

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

NO. 21.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:26 A. M. Daily.	
7:57 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:13 A. M. Daily.	
12:45 P. M. Daily.	
6:57 P. M. Daily.	

SOUTH.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:19 A. M. Sundays Only.	

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

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves	7:35 A. M.
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves	8:12 A. M.
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves	8:50 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station	4:35 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station	5:12 P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station	5:50 P. M.
First car leaves Baden Station for City	9:00 A. M.
Last car leaves Baden Station for City	6:00 P. M.
Cars run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 20 minutes from	8:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M.

## COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry	10:50 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry	11:43 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry	12:00 M.
Last car from Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at	11:22 1/2 P. M.
Last car from Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at	12:02 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sunnyside only at	12:30 A. M.

## NOTE

10:26 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Colma only 11:27 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

All Country Line Cars leaving 30th Street except the two above named will run clear through to Holy Cross Cemetery.

## PARK LINE

Last car from 18th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park	11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 18th and Guerrero	11:50 P. M.

## STR. CAROLINE...CAPT. LEALE

## TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Astoria, South San Francisco, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning to the city the same day, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

## POST OFFICE.

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

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M. P. M.
South	7:45 4:30

## MAILS CLOSE.

North	A. M. P. M.
South	8:30 6:30
North	6:15

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

## MEETINGS.

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

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Journeyman Butchers' Hall.

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

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Grainger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. H. Thompson	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Banker	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

## Rumored Trouble in Store For Egan.

New York.—A special to the World from Washington says: It is believed in army circles that the case of General Miles is the most controversial that has been proved by the testimony adduced by the court of inquiry and that the court cannot fail to recommend the punishment of those responsible.

There is some talk that General Egan, who was in charge of the commissary department during the war, would be brought before another court-martial. The fact that he had already been court-martialed is under sentence would not prevent his being again called before a military tribunal.

## Reid For Minister to Spain.

New York.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: It is understood here that Whitlaw Reid of New York is to be offered the post of Minister to Madrid, to be speedily filled, now that Spain has ratified the treaty of peace.

## NEGROES TO FIGHT.

May Replace the Volunteers Now Serving Around Manila.

## NEW PLAN OF PRESIDENT McKinLEY

Said to Favor Garrisoning Our New Possessions With Regiments of Colored Men.

Washington.—A prominent United States Senator, who assumes to have personal and direct knowledge, is authority for the interesting statement that the President has recently discussed a novel solution of the question "How shall our colonies be garrisoned?"

Although the indications for an early adjustment of the insurrection in the island of Luzon are favorable, it is the general impression among army officers that these people, like all others of feeble character, will be constantly rebelling against our authority as from time to time they find fault with our exercise of government over them. It is pointed out that the Cubans, the Porto Ricans and the South American natives are constantly rebelling against the constituted authority; that this has been the case for centuries. The Filipinos, they say, are of the same character. Moreover, while the natives of Luzon may be subdued there are 1400 other islands in that archipelago, 400 of which are well populated, but with that class of people with whom it will be hard to deal.

Our volunteers in the Philippines long ago became tired of exile, and when the treaty of peace lately ratified by the United States and Spain has finally been exchanged, the war will have ceased practically and technically, and the volunteers may then be mustered out upon their own application. It is needless to say that a vast majority of them will apply for release, and as it will have to be granted this will leave only the 60,000 regulars.

It is assumed by the President and his advisers that there would be less objection among Democrats to the recruiting of the regular army up to the 100,000 standard, as proposed in the Hull reorganization bill, which measure was opposed especially by Democrats from the South, if it were understood that these soldiers would be recruited from the negro population. It is assumed that the Southern Senators and Representatives would be willing to increase the regular army of the number of 35,000 additional men if it were understood the regiments would be recruited largely from the negro ranks. It has been pointed out that the negro regiments are not only very efficient, but the negro, whose progenitors were accustomed to the rays of a fierce African sun, will not be afraid of spoiling their complexion in the Philippines, Cuba or Porto Rico.

Whether or not the tentative suggestion will take the form of a recommendation to Congress at its next session, the Senator was unable to say, but it certainly presents a most novel solution of the vexed problem of garrisoning our new possessions.

## HAZERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Caused the Death of a Relative of Governor Mount of Indiana.

Chicago.—James T. Mount, a victim of hazing at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, is dead. Friends and relatives of Mount at Petersburg, Ind., his home, will begin at once to prosecute the students who are said to be responsible for his death. Mount was a relative of Governor Mount of Indiana.

When it was discovered that Mount had been seriously injured by hazing, recently, he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital for treatment. He had apparently recovered sufficiently to justify the hospital authorities in allowing him to proceed to his home in Petersburg. On the way home he became suddenly worse on the train and died before he reached his destination. His death was due to internal injuries. Mount's friends declare that he was "passed up," the form of hazing consisting of pulling the student over the backs of seats to the top tier and then starting him back again. This is denied by those who participated in the sport, but at any rate Mount was found to be unconscious when the trouble was ended. He was injured severely in the back and shoulders, and it was feared at first by the doctors at the Presbyterian Hospital that he might be crippled for life, even if he recovered. Six students are now under suspension for having taken part in the fracas.

## Millionaire's Widow Insnare.

Pittsburg (Pa.).—Mrs. Byers, widow of the late Eben M. Byers, the millionaire manufacturer whose last sickness and the events connected with it a few years ago caused a sensation throughout the country, has been adjudged a lunatic, and it is probable that she will be placed in the care of a trust company, along with her property, which she is said to be wasting. It is claimed her mind became affected by the fight over the disposition of her dead husband's property.

## BATTLE WITH POLICE AT HAVANA

Insurgent Officers Head the Opposition to Peace Officers.

Havana.—A serious conflict between the police and people of Havana occurred the other night, resulting in much shooting and clubbing. From thirty to fifty people were wounded, some seriously. Among the injured is Police Captain Estampes, formerly a colonel in the Cuban army.

Ever since the police interference about a week ago at the demonstration in honor of General Maximo Gomez the police have been unpopular with the populace, who jeer them and declare them inefficient. Certain newspapers let no opportunity escape to criticize the force, denouncing the arrests as unfair and charging the police with "trampling upon the rights of a free people." The police are virtually in the position of men who have to make the people fear them in order to secure obedience, as they have no record to fall back upon for example.

