heights, and the grand and beautiful Golden Gate Park. On Friday Miss Ethel went down the road as far as Palo Alto, in company with her uncle, where she visited the great Leland Stanford Jr. University, with its lovely Palm Avenue, its grand quadrangle, its museum, its Encina and Roble Halls, the wonderful Palo Alto stock farm with its scores of royal equine beauties, and the great Palo Alto estate of 8000 acres of vineyards, orchard and park. Station agent O. M. Howard is the right kind of a man for the position he fills. Mr. Howard discovered the fact that his company was in danger of losing certain business on account of excessive freight rates upon certain articles, and at once took the matter up personally with his company, with most satisfactory results, as the following figures will show: Hay in carloads from Redwood City, 50 cents per ton; from Mayfield, 65 cts.; and from Mountain View, 75 cts. per ton. Potatoes, carload lots, San Bruno to San Francisco, 75 cts. per ton. The foregoing rates are a material reduction upon those heretofore prevailing and the very liberal concession made by the S. P. Company is greatly to the advantage of the people of this locality and the announcement will be gratifying news to our citizens and to the Jersey Farm people who are heavy shippers. There are also to be more passenger trains stopping here in the near future. Any one desiring further or more complete information upon the subject of freight rates can obtain the same by calling upon the affable and obliging station agent of the S. P. Company at this place, Mr. O. M. Howard.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting Monday. A petition signed by the dairymen of the county was read asking that Dr. I. R. Goodspeed be appointed inspector of diseased cattle. On motion of Debenedetti the petition was laid over to the regular meeting in August. A communication was read from the County Superintendent of Schools calling attention to an accompanying letter from the State Superintendent of Schools notifying the Board that inasmuch as the State printing office had been closed all blanks, etc., used in the County Superintendent's office

would have to be furnished by the Supervisors. The communication was referred to the District Attorney. The Board adjourned to Monday, August 2, at 10 a. m. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION. The Board then assembled as a Board of Equalization. The application for reduction of assessment of Jane Rodgers on lot 6, block 8, San Mateo, from \$1200 to \$800 and on 17 acres of land in the Tunis School District, Fourth Township, from \$1470 to \$1175 was denied on motion of Debenedetti. The application of Michael Millett, Colma, for reduction on lots 1 to 9, block 3, City extension, Colma, from \$1200 to \$900 was denied. The improvements on the lots were, on motion of Tilton, reduced from \$1000 to \$800. The Board in considering the application of Michael Millett for reduction on lots 46 and 47, in the Homestead Extension, from \$1100 to \$600 and on Bridget Millett's petition for reduction on lot 6, School House Extension, from \$600 to \$350, thought that the property was fairly assessed and ordered the Assessor's figures to stand. R. S. Thornton petitioned the Board to have the assessment on 160 acres of land belonging to the estate of James Wood, Colma, reduced from \$17,600 to \$12,000. Mr. Thornton addressed the Board saying that the land could not be sold for more than \$75 per acre and should be reduced. Assessor Hayward replied that within the last two years a reduction had been made of \$4000. The petition was denied on motion of Tilton. The application of Mrs. I. Ashton was not acted upon, it not being sworn to. There being no further business the Board adjourned sine die.

SAN MATEO LODGE NO. 7.

San Mateo Lodge No. 7 is forging ahead in good style, its membership is steadily increasing, and its funds are in excellent condition. Its expenses, which have been heavy, are all paid, and the balance on hand is considerably in excess of \$100.—which is surely a fine showing after only one month's existence. The public installation of officers, ball and banquet to be held on the evening of the 31st of this month, promise to prove a great success. Admission tickets are selling rapidly. Excellent music has been engaged for the occasion, and nothing will be spared to make this first ball of the Journeymen Butchers' Association, one long to be remembered. The program so far as settled and agreed upon for the evening in question is as follows: Installation ceremonies to begin at 8 o'clock sharp. Welcome song to the installing officers from the Parent Lodge by the Western Meat Company's Glee Club. Opening ode, "God Bless Our Brotherly Band." Address by a member of San Francisco Lodge No. 1 upon the progress and objects of the Order in general, and the progress of San Mateo Lodge No. 7 in particular. Song, "Round the Banners of Our Love." Installation of officers. After installation, song, "United Now." Then dancing. Members of San Mateo Lodge No. 7 will wear a white and blue rosette on left lapel of coat. The installing officers of San Francisco Lodge No. 1 will appear in full regalia. The Committee on Arrangements are: J. P. Newman, S. A. Coombes, Ed. Brown, Frank Murray, John Huber, E. C. Collins; Floor Manager, J. H. Kelly; Asst. Floor Manager, S. A. Coombes; Reception Committee, members of San Mateo Lodge No. 7. As this ball is for the benefit of the local widow and orphan's fund, the material for the supper will be mostly donated by members of the order; any other donations, will, however, be thankfully received, and the assistance of anyone in the furtherance of this noble and worthy object will be welcomed. Donations for the supper will be thankfully received by any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and the committee will regard it a favor if donors will kindly inform the committee what and how much they intend to give. The admission will be 50 cents, ladies free. Tickets can be procured from any member of the Lodge. A large delegation from San Francisco will be in attendance. Banquet at Brewery Hall.

SAN PEDRO, CAL.

Ed. Enterprise—the Deer hunters were out in full force last Sunday. From daybreak till late in the afternoon the crack of the rifle could be heard echoing through the canyons of the San Pedro mountains; and if the number of shots fired bore any relation to the number of deer killed there would not be many deer left for propagation. The hunters claim that the law in this county prohibiting the use of bounds in the chase reduces the chances of retrieving the deer after being shot, to a minimum, because if not struck with the bullet in a vital spot, the deer is possessed of so much vitality that he can escape with several slugs in his body to some adjacent gulch beyond the reach of discovery. Again they assert, with reasonable logic, that the law entails the necessity for cruelty to animals, for the reason that if dogs were on the scent they would follow up and locate a wounded buck, giving the hunter a chance to put him out of pain, instead of allowing him to suffer for days or even weeks before death would relieve him. In answer to the assertion that the baying of deer hounds tends to drive the deer to remote regions, out of the reach of the city hunters they assert that the smell of blood from a wounded deer has a much greater tendency to

banish them. It is to be hoped that our Supervisors will take these points into consideration, and eliminate this obnoxious feature of the game law, the open season being so short that little danger of extermination may be feared. It is asserted that a former Board of Supervisors unwittingly asserted, this clause in the county game laws in the interest of a few lazy pot-hunters who prefer to have a string on the deer, that they might roam around their camps and be an easy prey, obviating the necessity for a sportsman's chase. With all the cannonading on Sunday but one deer came into camp. He was a handsome three-year-old spike which fell at the first shot from Jack Minkel's Winchester, having received the bullet in the neck. Mr. Minkel headed a party of five, consisting of his brother Fred, Dan Williamson, Herrman Hofsteter and Fred Oliver. Deer appearing like angel's visits they turned their attention to coyotes, which abound in this part of the county, and brought down seven of the cunning beasts with remarkable precision. Two wildcats succumbed to their unerring aim, and the dropping of a bald eagle on the wing with a 38.56 Winchester terminated the exploits of the day.

JOSEPH BERTHOLD ABRAMS.

On Sunday last a large number of the relatives and family friends of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Abrams assembled at the residence of Mrs. Abrams' father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, the occasion being the circumcision of the eight days' old infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Abrams, in accordance with the revered custom and ancient faith of the Jewish people. The writer and his wife, having been honored by an invitation, had the pleasure of being present at this very interesting ceremony and notable event in the history of our little town. The Reverend Goldstein of San Francisco officiated, while Miss Tillie Schemansky stood as godmother, and Mr. A. Cohen as godfather to the infant boy who was given the name of Joseph Berthold Abrams. At the conclusion of the ceremony the friends and guests to the number of some forty to fifty sat down to an elegant and elaborate lunch spread by Mrs. Cohen in honor of the event, and after the assembled guests had done ample justice to the tempting viands they were entertained for an hour or more with choice selections of music exquisitely rendered. The ceremony was the first of the kind in the history of our town, and the occasion will long be remembered and recalled with pleasure by all who were so fortunate as to be present.

PRESS NOTES.

CAUGHT BY CUPID'S DART.

Sheriff McEvoy Married to Miss Hall Last Thursday.

A Quiet Wedding at the California Hotel—The Couple Go South on a Pleasure Trip.

Many times has Phil McEvoy fooled his friends by telling them he was going off to be married; but Thursday, when departing for San Francisco, his lips were sealed and even his nearest friends were not apprised of the object of his visit to the metropolis. There was something serious in his demeanor. He was going on a two-weeks' vacation with his bosom companion, Will Plump, some said; others that he was about to serve legal papers. True, it was, he had some concern with legal documents. They were to be issued under the hand and seal of Cupid, whose process binds and holds for life when levied.

It was late Thursday night when it leaked out that Mr. McEvoy and Miss Lizzie Hall were married. The ceremony was performed in the afternoon in the parlors of the California Hotel, San Francisco. Rev. Father Conlan of this parish officiated. Will Plump was one of the witnesses to the marriage. After the ceremony lunch was served in the hotel. Only a few outside of the contracting parties were present.

After a week or more sojourn in the southern part of the State Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy will begin housekeeping in this city. The bride is well known in the educational circles of the county and has been teaching in the Redwood school for several years. She is popular and highly spoken of by all who know her and is such a woman as will make an ideal wife.—Times-Gazette, Redwood City.

BACK FROM YUKON.

Among the miners that arrived in San Francisco Tuesday from Alaska was a San Mateo county young man who struck it rich in that ice-bound region. His name is Joseph B. Hollinsead of Pescadero. He brought with him from the gold fields the neat sum of \$25,000—enough to enable him to spend the rest of his days in ease. Mr. Hollinsead was reared in Pescadero, where his parents are now residing. Jerry Hollinsead, the well-known politician of Woodside, is his brother. A little over two years ago young Hollinsead started for the Yukon country to seek his fortune and had to undergo all manner of hardship and pass many sleepless nights before he

found it. On arriving in Alaska he started for the mines and on his way lost his provisions. He made a second attempt, and again the same misfortune overtook him. Having neither money nor friends he set out for Circle City and found employment at his trade as a carpenter. In a few months he had a stake and providing himself with provisions he again started for the gold fields and located a mine in the mountains about twenty miles above Circle City.

From the start he met with success, the digging having panned out from 25 cents to \$5. A half interest was sold in the mine for \$3500, to another adventurer. Both miners developed the claim until it was paying from \$150 to \$250. Last summer nearly \$40,000 in dust was taken out of the mine.

The young Pescaderoan having accumulated \$25,000 turned his face to the south and started for home. Those who came down with him brought in the aggregate some \$400,000. Mr. Hollinsead has many friends in the county who are pleased to learn of his good fortune.

Mat Weber is another San Mateo county man who had fortune smile on him. Three years ago he went north and located several claims on the Yukon river which turned out rich. He is expected down from Alaska this summer.—Times-Gazette, Redwood City.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT AT REDWOOD.

A SENSATION AT SAN MATEO.

Sheriff McEvoy Made the Defendant

A Quiet Wedding in This City Has Unpleasant Consequences Attached.

Redwood City, July 20.—Shortly before the County Clerk's office closed this afternoon a suit which promises to be one of the most sensational ever instituted in this county was filed. The plaintiff is Emma C. Clark and the defendant William P. McEvoy, the Sheriff of the county. The fair plaintiff sues to recover \$20,000 damages for the defendant's alleged failure to keep his promise of marriage.

The complaint alleges in substance that on or about June 3, 1897, at the city and county of San Francisco, the defendant then being a single man over the age of 21 years, promised and agreed to marry the plaintiff, and that in consideration of his said promise and she being over the age of 18 years and competent to contract marriage, she promised to marry the defendant; that afterward he refused to keep his promise.

A year ago McEvoy caused quite a stir in social circles. While a youth upon the farm, it is said, he paid court to a Miss Hall, a handsome school teacher, and for ten long years his devotion did not diminish. He got into politics and four years ago was elected Sheriff. He began to lose interest in his first love and admired other girls, but finally concluded to wed Miss Hall. The day was set, but for some reason the ceremony did not take place.

McEvoy then spent considerable time in the company of Miss Emma Clark, a handsome blonde, who resided with her aunt near this city. It was reported that the couple were to be married and the event was to take place some time in June. Last Thursday noon McEvoy went to San Francisco and quietly married Miss Hall. Again the social affairs of the quiet town were disturbed. McEvoy and his bride are now spending their honeymoon in the southern part of the State, and upon his return, the complaint which was filed today by Miss Clark will be served upon him.

The groom is 36 years old and a native of San Mateo county. He is very popular throughout the county, and was one of the leading spirits in the recent grand parlor of Native Sons held in this city. He is a candidate for re-election. The defendant is said to have little property. The plaintiff, Miss Emma C. Clark, is scarcely 22 years old, and is a niece of the well-known attorney, C. D. Wright of San Jose. Ex-Judge Reynolds of that place is her attorney.—S. F. Chronicle.

ROAD LAW LITIGATION.

The matter of determining whether or not the Clark road act is good law now rests with the Supreme Court. The matter in which Fred H. Davis seeks to compel Auditor Whidden to draw his warrant for road work done under and by the order of a county Supervisor, under the county government act, was submitted to the Supreme Court on briefs Monday afternoon. The court was impressed with the importance of a speedy settlement of the questions raised and promised an early decision.—Exchange.

The Los Angeles Times says that spraying with insecticides is being generally abandoned in Riverside county, fumigation under tents being found cheaper and more effective.

The Dingley Tariff Bill passed the Senate, after a discussion lasting six weeks and one day, during which time it has received 87 amendments. The final vote stood 38 to 28. A conference with the House is the next step to be taken before the bill becomes a law.

PRONOUNCED DEAD.

But This St. Louis Woman Revived and Lived a Week.

The dead coming to life while the undertaker was preparing the body for burial was the peculiar experience a few days since of Undertaker William J. Kelly of St. Louis.

Recently he was summoned by a resident of the north end to take charge of his wife's remains, she having supposedly died that afternoon. Accompanied by one of his men, Mr. Kelly repaired to the place designated, where, in an upper chamber, he was shown the body, still reposing on the bed.

"As we laid the body on the cooling board," said Mr. Kelly, "I was struck with the lifelike appearance of the face of the corpse and the great warmth of the body. I remarked to my man that I did not believe that life was extinct. While this was hardly credible, in view of the fact that the attending physician had pronounced the woman dead some hours before, I, however, bade the attendant delay injecting the deadly embalming fluid until I made an examination. It took but a few seconds to confirm my suspicions, for, on unbuttoning and laying back the gown covering the body, I could distinctly see the pulsations of the heart. I was considerably shocked at the discovery and how near we had been to taking the life of the poor creature. We hastily and as tenderly as possible replaced the body on the bed, and I summoned the family to come in, telling them that the woman was not dead. I naturally expected a scene, but not so. The two women in attendance merely looked at each other in a bewildered way and hardly expressed any surprise, while the husband seemed as little affected. Gathering up our traps, we hastily departed, and I heard no more of the case until last Saturday, when I was again summoned by the husband to embalm and bury his wife's remains. She had survived all this time, some five or six days. On this second trip I found the body still quite warm, but before proceeding to make an injection I allowed the body to become quite cold to make sure that death had taken place.