The trouble occurred at a public mulatto ball in San Jose street, an unsavory quarter. Many Cuban officers, colonels and captains among them, attended the affair. A policeman on duty in that street, following orders to prevent a crowd collecting in front of the building where the ball was in progress, asked a group of men to go in or disperse. His request was unheeded, and after repeating he was attacked by the group, whereupon many men issued from the building and set upon him, took away his club and revolver and handled him roughly.

The policeman immediately notified headquarters, which ordered twenty reserves to the scene. The crowd had prepared for their arrival. It is said they opened with a revolver fire upon the police, which the latter returned, the shooting being kept up until the ammunition was exhausted.

The opponents of the police acted with determination in the affray. Many who were in the building mounted the roof, which was low, and fired upon the police from that point. They were apparently well armed, and this fact, together with the resolution with which they fought, seems to confirm the belief that the attacking party was mostly made up of Cuban officers, as ordinary civilians would have fled from the revolvers of the police.

It is reported on good authority that many were wounded who withdrew hastily because unwilling to have it known that they were present. American troops were called to the scene when the trouble was over and numerous arrests followed. Police Captain Estampes, who is well known in Cuban military circles, is so badly injured that fears are entertained that he will not recover.

## Saw Extincting Deer and Antelope.

Washington.—Captain Erwin, acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, has reported to the Interior Department that the unprecedented fall of snow in the park this year unquestionably will lead to the death of many antelope, deer and elk before the winter is over. In places in the park snow is over twelve feet deep and is firmly crusted everywhere, which prevents these animals digging through and obtaining their food underneath. This condition, it is expected, probably will last all this month and perhaps next. A small appropriation from the park revenue for buying hay is asked.

Many deer are now in the immediate neighborhood of the military post picking up bits of hay. The scouts report the elk very weak and believe that unless steps are taken to feed them the deaths among them will amount to thousands. The main herd of buffalo, however, being in a region of hot springs that melt the snow, are getting along fairly well.

## Need of Humus in the Soil.

Humus, the life of all soils, is found in soil land to the extent of about 5 per cent, while in old cultivated land only about 2 per cent is present. The greater yield on new land indicates the difference, as humus is the principal agent of successful plant growth. All soils are benefited by the addition of a certain amount of humus. Crops cannot be grown on land devoid of some decaying vegetable matter except by artificial fertilization. The heavy compact, clayey soils are loosened and better aeration is brought about. Air in the soil is essential to the plant. Sandy soils are greatly improved by the presence of humus, which enables these light soils to hold more water and keeps them from flowing and washing so badly. Humus renders plant food more available. By its decay, in the process of nitrification, the essential nitrates are produced, also potassium and phosphoric acid are formed or liberated.

## French Officer Disgraced.

Paris.—Ex-Lieutenant Boisson, alias Durand, formerly of a French infantry regiment, who was arrested in this city on February 5th on the charge of carrying on an illicit correspondence with a foreign government involving military secrets, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 1000 francs, and to be placed under police supervision for ten years. The Court in pronouncing sentence said it regretted that the law did not allow more severe punishment to be inflicted on the prisoner.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

## ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

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

Reno, Nev., has disincorporated to reduce the tax levy.

Japan proposes to put \$9,000,000 into a Government fundry.

This will be a great year for pumps and irrigating machinery in California.

Work has begun on the new sewer system of the City of Mexico, to be finished in four years.

The San Francisco Building Trades Council favors the Pacific Ocean and International Exposition.

A new drydock is to be built at Mare Island, Cal., large enough to accommodate the largest vessels.

A telegraph line is to be built this season by the Dominion Government between Lake Bennett and Dawson, N. W. T.

Large docks, great machine shops and suitable naval stations are to be established by the United States at Manila.

Governor Gage has vetoed the California Assembly bill, allowing laborers in sawmills and logging camps an hour for lunch.

The San Francisco telephone exchange heads the list in ratio to population of any city in the world with 13,799 subscribers.

Santa Fe trains will be running across the Tehachapi and into Stockton, Cal., by July 1st, '99, by a track arrangement with the S. P. Co.

During '96-'97 Mexico exported more tobacco to Cuba than to all the rest of the world. It reached the United States "Havana" cigars.

Despite Speaker Reed's sidetracking of the measure in the last Congress, it is believed that the Nicaragua canal will be built, and that at the next session of Congress a preliminary appropriation will be made therefor.

C. A. Bailey writes to Modern Mexico from Tejamen, Durango, Mexico: "I am the only American in this rich mining camp of over 3000 people. We ship over \$4000 worth of silver every week. A railroad is to be built at once, seventy-five miles to Durango. There is a fine opportunity here for Americans with brains, with or without cash."

Various American capitalists have recently invested large sums of money in numerous Mexican industries. One of the most recent is known as "The Mexican Plantation Association," J. A. Markley, secretary. This company has purchased a large hacienda (ranch), comprising 6000 acres, in the southern part of the State of Chiapas, near the ruins of the ancient city of Palenque. It will be utilized for the cultivation of numerous plants, chiefly cauccho, coffee, cacao and vanilla.

Consul Kindrick, of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, writes: "There is no article of common use so much required in the northern section of Mexico as the ordinary hand pump. The soil is arid and dry, free from surface springs and small streams. There is not sufficient annual rainfall to keep cisterns filled with drinking water, and almost the only source of fresh water supply consists of wells sunk in the earth. The water is secured by hand pumps and windmills. They are necessary at every Mexican home, at all the mining camps and on the ranges. At the camps and on the ranges, windmills are used, and they are invariably of United States manufacture. There is a growing demand for windmills and hand pumps of the latest and most approved pattern. A windmill or pump is as essential to a home in northern Mexico as a cooking stove. In consideration of the fact that pumps are such an important factor in the economy of domestic establishments the Mexican Government admits them free of duty.