"The incident has impressed upon me," continued Mr. Kelly, "how careful undertakers should be, not only in viewing a corpse, but in having reliable, sober men in their service, especially for embalming. Had a thoughtless, careless or half drunk man been sent out in the first instance on this case, the poor woman would probably have been cruelly put to death."

A MEDICAL ENTHUSIAST.

He Graduates as a Physician When Seventy-five Years of Age.

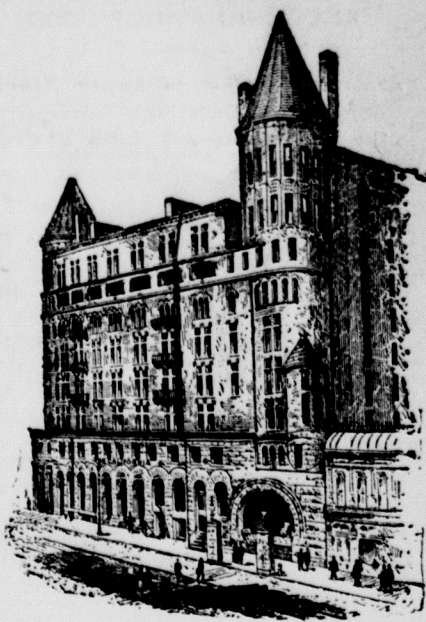
A student named Borysik recently passed the final examination at Warsaw university qualifying him to practice as a doctor of medicine in Russia. Borysik was born in 1822 and was educated at Suvalk Higher Grade school with a view to becoming a medical man. After passing his matriculation lack of funds prevented him from at once proceeding to the university, and he was compelled to work as a tutor for 20 years in order to save enough money to enable him to continue his studies. At the end of that time he presented himself at Warsaw Medical academy with distinction. Before he could begin his studies the Polish rebellion of 1863 broke out, and Borysik, who was now 41 years of age, threw himself into the movement with all the enthusiasm of a youthful revolutionist. The revolt was suppressed, and Borysik was exiled to Siberia, where for 32 years he underwent hard labor in the silver mines. In 1895 he received a free pardon and returned to Warsaw. In spite of his age and the hardships he had endured Borysik had lost none of his enthusiasm for medical work and took up his studies where he had left them off in 1863. After a two years' course this remarkable man has now, at the age of 75 years, passed the final medical examination with honors and will begin practice in Warsaw.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market in better shape and prices are strong, while in some cases 1/4 higher. SHEEP—Desirable sheep of all kinds are in demand at prices steady. HOGS—Desirable hard fed hogs are being offered freely on the market, but the demand is limited, and prices fully 1/4 lower. PROVISIONS are in good demand at stronger prices. LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 1/2 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable. Cattle—No. 1 Steers 6@6 1/2 c.; No. 2 Steers 5 1/2 @5 3/4 c.; No. 1 Cows and Heifers 4 1/2 @5 c.; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 4 @4 1/2 c.; Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 3 1/2 @3 3/4; over 250 lbs 3 1/4 @3 1/2. Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 2 1/2 @2 3/4 c.; Ewes, 2 1/4 @2 1/2 c.; Spring Lambs—3/4 @3 1/2 c., gross, weighed alive. Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4 @4 1/4; over 250 lbs 3 1/4 @3 3/4. FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 5 1/4 @5 1/2 c.; second quality, 4 1/2 @5; First quality cows and heifers, 4 @4 1/2 c.; second quality, 3 1/2 @4 c.; third quality, 3 @3 1/2 c. Veal—Large, 5 1/2 @6 c.; small, 7 @8 c. Mutton—Wethers, 5 1/2 @6 c.; ewes, 5 @5 1/2 c.; Sucking lambs, 6 @7 c. Dressed Hogs—5 1/2 @6 c. PROVISIONS—Hams, 9 @10 1/2 c.; picnic hams, 7 c.; Atlanta ham, 7 c.; New York shoulder, 7 c. Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 11 1/2 c.; light S. C. bacon, 10 1/2 c.; med. bacon, clear, 8 c.; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 8 1/2 c.; clear light bacon, 8 1/2 c.; clear ex. light bacon, 9 1/2 c.; Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$10 00; do half bbl, \$5 25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$9 00; do half bbl, \$4 75. Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7 1/2 c.; do, light, 7 1/2 c.; do, Bellies, 7 1/2 @7 3/4 c.; Extra Clear, bbl, \$14 00; hf-bbl, \$7 25; 55 lbs. Canned Pigs' Feet, hf-bbl, \$4 35; do, kits, \$1 45. Lard—Prices are 7/8 lb: Tes, 1/2 obis, 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s. Compound 4 1/2 4 3/4 4 1/2 4 1/4 4 1/2 4 1/4 Cal. pure 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2 c higher than on 5-lb tins. Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1 75; is \$1 00; Roast Beef, 2s \$1 75; 1s, \$1 00. Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all provisions without notice.

THE CALIFORNIA

Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.



THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

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

Strictly First-Class

European Plan

Reasonable Rates

Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement.

THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'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

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD MEAT

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

THE COURT.

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

ARMOUR HOTEL

Table and Accommodations The Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.

HENRY MICHENFELDER : Proprietor.

ALL ABOUT HAWAII.

ISLAND REPUBLIC WHICH IS KNOCKING AT OUR DOOR.

So Annex or Not to Annex Now an Engrossing Question—Character of the Population—All Sorts of Crops Are Possible.

Climate and Products. Situated in the Pacific, six days' sail southwest of San Francisco, lies a string of pearls. Chief of them is Hawaii, and the others, in the soft language that is nearly all vowels, are named Maui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Nihaui and Kahoolawe. Before the Senate of the United States is a treaty which provides for the annexation of these islands to this country. It is a project that has been bitterly fought by some Americans and as ardently advocated by many more. Washington dispatches predict a long con-

test in Congress and probable annexation next winter.

Physically considered, these islands would be of great value to any country. The climate is a dream. They possess great scenic beauty and the soil is of unexampled fertility. They are tremendous producers of sugar and rice, and have no inconsiderable trade in hides and bananas. Being of volcanic origin, they are mountainous, and on the up-



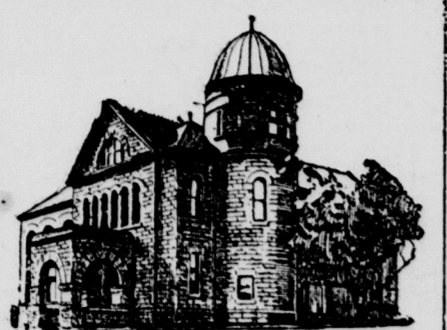
PRESIDENT SANFORD B. DOLE.

effect. It was Blount who hauled down the American flag, an act which filled some thousands of newspaper columns with comment for and against.

Present Government.

On the 4th of July, 1894, was formed the government, which is called a republic, but is really an oligarchy. Its constitution is in some degree modeled upon that of the United States. Sanford B. Dole was made President. His Cabinet was composed of Francis March Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs; James A. King, Minister of the Interior; S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance; and William Owen Smith, Attorney General. Dole's term expires in 1900. He was elected under the new constitution by the legislative power, which is composed of a senate and house of representatives. There is also a "state council," composed of fifteen men, five of whom are elected by the senate, five by the house and five by citizens. Dole's salary is \$12,000 a year. These men governed the Hawaiian Islands from the time of the revolution, and they have continued to govern them. They are among the most active advocates of annexation.

On Jan. 6, 1896, the natives revolted, and an attempt was made to restore the Queen to her throne. The conflict was short, but bloody. Twelve of the insurrectionists were killed and 500 taken prisoners in the initial engagement. On Jan. 9, in the Manoa valley, a final defeat was administered to the Queen's forces. Martial law was declared and trials were begun. Queen Liliuokalani was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but was given her freedom before the expiration of



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL, HONOLULU.

her term. In a letter written on Jan. 24 she besought mercy for the other offenders, some of whom had been condemned to death, and formally renounced all claim to the throne. Two hundred and thirty-four men were exiled, but there were no executions. Two of these exiles were British subjects, and their deportation raised a question

of international comity which was productive of much discussion. So far as known it may be going on yet, but the exiles never came back, having been warned that to do so would do no good to them, but would benefit several Honolulu undertakers.

Since quiet was re-established the Dole government has been ceaseless in its efforts to obtain annexation to this country, and the queen and her agents have been as energetic in endeavors to prevent it. During the Cleveland administration she never relinquished

hope of her restoration at the hands of her "great and good friend," as she termed the President, and it is stated that she still believes in her final triumph, holding that the letter of renunciation was obtained by duress and is therefore void.

The reason behind the action of the Dole government is not far to seek. Its officers are all Americans to begin with, fondly attached to the mother country, and they feel their exposed position. There is no cable to Hawaii, though a concession to lay one has been granted to a man named Spalding, and it would be entirely possible for any stronger power which wanted a coaling station to swoop down upon the islands and seize them. It would be some days before intelligence of the coup d'etat could reach America. Moreover, the natives, though dying out, are still largely in the majority, and are a constant menace. One deplorable effect of the monarchy's shattering is found in the fact that the Kanakas and missionaries are no longer on good terms. The natives have developed a sullen disposition, and want nothing to do with the white priests.

Lately Japan has been charged with attempts to obtain control of the islands. Though this has been denied, President Dole has endeavored as far as possible to restrict Japanese immigration. He is not able to prohibit it absolutely, owing to the treaty which contains the "most favored nation" clause. It is computed that the Japanese now number nearly a third of the population and they are insisting upon the suffrage. Hawaiian planters in sympathy with the government are making contracts for labor with the Portuguese, but the inflowing tide from the Orient does not seem to have decreased appreciably. The standing army of the Dole government numbers 1,200 men.

The public school system of the islands makes attendance compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years, and is well managed. The school population numbers about 15,000. There are 405 teachers, and the system costs \$29,500 a year. In addition there are numerous male and female boarding schools as well as Protestant and Roman Catholic establishments. In the public schools religious instruction is sternly prohibited. There is much tourist travel, which is increasing each year. The Hawaiian language has been re-

duced to writing, and a grammar and lexicon have been prepared, but it is rapidly disappearing. In the schools English is taught exclusively and in a few years the tongue of the Kanakas will be only a memory. It is limited, of course, but very beautiful when spoken. The people run too much to poetry and very little to hard facts. They are great swimmers and fishermen, and possess a romantic temperament, which leads them to love quarrels and serenades, but they regard a hoe as the invention of the devil.



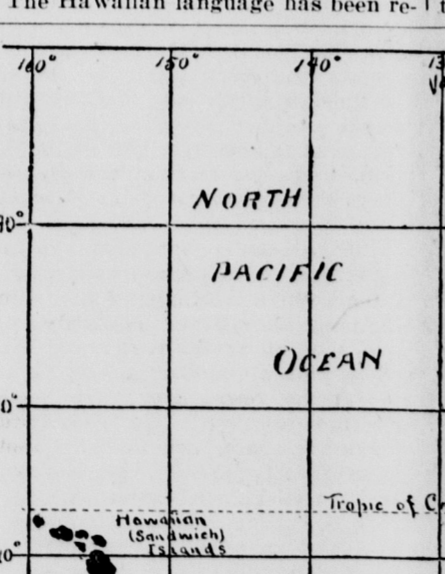
ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

Sugar is the principal product of the islands, and the cane, which is of several varieties, is indigenous. The "diffusion process" was introduced eight years ago, and now all of the principal plantations have this modern method of sugar-making. The style of open kettle manufacturing is being dispensed with as rapidly as possible. There is no section of the United States which will grow sugar as cheaply and in the tremendous quantities of which the Hawaiian islands are capable. The average of production is more than three and one-half tons to the acre. When grown by coolie labor the difficulty of American competition be-

comes apparent. It is expected that among the bitterest opponents of annexation will be found the Senators from Louisiana, Florida and Texas. The Hawaiian exportation of sugar last season amounted to more than \$10,000,000, and the islands sent out also \$500,000 worth of rice.

Since the establishment of the republic the United States coins form the only currency that will pass at its face value, and more than nine-tenths of the country's trade is done with us. Sugar is now shipped to New York around

Cape Horn. All of the principal towns have telephones and electric railways. The landed, professional and mercantile classes are prosperous. There is more than one well edited newspaper, but what the journals say must be taken considerably diluted. One of the queerest things in the Dole constitu-



THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

tion is a provision which enables the government practically to confiscate any journal which offends. There has never been a more rigid press censorship.

What We Should Drink. We should drink from one-third to two-fifths as many ounces as we weigh in pounds, says Professor Allen in the Journal of Hygiene. Therefore, for a man weighing 168 pounds would be required from fifty-six to sixty-four ounces daily, or from one and one-half to four pints. This we regard as a very indefinite answer. The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done, and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is in part made up by the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard he requires more than if his labor is light; a man working in a foundry where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily.

If the food is stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it is not. Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat salted fish and pork, and often get along with none except what is in their food.



MASONIC TEMPLE, HONOLULU.

In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages

A systematic account of all living animals, the first attempt since Linnaeus' "Systema Naturae" has been undertaken by the German Zoological Society. It is estimated that 386,000 species of living animals have been described so far in all kinds of scattered publications. The list, which is to be edited by Professor F. E. Schulze, will consist of at least 120 volumes of 1,000 pages each.

The large quantities of small metal plates which have been found of late years in the excavations at Athens and at the Piræus are said to be ancient theater tickets, which admitted one to the theater of Dionysos during the time of Lycurgus, Svoronos, the celebrated Greek archaeologist, is the authority for proving these metal plates to be the first theater tickets probably ever used.

Philadelphia is endeavoring to complete a collection of oil portraits of all its mayors, to be hung in the mayor's new reception-room in the city hall. Families of the mayors are asked to give the portraits, as the city has no fund on which to draw for the purpose. The latest addition to the gallery is a fine portrait of the late Mayor Isaac Roach, who filled the office in 1838 and 1839.

J. Theodore Bent, a wealthy Englishman who has achieved some notoriety by visiting out-of-the-way places and writing books about them, has just died on his return from the Island of Socotra, from the consequence of a fever contracted there. His first book was on the republic of San Marino; he then visited the Cyclades and the Greek towns of Asia Minor, the ruins of Zimbabwe in Mashonaland, and more recently the south of Arabia and the shores of the Red Sea.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is to have a splendid modern penitentiary. Congress has appropriated \$150,000, but the new building will probably represent an outlay of three times this amount. The land, of course, is free, being a government reservation, set apart in 1827. It has inexhaustible quarries of fine building stone, an abundance of lime and the finest clay

for making bricks. The convicts are to quarry and dress the stone, make the bricks, burn the lime and prepare the structural material in the prison shops. When the building shall have been completed it will represent all the newest and best ideas in that class of architecture. There will be a dozen rooms devoted to night schools for the men, a first-class gymnasium, baths and the like, to be used by those who merit good treatment.

TOPIC OF THE TIMES

Electricity is being used by dentists to bleach the teeth.