One of the most sensational suits that Dawson has ever had is that of Isaac R. Birt of San Francisco against Howard & Roberts, for \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained in falling through the Klondike bridge to the ice below. The sensational part of the case is the way in which Birt was treated by a male nurse named McNeal. He swore McNeal had threatened to kill him, to jump on his chest if he did not keep quiet, and to beat his head off as soon as he got well. He said that before his doubly broken hip had started to mend he had been dragged over the floor by the big nurse, who had hit him repeatedly in the jaw. He told how McNeal had washed himself first and then used the same water to wash the patient. When he would not settle for \$300 and his expenses he was threatened with "unpleasant punishment." He testified that Dr. Burke punished him unmercifully by working his broken leg up and down and giving it side twists. The unfortunate man will probably have to use crutches for the rest of his life.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

## GENERAL :- MERCHANDISE.

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

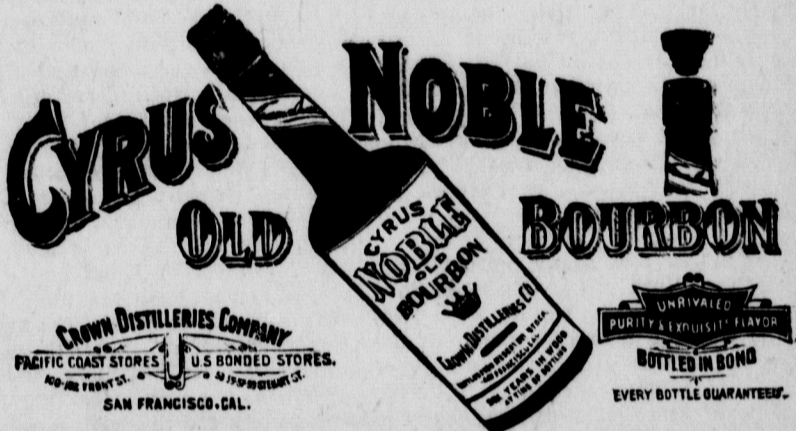
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Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand.....San Bruno Ave  
South San Francisco, Cal.



## POWDER GOING TO MANILA.

Immense Quantity of the Smokeless Article.

New York.—A Sun's Washington special says: Additional supplies of smokeless powder ammunition are to be forwarded to the troops at Manila by the next steamers leaving from San Francisco and New York. Preparations are being made by the Army Ordnance Bureau to maintain in the Philippines a large quantity of ammunition, so that the stock on hand may never be reduced below a certain limit.

Immense quantities were sent out on the Sherman and Grant. The Sheridan also carried supplies sufficient to abundantly provide the army for several weeks, no matter how active the campaign may be. The superiority of smokeless powder has been so conclusively demonstrated that the ordnance officers are determined to equip the army as speedily as possible with the best that can be purchased.

## Two-story Poultry Houses.

The volume of plans for poultry houses usually contains several plans for two-story houses. The novice at poultry raising is pretty sure to stumble at this point, for he reasons, and truly, that he will get twice as much space with only little added expense. He thinks, too, that the upper room will be so surely free from that dreaded dampness. It is only with experience that he learns that the second-story room is too cold in winter and too hot in summer; that it is unhandy for the feeding of the stock, unhandy for the removal of refuse, in short, generally worthless, except as a storage house, and as unhandy for this as for other purposes. "Cheap" is not cheap here.

## Ohio Gold Boom Bursts.

Carrollton (O.).—The smelters and tools at the alleged gold mine at Malvern are in the hands of the Sheriff of Carroll county, who levied on them to satisfy a judgment of \$500 obtained by Meredith & Co. of East Liverpool against the company organized to develop the alleged gold deposits. It was recently announced that the development company would have a capital stock of \$500,000, but, so far as known, none of the stock has been sold. The strike of gold-bearing quartz has proved to be a myth.

## Death of an Archaeologist.

New York.—Dr. Philip J. Valentin, author of numerous papers of ancient Mexican and Central American history, is dead in this city, aged 71 years. Dr. Valentin's interpretation of the Mexican calendar stone placed him among the foremost authorities in American archaeology.

The electric power plant of the California Standard Electric Co. is reported for business between Mokelumne and Stockton Cal., 42 1/2 miles. This line, as in the case of the Snoqualmie Power Co. of Washington, uses aluminum wire.

## J. L. WOOD,

Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

South San Francisco, Cal.

## The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice.

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store

in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;  
Boots and Shoes;  
Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods;  
Crockery and Agate Ware;  
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

## M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. !!

Wood and Coal. !!

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

Between Armour and Juniper Avenues

Leave Orders at Postoffice.

South San Francisco, Cal.

## Rioting in Smyrna.

London.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: News has been received from Smyrna that 6000 Cretan Mussulman refugees, who were in desperate straits for work and food, invaded and pillaged the Greek and Turkish quarters of the city. A conflict resulted in which many persons were killed or wounded.

## To Subdue the Dervishes.

London.—An Anglo-Egyptian expedition will be undertaken next autumn, according to a dispatch from Cairo to the Daily Mail, to finally dispose of the Khalif Abdullah and other Dervish leaders in the Sudan.

Is Europe sliding the automobile under our tent while she quietly gets a corner on the horse?

"We" may exult in the proud thought that we are collecting and disbursing hundreds of millions, but after all it doesn't help "I" much.

A volcano is to be one of the leading attractions at the Paris exposition. An appropriate name for this French Vesuvius would be "the Dreyfus case."

On the whole, it is fortunate for the people that have been comparing Agulnaldo to George Washington that the latter lusty and vigorous gentleman is no longer in the flesh.

When a man pursues an office until his tongue hangs out and then announces in a stilted manner that he has decided to accept the place, he cannot blame the community for grinning.

William Dean Howells predicts the death of the letter "R" in American speech. This is serious. If it goes, what of the "R" months, and with no "R" months what would we do for oysters?

An exchange demurs at Mr. Kipling's reference to some of our tropical wards by the title of "silent, sullen peoples." It is true that up to the present time the inhabitants of the Philippines have kept up a good deal of a clack.

Judge Lynch's record in the United States in 1898 was 121. Evidently public sentiment does not revolt very earnestly against the savagery of hanging men without trial. Public sentiment is the court of last resort, and until public sentiment declares imperiously against lynching we shall not begin to be civilized.

The "argument," to the effect that, since women do not make the laws and have no part, direct or indirect, in making them, they should not be punished as men are, is a marvellous, illogical, nonsensical. Aliens have no voice in making our penal laws, but who would be foolish enough to urge that as a reason why they should be excused for crimes they commit?

It is not so very many centuries ago since New York society first set up a family footman; then there were two, yea, even a third, and now some of the uncouth, if not guided, are thinking of attaching a private chaplain to their elaborate establishments. What the next step is to be after that introduction of foreign customs, who dares predict? We shan't know America a few years hence.

No rational American can contemplate the enthusiastic response to the recent call for volunteers, the great ability and dauntless spirit of the navy of our country in the engagements with the war fleets of Spain and the coolness and magnificent courage of our soldiers when under fire in Cuba and Luzon and escape the conclusion that this people is not degenerating in the noble, virile qualities that shone at Bunker Hill, New Orleans, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Some of the subscribers to an anti-Jewish fund in Paris express sentiments more fit for fiends than for human beings. Thus one woman sends 24 cents "out of her hatred for the Jews and in the hope that Relnach may be skinned alive." Her 2-year-old daughter sends—or is made to send—5 cents, and her husband sends 30 cents, "in the hope that Relnach may be boiled in oil." Another professedly devout woman, of venerable age, sends her mite with the assurance that she is "praying day and night that the Jews may be exterminated by the plague." When unreasonable bigotry rises to such a pitch, it is a short step to another St. Bartholomew's.

Why is the conflict through which we have just passed known as the Spanish-American war instead of the American-Spanish? Is there anything more than euphony in the order of these names? A current writer asserts that there is a meaning, and that in the names of nearly all wars the defeated nation comes first, as the Franco-Prussian, the Austro-Italian, and more recently the China-Japanese and the Graeco-Turkish wars. Oftentimes wars are named from the point of view of the people who do the writing of their history, as the Trojan war, the Punic war, the Indian war (British) and our own Mexican war. Fortunate will be the man who writes the name of the world's last war.

Count Tolstoi may be an idealist, but it must also be remembered that as a young man he was a soldier. He sees some things with a soldier's clearness of vision. So he does not think that any result can follow the Czar's peace conference. Reasons why: First, because the conference will be a hypocritical institution, not really aiming at the establishment of peace and the lessening of militarism, but seeking to hoodwink the people by hiding the only true means of salvation; and, secondly, because such a lessening of armies as the result of the refusal of individuals to serve in them would undermine the fundamental force of every government. There has been no word spoken on the subject more logical than that.

In the biography of Prince Bismarck, it is said that when he was minister at St. Petersburg, he was walking one

morning in the summer garden and met the tsar, who invited him to join him. Presently Bismarck noticed a sentry stationed in the middle of a large grass-plot and asked what he was doing there. The tsar did not know, and asked the aide-de-camp, who in turned inquired of the sentry. "It is ordered," was his reply. Every official gave the same answer, "It is ordered," but no body knew by whom. A sentry had always stood guard in the middle of that innocent grass-plot. The archieives were searched; but in vain. At last an aged official was found, who had been told by his father that the Empress Catharine had once seen a snowdrop ready to bloom in that spot, and had ordered a sentry to stand guard and allow no one to pluck it. For more than a century the watch had been maintained because "it was ordered," and no one had ever thought of disobeying or of questioning the reason of the order. Americans who visit the Latin nations are perplexed and sometimes amused at the persistency with which old customs are maintained, some of which may have descended from pagan times. They laugh when the Romans keep up the saturnalia of their ancient heathen ancestors in a harmless way, or the Florentines go on one morning in the year to catch crickets in the grass because the Etruscans did it two thousand years ago. But on the other hand, are we Americans any wiser when we ruthlessly put aside beautiful and significant forms and customs simply because they are old? A child may object to wear the clothes of its ancestors because they do not fit him nor serve his purpose. But if among them there is a mantle of Elijah or a jewel of value, he is not only inconsiderate but criminal to cast them disdainfully aside.

The success of Great Britain in the government of its numerous colonies and protectorates is little less than phenomenal, for it is a rule that such dependencies are as loyal to the government given them as the inhabitants would be to one of their own establishments, if not more so. One of the powerful incentives to loyalty to the alien government is disclosed in a recent letter or report written by Lord Cromer, who is the British administrator in Egypt, to the young men in England who seek employment under the government in Egypt. This letter is called out by the fact that Lord Cromer is burdened with these applications, and in reply he shows why, under the conditions that exist, he cannot fill official positions in Alexandria with appointees from London. He says that "a very small number of Englishmen are employed in high positions, but that every effort is made to restrict the number of Europeans, of all nationalities, in the subordinate ranks of the public service, which, so far as possible, are reserved exclusively for the natives of Egypt." This is simply carrying out in detail the colonial policy of Great Britain, which is to put no Englishmen in official positions which can be filled by the natives of the colonies. High administrative offices must be held by men trained in the science and practice of government, but the natives are early given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the minor details of the service and are promoted as rapidly as they become competent and skilled in governmental affairs. In this way Great Britain governs her colonies by British brains through the agency of native brawn, the people governed recognizing their part in the administration and are loyal to a government of which they form so large a part unmercifully. The United States has adopted this plan in Cuba and Porto Rico, for in Havana, Santiago and San Juan natives are placed in positions of trust and responsibility, which makes the government practically their own. Long experience has proved that this is the scientific plan of colonial government, but only Great Britain and the United States recognize this fact. France governs her colonies not for the benefit of the dependencies themselves but for that of the home government, and hence there is always more or less friction between the two. Great Britain sends, as governor, a man of character in whom the natives have unlimited confidence and under him they carry on their own government primarily for their own benefit, and loyalty to that is loyalty to the crown. The English colonies are, as a rule, free, contented and prosperous, because the people understand that they are given a sterner and more liberal government than they could devise and carry on for themselves.

**Rabbit Shooting Extraordinary.**  
In a book just published in London the author, Mr. Harting, awards to Lord de Grey the honor of holding the individual record for a good day's rabbit shooting. In 1883, when a party of nine guns killed 3,684 rabbits, Lord de Grey accounted for the enormous total of 950. Next to him comes the late Sir Victor Brooke with a score of 740 in a day to his single gun. He used exactly 1,000 cartridges, and fired for one-half of the day from his right, during the other from his left shoulder. Beside these Titanic efforts others are dwarfed. Mr. Charles Eley and a friend shot 900 between them in a forty-acre warren in 1893, and in a great day at Lord Stamford's seat in Leicestershire, Bradgate Park, a party of thirteen shot 3,333.

**Great Britain's Seacoast Line.**  
Great Britain has a longer seacoast line than any other country in Europe. It measures 2,775 miles, with Italy second, 2,472 miles. Russia ranks third and France fourth.