Texas will make a park of the San Jacinto battle ground.

The agricultural capital of Europe has doubled since 1840; that of the United States has increased over six-fold.

From 1875 to the present time over 100,000 acres annually have been reclaimed from marsh and sea by the people of Denmark.

In spite of the fertile soil and genial climate the food production of Italy is insufficient for home consumption, except the wine and fruit.

In London last year 586 persons were killed by falling from windows and buildings, while on the railways of Great Britain, in the same period, only 386 persons were killed.

It is estimated that foreign immigration to the United States will be 100,000 less than in 1896. The agitation against the more undesirable class of immigrants has largely reduced it.

Steps are being taken among the mine owners and miners in the West toward the erection of a miners' home, to which old, crippled and sick miners can turn when in need. The home will probably be located in Salt Lake City.

A Maine man who made a crayon portrait of Camp Meeting John Allen some years ago relates that when it was finished Allen stood looking at it for a time and then, turning to him, remarked: "Well, I must say it's horribly correct."

An old whaler who has escaped all the perils of whaling for many years, Henry Mott King, of Edgartown, Mass., was killed while assisting in hauling out a catboat. He was hit on the head by a capstan bar and died in half an hour.

The school committee of Boston has requested the City Council to give it \$1,000,000, to be expended for school-houses. It wants \$300,000 more to make improvements this summer in the ventilation and sanitation of school buildings and to provide better means of escape in case of fire.

The University of Virginia has never had a president, the chairman of the faculty discharging the duties of that office. But the growth of the institution has made the appointment of a president desirable and it is said that such an officer will probably be elected at the coming commencement.

Of 388 seniors at Harvard college who have thus far replied to the questions in the class secretary's circular, 102 say they intend to study law and thirty-five medicine or surgery, but not one theology. Fifty-two will teach and sixty-four will engage in business. About 100 members of the class are yet to be heard from.

The deacons of St. John's Episcopal Church in Portsmouth, N. H., have marked with brass plates, suitably inscribed, the pews occupied by Benjamin Franklin and Daniel Webster, and a chair which was once given to the church by Queen Caroline when it was called Queen's chapel. George Washington is said to have sat in this chair when he visited Portsmouth in 1797.

The Bristol copper mine, the largest in Connecticut, will again be reopened. It was first opened 100 years ago and has been reopened and discontinued a number of times, the various enterprises entailing the loss of several thousand dollars. There are several thousand feet of drifts and eight shafts, one of them 400 feet deep, all now filled with water.

The deacons of St. John's Episcopal Church in Portsmouth, N. H., have marked with brass plates, suitably inscribed, the pews occupied by Benjamin Franklin and Daniel Webster, and a chair which was once given to the church by Queen Caroline when it was called Queen's chapel. George Washington is said to have sat in this chair when he visited Portsmouth in 1797.

The large quantities of small metal plates which have been found of late years in the excavations at Athens and at the Piræus are said to be ancient theater tickets, which admitted one to the theater of Dionysos during the time of Lycurgus, Svoronos, the celebrated Greek archaeologist, is the authority for proving these metal plates to be the first theater tickets probably ever used.

Philadelphia is endeavoring to complete a collection of oil portraits of all its mayors, to be hung in the mayor's new reception-room in the city hall. Families of the mayors are asked to give the portraits, as the city has no fund on which to draw for the purpose. The latest addition to the gallery is a fine portrait of the late Mayor Isaac Roach, who filled the office in 1838 and 1839.

J. Theodore Bent, a wealthy Englishman who has achieved some notoriety by visiting out-of-the-way places and writing books about them, has just died on his return from the Island of Socotra, from the consequence of a fever contracted there. His first book was on the republic of San Marino; he then visited the Cyclades and the Greek towns of Asia Minor, the ruins of Zimbabwe in Mashonaland, and more recently the south of Arabia and the shores of the Red Sea.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is to have a splendid modern penitentiary. Congress has appropriated \$150,000, but the new building will probably represent an outlay of three times this amount. The land, of course, is free, being a government reservation, set apart in 1827. It has inexhaustible quarries of fine building stone, an abundance of lime and the finest clay

for making bricks. The convicts are to quarry and dress the stone, make the bricks, burn the lime and prepare the structural material in the prison shops. When the building shall have been completed it will represent all the newest and best ideas in that class of architecture. There will be a dozen rooms devoted to night schools for the men, a first-class gymnasium, baths and the like, to be used by those who merit good treatment.

PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

Their Destruction is Endangering the Forests and Orchards.

A plea for the birds is being widely disseminated in the form of a circular which contains some earnest words from Mrs. Caroline B. Hoffman, local secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Mrs. Hoffman tells the often-told story of the mother heron, which must be killed when brooding to obtain the white egret which is her decoration at that time, and of the cruelty of sacrificing the mother-bird and her little ones for the gratification of feminine vanity. The Florida heron, she says, is annihilated.

She bases her plea in this circular more particularly upon the practical ground of the great injury to plants and forests by creatures so useful in destroying insects. She says: "Already in the southern lands of Europe are the forests perishing in a frightful manner, and not less are the orchards in danger, for against the increase of injurious insects there is no remedy when the little birds are missing. And no land in the wide world is safe against this horrid destruction."

Quoting foreign criticism of bird decoration, she continues: "How foreign lands think and write about it a newspaper from Tokio, Japan, will best show. It says: 'It is not enough that the Europeans compress themselves with steel and whalebone; they also demand for adornment our beautiful and useful birds.'"

She concludes: "Equally guilty of this barbarous custom is every purchaser of these birds, martyrs unto death. May these words meet with the right reception; many women at length reflect and acknowledge that there is something better, nobler, more to be desired, than this foolish style, which is bought with the blood and life of creatures fashioned by the God of love. May American women come to the front and be the first to do away with this brutal practice."

"Everywhere our orchards, our fruit trees, are crying out to be delivered from insect pests. Competent witnesses testify that all over our country, within a generation, birds have diminished in a most rapid manner and the injurious insects have made headway in the same degree. Setting aside all sentiment, the destruction of forests, orchards and fields ought to be sufficient to deter women from indulging in this murderous practice."

Another Tascott Story Due.

"It is about time some one again 'discovered' Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell of Chicago," said T. B. Eames of Portland, Ore., at the Lindell. "Every newspaper reader will remember how many times Tascott has been 'caught' and how the Hawaiians failed to land him in custody. Those rewards, reaching a fabulous sum—I forget the figure—are, I believe, still open to ambitious sleuths. Periodically a story floats down from Alaska that causes a stir among the detectives, but no one seems to care to hazard the time and expense necessary to investigate it. This story is that there is a white chief among the Chilkoot Indians. Whence he came or what his antecedents no traveler seems to have been able to ascertain. When Professor Dyerbe the Kansas explorer, made his expedition last summer, he met this white chief, and I have heard it stated that the description as to age, height, eyes and other essentials that cannot be disguised tally with those of the much sought after Chicago murderer. I can't vouch for the truth of this story, but it has formed the basis of a rumor which has swept along the Pacific coast to the effect that Tascott has turned squawman and is living with an Indian tribe in the interior of Alaska. No more perfect exclusion could be imagined. If Tascott is there he will probably live to a green old age, and be a stranger to the law's clutches, for few officers have yet had the hardihood to penetrate the fastness in which these aborigines make their home."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Her Fatal Mistake.

Ethel—So your engagement to Will has been broken?
Edith—Yes.
"Whose fault was it?"
"Mine. You see, I took a picture of papa, just to show Will that he was not such a ferocious creature as he imagined, and poor papa got his feet too near the camera."—Yonkers Statesman.

Aggrieved.