**Beggarly Audience.**  
Theatrical Star (looking through the peephole)—What a beggarly audience! Manager—That audience, sir, is composed of our best people. It's the array of empty benches that's beggarly.

FOR SUNDAY READING

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EXPOUNDED.

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

**A BUILDING** that is beginning to fall is not worth much, although it may be held up by a golden prop. A man that must lean on that, although he leans on a jewel-headed cane, The Leaning Tower of Pisa holds up its head only because it is light in the upper story. Now, after all has been said, every mason knows that safety lies in the plumb-line, and not outside it.

Your intelligence is a fine thing, but if you lean on it and your fine thing will go down to the pit together. That is why you are so bowed down with worldly cares and frets and worries, brother; it is because you are leaning on your own understanding, and it is all bent and crooked and weak.

"But what is my understanding given me for?" I hear you ask. It is given you to straighten it up, to direct it toward heaven, to make it parallel with God's understanding; but not to lean upon. Isaiah heard God say, "I will make judgment the line, and righteousness the plummet" (Isaiah xxviii, 17, Revised Version). Straighten up to that, and lean not upon your own understanding.

Ah, what a zest in living when once you begin to let God manage your life! Head erect now, for your leadership is on high. Feet buoyant now, for the path is prepared before them. No more bending to a crutch, face reaching anxiously forward into the darkness. No more backache and narrow chest. You have joined the army of the Lord of hosts. His banner is waving over you. The music of his trumpets rings in your soul. Upright, downright, forthright, forward march for his victories!—Christian Endeavor World.

**The Palace of the King.**  
It's a bonnie, bonnie war! that we're livin' in the noo',  
An' sunny is the lan' that noo we aften traiv' throo;  
But in vain we look for something here to which our hearts may cling,  
For its beauty is as naething tae the palace o' the King.

We like the glided summer, wi' its merry, merry tread,  
An' we sigh when hoary winter lays its beauties wi' the dead;  
For the bonnie are the snawflakes, an' the doon on winter's wing,  
It's fine to ken it daurna touch the palace o' the King.

Nae nicht shall be in heaven, an' nae deolatin' sea,  
An' nae tyrant hoofs shall trample i' the city o' the free;  
There's an everlastin' daylicht, an' a never-fadin' spring,  
Where the Lamb is at the glory i' the palace o' the King.

We see oor freen's await us ower yonner at His gate;  
Then let us a' be ready, for ye ken it's gettin' late;  
Let oor lamps be brightly burnin'; let us raise oor voice an' sing,  
For sure we'll meet to pairt nae mair, i' the palace o' the King.

**Not Settled Yet.**  
A gentleman introduced an infidel friend to a minister, with the remark: "He never attends public worship." "Ah!" said the minister, "I am almost tempted to hope you are bearing false witness against your neighbor." "By no means," said the infidel, "for I always spend Sundays in settling my accounts." The minister immediately replied, "You will find, sir, that the day of judgment will be spent in the same manner."

This reminds the Christian Budget of the remark of an old gentleman who once lived in Salem. The good old man was much annoyed by the conduct of some of his neighbors, who persisted in working on Sabbath. One Sabbath, as he was going to church, his Sabbath-breaking neighbors called out to him, sneeringly, from the hayfield: "Well, father, we have cheated the Lord out of two Sundays, anyway!" "I don't know that," replied the old gentleman, "I don't know; the account is not settled yet."

**Firmly Held; Confidently Expect.**  
The poetry of all growing life consists in carrying an oldness into a newness, a past into a future, always. So only can our days possibly be "bound each to each by natural plety." I would not for the world think that twenty years hence I should have ceased to see the things which I see now, and love them still. It would make life wearisome beyond expression if I should see them just as I see them now, and love them with no deeper love because of other visions of their loveliness. And so there comes this deep and simple rule for any man as he crosses the line dividing one period of his life from another. Make it a time in which you shall realize your faith, and also in which you shall expect of your faith new and greater things. Take what you believe and are and hold it in your hand with new firmness as you go forward; but as you go holding it, look on it with continual and confident expectation to see it open into something greater and truer.—Phillips Brooks.

All the Corners of the Earth,  
A Catholic paper devoted to the in-

terests of the Catholic church in Cuba is to be published in Havana.

The first woman to have conferred upon her the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Berlin is a Jewess named Elsa Neumann.

There are about 1,500,000 children in the Roman Catholic parochial schools of the United States, 60,000 of them being in the city of New York.

There are 4,185 Congregational churches in the British Isles, 3,122 ministers and 377,339 members. The number of sittings provided in the churches is 1,634,327. There are sixteen theological schools, which contain at present 430 students.

The Anti-Saloon League is affiliated with over 190 churches or temperance organizations throughout the United States, and among its officers are Archbishop Ireland, John D. Long of Massachusetts and Bishop Arnett of the African M. E. church.

There is not a female voice in the choir of St. Peter's, Rome, and yet the most difficult oratorios are rendered. The choir is composed of sixty boys, who are trained for the work from the time they get control of their vocal chords until the age of 17, when they are dropped from the choir. Some of the best singers are not over 9 years of age.

FRIENDS WITH MANKIND.

**Animals in the Yellowstone Park Now Have No Fear.**

The slaughter of birds has almost entirely removed one of the delightful accompaniments of life in the rural east—the music of the feathered songsters. Apropos of this, it may be said that one of the most pleasant features of the drive through the Yellowstone National Park is the apparent intimacy between man and the animal and bird life in the park. Thanks to the wise and stringent regulations, no shooting is allowed within its boundaries.

"The result," says an English tourist, "is positively charming. Hundreds of little chipmunks, with their gaudy striped backs, scampered impudently about or peered at the passing coach from the roadside. The squirrel did not bolt for the nearest tree, but nodded a welcome. All bird life treated us likewise. Even the lordly eagle hovered near, and the wild turkey stalked unconcernedly through the rank grass. We were fortunate enough to see a fine specimen of the wolf tribe. He stood, a beautiful creature, and watched us out of sight, showing only curiosity, not fear. Another time we perceived a doe and fawn grazing by the road. Not until we were within a few feet did they seek the shelter of the woods, yet not to fly. They simply moved aside. Here at least mankind was regarded as a friend—one who could be trusted. The only animal who ran away was a brown bear. He turned tall at the sight of a coaching party, yet it was quite a common thing for bears to approach close to the hotels at evening to feed on the refuse thrown out. It was an after-dinner relaxation for the guests to watch them feeding. They munched and disputed the choicest morsels, for the most part indifferent to the company. Only when we became inquisitive and approached too near did they retire; and these animals were perfectly free and unfettered in their movements. It may read like a fairy tale, but it is solid fact."—Troy Times.

**Some Patriotic Names.**  
"Aunt, can you send for the wash right away?" I asked, after explaining why I was in a hurry for it.

"I reckon I kin, sah," she replied, crossing the room and looking out of the window.

"Heah, yo' Hobson, come heah!" she screamed, at some invisible person in the yard.

"Sampson, why don't you come heah?" she screamed again, after waiting a few seconds.

"Yo', Dewey, I wollop yo' good 'less yo' come heah directly!" she announced after another wait.

"Schley, I se perfectly 'shamed on yo'. Why don't yo' do like I tole yo'?" after another wait.

"I lambast yo' fo' keeps, yo' Shaftah, 'less yo' come heah this minute!" after another wait.

"Miles, what yo' doin' yo' don't heah me? I tole yo' come heah!" after another wait.

"Yo' Wheeler, I jest weah yo' to a bone in anothah second!" after another wait.

"Why, aunt, I interrupted, as she opened her mouth for another effort, "I never knew before you had so many children. I always thought Johnny was the only one."

"Yes, sah," she explained. "It's him I's a-callin'."—Harper's Bazar.

Costly Massage.

Massage at home is now the correct thing among the heavies. Our young swells and struts have valets trained in the art, and when they get up in the morning with stiff joints and a head on, the process of kneading is handy. Private bathrooms are generally fitted with apparatus for quickening the lymphatic flow, and those who have not educated valets employ massagists from public baths to come to their homes. Howell Osborn started this fad several years ago, paying a man from the Hoffman baths \$25 a week to apply the needed intermittent pressure and strain to his muscles and other accessible tissues. A youthful millionaire with a desire merely to test luxury of every description and "burn" his money as fast as possible, undergoes a general stimulation of sensory nerves every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at an expense of \$50 per week.—New York Press.

Revenge may be sweet at first, but it gradually acquires a flavor that is anything but agreeable.



**Waste of Soil by Blowing.**  
It is always a loss to leave soil naked through the winter, especially if the surface soil is friable. Unless snow comes as a covering, much of it will be blown into adjoining fields. Often when snow comes it will be wind swept into banks behind fences on its leeward side, and so soon as the banks are formed the snow will be darkened by clouds of fine dust, which is deposited on its surface. This wind-blown soil is always extremely rich, as is shown by the quicker growth and darker green of the grass that grows up after the bank has melted in spring. Always the land on the lee side of fields that have been much and long plowed is richer near the fence on the leeward side than it is nearer the center of the field. For this reason, when plowing, turn the furrows as much as possible from the fences towards the center of the field. Doubtless there is much blowing of surface dirt in summer showers, though it is not so plain to the sight as it is when the dark rim lies on top of a white bank of snow.

Protecting Shrubs.

Winter protection for shrubs is a matter that requires considerable skill. Cold is one of the things to be guarded against.



Weight of snow in winter must be foreseen and carefully exercised lest the shrub be greatly injured in the wrapping process by the breaking of many brittle branches. Therefore a Country Gentleman correspondent proposes the following plan: The cut shows the proper way to begin. Select a smooth, strong stake, longer than the height of the shrub, and drive it well down in the center of the bush.

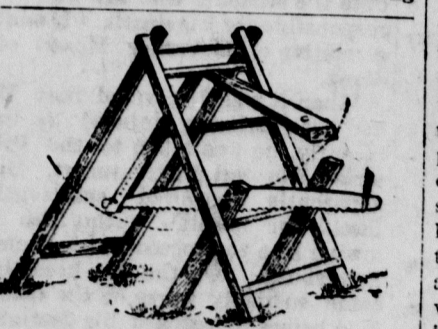
Now draw the branches all carefully together and tie them to the stake with a soft bit of cord, as shown. A layer of straw can now be wrapped about the shrub, bringing the bottom of the straw well out upon the ground, to protect the roots as much as possible. The whole can now be covered with burlap and tied or sewed tightly. The top is then a point, on which snow cannot lodge, while the stake supports the bush when the winds blow.

Cucumbers.

Cucumbers generally do well, even if conditions are only moderately favorable, though it is better to plant them in a deep, rich and somewhat retentive loam, the planting to be done as soon as the ground becomes warm in the spring. Five or six feet apart each way is about the right distance and a shovelful of well-rooted manure or compost placed at the point where the seed are planted, though the manure should be covered with soil and the seed planted in the soil. About a dozen seeds should be put in each hill, covered one inch and the soil packed over the seeds. As soon as the plants come above the surface the soil about them should be loosened, and this repeated after each rain. Occasionally it may be necessary to dust the plants with paris green to protect them from insects. Thin the plants down to three or four to the hill and cultivate the land both ways until the vines become too long.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Another Saw Jack.

The saw jack shown in the accompanying illustration is so easily constructed that description is unnecessary. The material used in building



can be of any convenient size and of almost any material, although hard wood is preferred, so that the weight will hold it firmly in place.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Maple Sugar Problems.

I anticipate no particular change in methods of making and marketing maple sirup and sugar the coming spring, says a Vermont sugar maker in the New England Homestead. I do anticipate, however, that in the near future there will be inaugurated a new process of reducing maple sap without any application of heat, thus retaining the pure maple flavor without any discoloration. As to deep or shallow tapping, depth should depend on the size of the tree, anywhere from one-half inch to two inches at the most. The deeper the tap the more sugar I make, but at the expense of quality and life of the tree.

Parasites for Cows.

There is no better root for cows than the parsnip. It has the advantage that part of the crop may, if need be, be wintered in the ground where it has grown. The parsnip, unlike the beet, makes a rich milk. It is equal to the carrot in this respect, and undoubtedly,

like that root, helps to color winter-made butter. Parsnips are a favorite winter feed of Jersey and Guernsey farmers, who by its use have been able to breed cows whose high butter color has become hereditary in these breeds. No doubt the parsnip feeding is in part responsible for the color of Jersey butter.