"It simply goes to show," said the rotund man with side whiskers, "how unjust the world can be; how illogically it can jump at a conclusion."
"To what do you refer?"
"This newspaper speaks of a man with an elastic conscience for no better reason than that I was once connected with the rubber trust."—Washington Star.

The Responsibility.

Bass—Was that baby talk your wife was talking as I came in?
Fogg—That was mother talk; no baby I ever saw indulged in such gibberish.—Boston Transcript.

The only safe way to guess a woman's age is to put it ten years less than your lowest guess.

HOTEL MORGUE AND ITS GUESTS

To Hotel Morgue the guests come in
With a strangely silent air,
And however boisterous a man has been
He makes no noise and he makes no din
When once he enters there.
And however poor, he rides in state,
Stretched at his ease, through the hotel
gate.

A bath and a gown and cool, cool bed
Are given to all who come,
But never a one is wined or fed,
And never a word by one is said,
For the guests are always dumb.
And whatever is done, and however they
fare,
They only lie and stare and stare.

From Hotel Morgue the guests pass on
Full oft at the break of day,
And they pay no bill as forth at dawn
With staring eyes and white lips drawn
They silently sail away.
Though clothed and sheltered and asked
no price,
To Hotel Morgue no guest comes twice,
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

"Marriage is the saving of a young man," said my Aunt Tabitha sententiously.

I assented, for I find it pays to give a ready acquiescence to abstract propositions.

"You must marry," continued my aunt.

I hesitated, for to assent to the concrete is more dangerous.

"I am still very young," I said, meekly.

My aunt turned to my mother.

"Whom shall Alfred marry?"

My mother shook her head.

"Somebody nice," she volunteered.

"That do you say to Letitia Brownlow?" asked my aunt.

"I would prefer to say nothing to Letitia Brownlow," I interposed, hastily.

"O! Amelia Stafford?"

"Is she not rather—my mother waved one hand—and Alfred! is so slim."

"I think she has a very fine figure," responded my aunt. "Or there is Gertrude Williams; she will have a fortune if she outlives her sisters."

"There are only five of them," I said hopefully.

"Or Mabel Gordon?"

"She has taken a course of cooking lessons," observed my mother.

"No, none of these!" I cried, decisively.

My aunt looked offended.

"Very well, then, choose for yourself," she said, tartly.

"Perhaps that would help," I remarked, thoughtfully.

"You will choose somebody nice, won't you, Alfred?" said my mother.

"With money," observed my aunt.

"Well connected," emphasized my mother.

"Not too young," added my aunt.

"And religious," begged my mother.

"There is no objection to her being good looking?" I asked, a trifle timidly.

"No, I think not," said my aunt, "provided she fully understands beauty is but skin deep."

"I will tell her," I murmured.

"Well," said my aunt, impatiently, after a short pause, "whom do you suggest?"

I thought for a moment.

"What do you say to Winifred Fraser?"

"That minx!" cried my aunt.

"Oh, Alfred!" echoed my mother.

"Why not?" I asked.

"Such a dreadful family," said my mother.

"So fast!" interjected my aunt.

"But have you never noticed the sun on her hair?" I asked, innocently.

My aunt drew herself up.

"We have not noticed the sun on her hair," she said, with much dignity; "nor do we wish to observe the sun on her hair."

I was justly annoyed. "I really think it must be Winifred Fraser," I said. "She is very fond of me—"

"How can you be so cruel to me!" cried my mother. "Have you noticed how gray my hair is getting? You will not have me long." She drew out her handkerchief.

"You will come to a bad end," said my aunt. "I always thought you were depraved. If you marry that painted hussy you must not expect my countenance."

"Under the circumstances I will not marry Winifred Fraser," I said, with great magnanimity, for I did not particularly want my aunt's countenance. My aunt snuffed. "You had better not."

"I merely joked," I said, soothingly, remembering she had not made her will.

"Indeed!"

"The truth is—I dropped my voice—I am in love with some one else."

"And you never told me!" said my mother, reproachfully.

"The girl I love is not free."

"Married!" cried my aunt.

"Not married—but engaged."

"Who is it?" asked my mother, gently.

I was silent for a moment, and then I sighed.

"It is Constance Burleigh."

"It would have been a most suitable match," murmured my mother.

"Very suitable," replied my aunt.

There was a momentary silence, broken by my aunt.

"I did not know Constance was engaged."

"It is a secret; you must not repeat what I have told you."

"I don't like these secret engagements," said my aunt, brusquely.

"Who told you?"

"She told me herself."

"Who is the man?"

"I do not think I should repeat his name."

"I hope Constance is not throwing herself away."

I shook my head doubtfully.

"You know the man?"

I nodded.

"Is he quite—quite—"

Again I shook my head doubtfully.

"What have you heard?" my aunt asked, eagerly.

"I don't think I ought to repeat these things."

"You can surely trust your mother," murmured my mother.

"And my discretion," said my aunt.

"Well," I said, "I have been told he is cruel to his mother."

"Really!" cried the two ladies in a breath.

"His mother told me so herself."

"How sad!" said my mother.

"And what else?" asked my aunt.

"Another relation of his told me he was depraved."

"Poor, poor Constance!" whispered my mother.

"And would probably end badly."

"I expect he drinks," said my aunt, grimly.

"Does Constance know this?" asked my mother.

"I don't think so."

"You did not tell her?"

"Of course not."

"I consider it your duty to."

"I really cannot."

"Then I will," said my aunt, resolutely.

"What I have said has been in confidence," I observed, smoothly, coming in at the moment.

"I do not care."

"I beg you not to do so."

"It is my duty. I am too fond of Constance to allow her to throw herself away on this worthless man."

I shrugged my shoulders. "Do as you please, but don't mention my name. By the way, Constance said she would probably call this afternoon."

At that moment the bell rang.

"That may be she," said my aunt, flying to the window. "It is."

I got up slowly and sauntered into the conservatory, which adjoins the drawing-room. From behind a friendly palm I could see without being seen, I saw my aunt look toward my mother.

"If we open her eyes," I heard her whisper, "it may pave the way for Alfred."

My mother said nothing, but I saw the same hope shine from her eyes.

The door opened and the servant announced Constance. She came forward with a little eager rush; then stopped short, embarrassed by the want of reciprocity.

"We are glad to see you," said my mother, and kissed her.

My aunt came forward. "We were just speaking of you," she said, solemnly. "Sit down."

Constance looked a little crushed. "I thought Alfred would have told you," she murmured.

"We have heard—" began my aunt.

"Hush," interposed my mother.

"Come nearer me, Constance. Won't you take off your hat?"

Constance came and sat by her side.

"I was anxious to come and tell you that—that—"

"If you are alluding to your engagement," said my aunt, somewhat severely, "we have already heard of it."

"You have heard!" cried Constance.

"With the deepest sorrow," Constance drew herself up.

"You do not approve?" she asked, proudly.

"We love you too much," said my mother, gently.

Constance looked bewildered.

"You are too good for the wretch!" cried my aunt. "What! Oh, what do you mean?" exclaimed Constance.

"If you marry this man," continued my aunt, vigorously, "you will regret it."

My mother took her hand. "My sister should not tell you this so suddenly."

"It is my duty to speak, and I will," cried my aunt. "I will not let Constance unite herself to this man with her eyes closed."

"What have you against him?" demanded Constance, a red spot beginning to burn in each cheek.

"He drinks," answered my aunt, almost triumphantly.

Constance sank back in the cushions.

"I don't believe it," she said, faintly.

"He ill-treats his mother—beats her, I believe," continued my aunt.

"This cannot be true," cried Constance. "Mrs. Granville, tell me."

My mother nodded sadly.

"Alas! I cannot deny it."

Constance arose. "This is awful!" she said, holding on to the back of the sofa. "I could never have believed it." She put her hand to her forehead. "It is like a bad dream."

"My poor, dear Constance," murmured my mother, rising and putting her arms round her.

My aunt brought up her artillery.

"He is thoroughly depraved, and will come to a bad end. His relations are as one on this point."

Constance buried her face in my mother's bosom. "Oh, dear! oh, dear! and I loved him so!" she sobbed.

In the adjoining room I was becoming uncomfortable.

"We thought it right to tell you," said my aunt, moved by her tears, "though Alfred begged and implored us not to."

"I could never, never have believed it," sobbed Constance. "Poor, poor Mrs. Granville!"

My mother soothed her.

"How difficult you must have felt it to tell me this," exclaimed Constance, drying her tears. "It was so good of you. I will not give him another thought. To treat his mother so cruelly! Oh, Mrs. Granville, I am so sorry for you!"

"It is I who am sorry for you," said my mother, doubtfully.

"And no one would have dreamed it. We always thought you were so fond of him and spoiled him utterly. And all the time you were hiding your sorrow. How noble of you!"

My mother looked at Aunt Tabitha, who returned her stare.

"Who ever is it?" said Aunt Tabitha, whispering. "Find out."

"Where did you meet him, dearest?" whispered my mother.

"Meet him? Why, here, of course," said Constance, with opening eyes.

"Yes, yes, of course," said my mother, mystified.

"I thought you would be pleased, and I hurried across to tell you."

"Can Alfred have made a mistake?" muttered my aunt, hoarsely.

The two elder ladies stood still in the utmost embarrassment.

"I shall never be happy again," said Constance, mournfully.

"Don't say that," implored my mother. "Perhaps there is a mistake."

"How can there be a mistake?" asked Constance, raising her head.

"There can be no mistake," said my aunt, hastily.

"How could he be cruel to you?" cried Constance, kissing my mother.

"Cruel to me?" cried my mother. "You said he was cruel to you."

"Of whom are you speaking?" cried both ladies.

"Of Alfred, of course."

The two elder ladies sat down suddenly.

"You are not engaged to Alfred?" they gasped simultaneously.

"To whom else?" said Constance, in amazement.

"There is some misunderstanding," I observed, smoothly, coming in at the moment.

The three fell upon me together.

It took at least an hour to explain. Yet I had said nothing which was not strictly true.

"You will not allow these practical jokes when you are married, will you, Conny?" said my mother, fondly.

"I will not," replied Constance, tightening her lips.

"Marriage is the saving of a young man," repeated my aunt, grimly.—Chambers' Journal.

ENOUGH CHALK FOR ALL TIME.

Great Block that Was Once as Large as the Continent of Europe.

The small piece of chalk which is in constant use in the schoolroom, the lecture-room, the billiard-room and the workshop has a strange history, the unravelling of which through all its complexities is one of the most difficult problems with which the science of the present day is called upon to deal. This piece is in reality a chip of an immense block of chalk that once filled an area the size of the continent of Europe, and of which even yet several gigantic fragments remain, each hundreds of square miles in extent. These patches are scattered over the region lying between Ireland on the west and China on the east, and extending in the other direction from Sweden in the north to Portugal in the south.

In the British isles the chalk is found in greatest perfection and continuity in the east and southeast of England. A sheet of chalk more than 1,000 feet in thickness underlies all that portion of England which is situated to the southeast of a line crossing the island diagonally from the North Sea at Flamborough Head to the coast on the English channel in Dorset. This enormous sheet of chalk is tilted up slightly on the west, and its depressed eastern portions that dip toward the waters of the North Sea are usually buried from sight by means of overlying sands and clays. Where the edges of the chalk floor come upon the sea the cliff scenery is strikingly grand and beautiful. Anyone who has once seen the magnificent rocks of Flamborough and Beechy Head, the jagged stacks of the Needles or the dizzy mass of Shakspeare's cliff, near Dover, can understand why "the white cliffs of Albion" has grown into a stock phrase.

This massive sheet of chalk appears again in France, in many other parts of Europe as far east as the Crimea, and even in Central Asia, beyond the Sea of Aral. How far it stretched westward into what is now the Atlantic may never be known, but chalk cliffs of at least 200 feet in thickness are seen at Antrim, in Ireland and less conspicuous formations are found in Scotland, in Argyle and Aberdeen. There can be little question that all these now isolated patches were once connected in a continuous sheet, which must, therefore, have occupied a superficial area about 3,000 miles long by nearly 1,000 broad, an extent larger than that of the present continent of Europe.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Would Follow the Cows.

Justin Sackett, who recently died in Springfield, Mass., at the age of 82 years, was a noted landscape gardener and laid out Forest Park in Springfield. He had a most remarkably true eye, always making sufficient "offset" or allowance to avoid stiffness in his work. With it all he exercised his shrewd Yankee wit and inventiveness, as this story shows: One day he was driving with a friend, who asked him out of curiosity how he would plan a road to the top of a certain hill that they passed. "Well," said Mr. Sackett, with a twinkle in his eye, "I should turn in some cows awhile and watch how they got up."—New York Tribune.

A Good Excuse.

"Have I done anything to offend you, darling?" he asked, brokenly. "To-day you passed me without bowing and now you sit there with such an air of hauteur and pride that—"

"George," interrupted the girl, with an unbending air, but in her voice a cadence sweeter than music at night, "I have a stiff neck."—Boston Globe.

So Comfortable.

"I always like to see that Senator get up to make a speech," said the drowsy-looking man.

"He isn't very interesting."

"No. When he is on his feet I'm always sure that my nap will not be disturbed by any outburst of applause."—Washington Star.

STYLES FOR SUMMER.

HOT WEATHER GOWNS FOR IN AND OUT OF DOORS.

Femininity All A-fluff and A-flutter—Free Employment of Ruffling a New Characteristic of Breeziness—Some Very Newest Designs.

Fancies of Fashion.

ALL to the mind the summer array of women's finery and the first comment to arise is an annual one; we are all a-fluff and a-flutter. So we have been at July's beginning for many years, but this year's flutter is different from that of past seasons, else women wouldn't be women and fashion makers wouldn't be out of a job. One new characteristic of breeziness comes from the free employment of ruffling, and this is seen at its height in skirts of wash stuffs, which are frequently either one deep ruffle falling full from about half way above the knees, from just below the hips, or from the knees; or are a series of ruffles from the hem to the knee, to half way above to the hip or to the belt.

Cuffs and soft sailor-like collar make a pretty finish to go with such a skirt, or a piece of the white is swathed loosely over the figure, the other material showing through. For this use, deep embroideries and flouncing by the



A SIMPLE PATTERN AND FINE STUFF.

yard, edged with lace, ornamented with insertion or even run with ribbon, are sold. Thus effects that once guaranteed the time and care of a dressmaker may now be secured at reasonable rate in the shops to put right on. Certainly any woman who does not make herself daintily pretty this summer, ought to be condemned for stupidity or wicked indifference to opportunity.

When it comes to similar adornment of silk dresses, the opportunity, of course, isn't so general, but the ruffling is there, though usually in modified form. The idea seems to be to make wash goods up in some elaborate fashion, and to gain the appearance of simplicity in silks. Thus it comes that the dress of this first picture is typical of many more. Its goods was beige and brown silk grenadine, three serpentine frills of the grenadine trimming the skirt near the hem, each frill edged with brown satin and the top one finished with a satin heading. The waist's deep round yoke was edged with three ruffles that gave a stylish surprise effect, and the epaulettes were to match. Brown satin gave belt and collar.