Horse-Radish.

It is usually said that horse-radish will grow anywhere, and it would almost seem that this is true, so difficult is it to fully exterminate the roots once they are firmly established. But it is not true that horse-radish will grow as well without care and fertilizer as with it. In starting a new bed the crowns of old plants may be set, but the newer method is to use small root-lets about as large around as an ordinary penholder. In planting these be very careful to set them the right end up. Bury these rootlets about two inches deep in good, mellow soil. In the autumn, when housekeepers are preparing pickles, there is a good demand for both roots and leaves. It is but little work to prepare the root for market, as it can be run through a meat chopper. Much of the horse-radish put on the market has some white turnip ground with it, and, indeed, many prefer this to the clear root, as the preparation is not so strong. White wine vinegar should be used.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Sweet Potatoes from Cuttings.

A Texas market gardener claims that sweet potatoes grown from vine cuttings are smoother and nicer than those grown from slips or sprouts. His method of securing early sweet potatoes is to gather the vines before frost has injured them and hang them on a pole, the ends of which rest in crochets or forks some two feet above the ground. Cover the ends of the vines with moist earth and throw straw, leaves or corn stalks over the whole and protect from the rain by a good shed, with the north side boarded up. As cold weather approaches, for better protection, throw more soil upon the base of the heap and more straw on the upper portion, leaving the south end, or, better still, the top, partly open during warm spells for ventilation. This plan (which is similar to banking the tubers) will keep vines alive all winter and ready for early planting in the spring.—Farmers' Magazine.

More Productive than Clover.

In the localities where it succeeds, which are mainly in the arid regions of the West, alfalfa is much more productive than clover. It has also the advantage that once the ground is seeded with it the plant will live for years. The chief drawback is that it takes longer to get a start, the plant not making much growth until late the first season. It is very impatient of wet, and cannot be grown where the ground during spring and late in winter is flooded. After the first year three crops of hay may be cut in a year, and as the plant has the power of disintegrating air in the soil by the nodules grown on its roots, the soil increases in nitrogenous fertility. But of course mineral fertilizers must be supplied when they are needed, as no disintegration of the air can furnish any of these.

Economy of Hornless Cows.

When it comes to putting up cows for winter, the cow that has no horns will be found to take much less room than her neighbor, who is tempted to and generally does hook and fight all those near her. In the stable, of course, each stall will accommodate its cow, horns or no horns. Horned cattle are often kept in stables on bright, pleasant wintry days, to keep them from hooking one another, when they would be much healthier if allowed to run in a small yard. Most barn yards are made much larger than would be necessary if all horns were removed. This wastes manure, as more surface is exposed to rains, and the droppings in a large yard are often so scattered that they are never gathered into heaps and carried where they are needed.—American Cultivator.

Double Seeding of Clover.

The earliest seeding of clover generally grows the largest size by the time the grain around it is cut. But sometimes it starts too early, and is nipped by frost just when its leaves start and it has very little root. At this time, as the clover leaf is very tender, the young plant is easily killed. We know farmers who divide their seeding, sowing some early in March, and delaying the latest seeding until April. In this way they claim that a more even seeding of all the ground is secured than if all were sown at once. The second seeding is always sown crosswise of the first.

Peach Trees on Heavy Soil.

There is a widespread belief that peach trees will only succeed on sandy light soil. It is true they need always a dry soil, but this can be secured where the soil is nearly pure clay if it be thoroughly underdrained. It is better than putting the peach tree on plum stocks, as is often advised when the tree is to be planted in clay soil. The plum, as well as the peach, abhors wet feet, and both will do best on clay soil, which is always rich in potash, if the clay soil has first been thoroughly underdrained.

Muriate of Potash.

Where potash only is required it is much cheaper to purchase it in the form of muriate, which will yield 50 per cent. of potash, than in the kainit or German potash salts, which have only from 10 to 15 per cent. of this mineral. Wood ashes contain potash in varying degree, that from fruit trees in bearing sometimes having as much potash as 6 or 8 per cent. But the wood ashes also contain some lime and some phosphate, which makes them more on all-around manure than the potash taken from natural deposits can be.

### 1,000,000 SAILORS FROM ONE SHIP.

The U. S. Receiving ship Vermont, now over 50 years old, has been the school house for over 1,000,000 sailors in our navy. The age and the accomplishments of the Vermont are much the same as Hos etor's Stomach Bitters, which has been the public for 50 years and has cured innumerable cases of malaria, fever and ague, besides dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, blood disorders and kidney affections.

"There is nothing like sleep to make one beautiful," Miss Hasbin was saying when the chattering young creature interrupted. "Haven't you suffered from insomnia?"

**TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,**  
A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts, makes walking easy. Cures swollen and aching feet, blisters and calous spots. Believes corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, damp or frost-bitten feet. We try over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial postage FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, 1 Le Roy, N. Y.

It is one of the unexplained facts of life that old maids and old bachelors always prefer lodging where there are no children.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**  
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

And now there is more talk going on in Washington about the President getting tired of Alger, "the White House Burden."

**Make Your Liver Lively.**  
A lazy, languid liver keeps you in bad health all the time. Wake it up to lively action with Cascarets Candy Cathartic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Connecticut Brass trust is the latest brazen monopoly.

### FOR MEN ONLY.

**DR. FOOTE & STAFF**  
161 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO.

Men requiring unsurpassed treatment should consult personally or by letter "Free" with the pioneer and only exclusive medical specialists in the United States. Diseases of men made the study of a lifetime. Unfortunates everywhere should immediately communicate with Dr. Foote of Chicago. Everything confidential. Remedies sent everywhere in sealed packages and letters in plain envelopes. Correspondence solicited. Latest Surgical, Medical and Electrical methods adopted. Deluging the stomach with drugs abandoned. Avoid drugs recommended by the un-authorized and self-styled specialists of the Western World in Chicago. In these cities your private affairs are safe. Unequaled treatment for all diseases and weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary, Sexual, Reproductive and Nervous Systems. Impediments to marriage removed. "45 Years" positively cures the blood, cures syphilis and removes all white ulcers in the throat or mouth, copper colored spots on body and eruptions on face, also catarrh of the bladder, "Inflammation of the Uterus," the only permanent restorer and invigorator, gives vigor to vital organs and nerves, prevents and cures grip. \$1 per bottle, 5 for \$5. Trial bottles, either remedy, half price.