Quite as simply planned as this are evening gowns of finer stuffs, though in these there is almost always some trimming on the skirt, ordinarily some lovely of adornment is secured on the bodice, and in the whole as great a degree of picturesqueness is attained as is consistent with an unelaborate scheme. Such gowns are not easily made beautiful, and the skillful hand has in them quite as fine a chance for



THE VERY NEWEST SASH.

expression as in highly wrought costumes. An evening gown on this order is in the second picture. It was Turquoise satin, the right side of its bodice lapping over and fastening beneath a pleated bodice belt of satin finished with small rosettes. Three satin straps held by handsome chased gold buttons held down the lace jabot, the collar was folded chiffon with a lace frilling,

and the sleeves were severely plain. Even less of ornamentation was given to the skirt, which trained slightly and had several rows of black velvet near the hem. Fitted to a tall and slender wearer, this dress will effect just that appearance of simplicity skillfully planned that is now desired in dressy costumes.

Its skirt's velvet ribbon trimming is a very stylish touch, one that is being resorted to by the most stylish dressers.

With the gowns that are all a-flutter, much of that appearance is due to the fascinating chiffon or gauze sash



SHE MUST A-SAILING GO.

worn. The belt portion of the sash is usually of a sash wound easily once or twice about the figure. The ends seem to tie at the back in a bow knot with softly draped loops and ends floating away down by the hem of the gown. The ends are frilled sometimes, the edges at the end being finished with three or four little frills set close together; or they are tucked, the tucks extending half-way to the waist and sometimes, in intervals of two or three tucks, to the loops.

As a rule, these sashes are worn with organdie or muslin gowns, and they may be made of the gown's material or of chiffon to match some color of the dress, but of late black mouseline de soie sashes have appeared with summer gowns of black or white or any summer combination of color that will take black as a dash of contrast. The effect is often excellent, and the notion is among the new ones. Even newer than these is the sash arrangement shown in the next picture, which is, in fact, yet in the stage of being, like an uncertain housemaid, on trial, but with the prospects favoring prompt acceptance. This belt was folded mull, the ends falling at the left side to the hem where they were edged with delicate lace. The skirt thus set off was pleated cream mouseline de soie over rose-colored taffeta. Its waist consisted of alternate horizontal bands of butter-colored lace insertion, and narrow bands of the mouseline, all over rose silk lining. Epaulettes of the taffeta capped the shirred sleeves. With costumes into which



GRAY WHIPCORD STITCHED IN SCROLLS.

these sashes enter, the dainty summer hat is often tied, no matter what the color of the hat and trimming, with a sash bow and strings to match the sash at the waist. When the bows at throat and waist are both black and in contrast to the rest of the costume, a strikingly pretty effect is often secured. This summer, as for many previous seasons, a few women are seen in the country rigged out in sailor dresses. They are the unpleasant exceptions that prove the rule, which in this case is that it is not good taste to wear sailor dresses where there is no sailing. But where such a get-up may be done, there will be none prettier than that in to-day's fourth sketch. It was of white flannel, its skirt consisting of a gored upper part completed by a gathered ruffle headed with three rows of white braid. The bodice had surprise fronts, large white revers, collar stitched with white and a folded white belt. The chemisette was white batiste, with a narrow frilling at either side of the center box-pleat, and the separate collar was white linen, the tie black satin. A white serge cap lined with white and yellow plaid taffeta and a white yachting cap completed the outfit.

The wheeling suit shown here is of especial interest, since it is pretty without being striking, and is in every way suitable. Gray whipcord was its material, the jacket blousing over a white leather vest, and opening over a sleeveless vest of white pique. White pique faced the revers, and stitching in scrolls ornamented the fronts. Beneath this or any other bicycle rig there should be corsets especially designed for the exercise.

Copyright, 1897.

England has 85 per cent. of the wealth of the United Kingdom.

OVERCOME BY SMOKE.

The Danger of Fighting Sub-Cellar Fires in New York.

In the series of articles on the New York Fire Department appearing in St. Nicholas, Mr. Charles T. Hill has contributed one on "The Risks of a Fireman's Life." Mr. Hill says: At a subcellar fire that occurred one night a few years ago, on lower Broadway, I saw over a dozen men laid out on the sidewalk, overcome by the smoke. A gruesome sight it was, too, with the dim figures of the ambulance surgeons, lanterns in hand, working over them, and the thick smoke for a background.

These were brave fellows who had dashed in with the lines of hose, only to be dragged out afterwards by their comrades, nearly suffocated by the thick stifling smoke that poured in volumes from every opening in the basement. Over one hundred and fifty feet of "dead-lights," or grating, over the sidewalk had to be broken in that night before the cellars were relieved sufficiently of the smoke with which they were charged, to allow the men to go in and extinguish the fire. This required the combined work of the crews of five hook-and-ladder companies, who broke in the iron-work with the butt ends of their axes—the hardest kind of work. But the newspapers the following morning merely gave this fire a ten or twelve-line notice, mentioning the location and the estimated loss, and adding that "it was a severe fire to subdue." No word of the punishment and suffering the men were forced to face before this fire was under control; no mention of the dash after dash into the cellar with the heavy line of hose, only to be driven back to the street by the smoke, or to be dragged out afterwards nearly unconscious; nor of the thud after thud with the heavy axes on the thick iron grating that required twenty or thirty blows before any impression could be made on it. This was muscle-straining, lung-taxing work that the average man has to face only once in a lifetime; but the firemen in a large city have it always before them; and each tap on the telegraph may mean the signal to summon them to a task that requires the utmost strength and nerve.

Adaptability of Animals.

An impression prevails that insects and other creatures are so co-related with their food that they can scarcely exist unless the special food seemingly essential to them is ready to hand, says Meehan's Monthly. This is believed true not only of food, but of their habits in general. The yucca and the yucca moth are so closely connected that it does seem as if each is absolutely dependent on the other—and one might well ask what without chimneys in which to build its nests—cherry or peach tree gum with which to build them.

But just as the vegetarian would have to abandon his principles where there was nothing in the leg region but musk ox and walrus to feed on, so animal nature generally has the instinct of preservation to take to that which first comes to hand when favorite resources fail. The chimney swallow built its nest somewhere before the white man constructed chimneys. The potato beetle had its home on the plains long before it ever knew a potato, and the writer has seen the common elm leaf beetle feeding voraciously in the mountains of North Carolina on a species of skull-cap—scutellaria—touching apparently no other plant, in localities where elms were absent.

One on the Doctor.

A well-known known physician tells a good story on himself. He had just arrived in town, and not feeling well had left his grip at the hotel and started out for a stroll about nine o'clock, wearing his travelling cap, and with his coat well buttoned up. In the shadow stood a ragged man.

"Look here, mister," said he, "I haven't had anything to eat to-night. Can't you help a fellow?"

"Strange," replied the doctor, clapping him on the shoulder. "I haven't had a morsel either, and do not know where I will get my supper."

The tone of his voice had such a pathetic ring that the ragged man was touched.

"Cheer up, old fellow," he said; "stick to me and I will attend to it that you get a good square meal."

The physician was now touched, and invited his new-made friend into the best restaurant in town where the two sat down together and ate a fine supper.

Desperate Wager.

"If you haven't been takin' a bath I'll eat my hat!" declared Mr. Weary Watkins.

"Guess I'll have to own up," assented Mr. Dismal Dawson.

"What d'ye mean by it?"

"Election bet; that's all."—Indianapolis Journal.

She Was in Doubt.

Benham—Well, if you want to know it, I married you for your money.

Mrs. Benham—I wish I could tell as easily what I married you for.—Judge

TO MANUFACTURERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

PORK PACKERS

AND SLAUGHTERERS OF

BEEF, SHEEP AND CALVES

:::

PACKERS OF THE

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.