A million silver dollars would occupy, in round numbers, 120 cubic feet. Therefore a room or rather a box 6 feet long, 5 feet wide and 4 feet high would accommodate them comfortably.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. An American or European plan. Room and board \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

**FITS Permanently Cured.** No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 60c trial bottle and treatise. Dr. S. H. Kline M.D., 260 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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

**CATARH CAN NOT BE CURED**  
With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

On the first railways a candle stuck in a station house window meant "stop." Its absence was a signal to go on.

## "Out of Sight Out of Mind."

In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after winter storms and spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

**Kidneys**—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Dyspepsia**—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

**Wip Disease**—"Five running sores on my hip caused me use crutches. Was confined to bed every winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." ANNE ROBERT, 49 Fourth Street, Fall River, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Discontinued  
Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### COLD CASH WILL BUY A TITLE.

**In Many Countries One May Choose Between Knighthood and Dukedom.**

That you can buy everything and anything with money is a truism in the eyes of all who are versed in the world's doings, and titles are not excluded from the comprehensive remark. The only state in which the sale of nobility honors is open and legal is, strangely enough, a republic—the tiny Italian republic of San Marino, of the existence of which many are unaware. You can get a title in San Marino on application—and payment of the fee, which is not always the same for the individual honor—and the proceeds are used for the support of the national founding asylum. You have the satisfaction of knowing that you have performed an act of charity, but you will get little more than that for your money. San Marino distinctions do not count for anything outside the state and for but little within it.

In the continental newspapers you will occasionally see advertisements to the effect that the advertiser can produce you a dukedom, a barony, or other distinction, of Italian, Spanish or German origin, for a specified sum. These advertisements are usually bogus, but there is a strong suspicion that in some cases they are genuine enough, especially if they refer to some petty German state with an area as large as Hyde Park and a total revenue equal to the salary of a cabinet minister. The plain fact is that in all countries, including England, titles are a purchasable commodity; it is not done openly, but it is done none the less.

When a patent of nobility is granted the recipient has to pay very heavy "registration fees," said fees going to enrich the national exchequer. Hence, if the national exchequer be in a bad way—and it would be easy to name some which are chronically afflicted in that manner—the sovereign "deigns" or "is graciously pleased" to confer a marquise upon this and a dukedom upon that faithful subject. The fact is heralded in the official organ, but the contingent fact, that those subjects had diplomatically intimated their willingness to pay the heavy registration fees for the benefit of the national treasury is not mentioned.

In Spain, Portugal and Italy the registration fees range from \$20,000 for a duke to \$15,000 for a marquis and \$10,000 for a count. In the three countries the creation of a dozen peers makes a very acceptable addition to the revenue. In Germany the fees are so heavy that Prince Bismarck refused to pay them. He refused to take up the title of duke of Lauenberg, as it would have cost him something like \$7,500, and when he was created prince the old Emperor William paid the fees for him.

In Great Britain the fees are not so high. On the creation of a duke the registration of the royal letters patent costs \$2,000; in the case of marquis the fee is \$1,500, and so the price goes down—\$1,250 for an earl, \$1,000 for a viscount, \$750 for a baron, \$500 for a baronet and only \$150 for a knight. It will be seen from these figures and from a brief consideration of our revenue that titles are not granted here for the sake of the fees. Distinctions and "handles" to your name cannot be purchased so cheaply in the United Kingdom; they cost considerably more than that.

What do they cost and where do you apply for them? It depends largely upon your own liberality and how that liberality is manifested. One favorite and very effective way of buying a title in this country is to attach yourself to one of the two great political parties and contribute largely to that party's election fund. You contest a constituency to make yourself prominent, or you purchase a newspaper and back up your party in that journal through thick and thin. The latter will cost you a lot of money in all probability, but you are buying your title.

Another way in which titles are bought here is by giving largely to charities or making presents of a similar character. We do not insinuate that all who have been rewarded with peerages for their good works have been actuated solely by the desire of worldly advancement—there are many noble exceptions; but we know that this method has been adopted in various instances.

Since the establishment of the French republic it has not been possible to buy titles in France. In that country you have to be content with the Legion of Honor for your money.—Pearson's Weekly.

**The Brain of a Plant.**  
There is no structure in plants more wonderful than the tip of the root. The course pursued by the root in penetrating the ground is determined by the tip. Darwin wrote: "It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the tip of the radicle, endowed as it is with such diverse kinds of sensitiveness, acts like the brain of animals." It is impossible to witness certain plant organs taking determinate positions and directions, surmounting intervening obstacles, moving spontaneously, or study the manner in which they are affected by stimulants, narcotics, or poisons, and yet declare these phenomena to be caused by a different power than that which produces similar actions and effects in animals.

**Too Lurid for the Bishop.**  
The Bishop of Wakefield was traveling one night third class. His journey was peaceful until half a dozen porters invaded the carriage. Their conversation was argumentative and their language was more than forcible. The bishop, greatly impressed by the avalanche of adjectives, quietly remarked, "Gentlemen, pray let your conversations be a trifle less anaemic."

The bunke man may not be able to handle the rudder, but he's an expert at working the tiller—of the soil.

### OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

**JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa,** writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

**Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa,** writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter: "How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

**Jim's Transportation.** Jim was "broke." However, he managed to reach Vancouver, and, walking into the headquarters office of the Canadian Pacific, said to the manager in charge: "I am Jim Gardner, and I am an old friend of Tom Shaughnessy. Will you please wire him and tell him that I am here broke, and want transportation to Montreal?" Back came the reply: "Don't let Jim walk."

He got the transportation, and, arriving at Montreal, called at once on Tom Shaughnessy. "Hello, Tom; so glad to see you and thank you."

"Well, well, Jim, is this really you?" Then, with the real Shaughnessy twinkle of the eye: "How under the heavens did you get here so soon, if you were broke?"

"Why, Tom, thanks to your telegram, 'Don't let Jim walk,' of course I was at once furnished transportation, and here I am."

"Confound those operators!" with apparent severity. "It is strange they cannot get my messages through correctly!"

"Didn't you telegraph, 'Don't let Jim walk?'" interrupted Gardner. "Certainly not. My answer was: 'Don't let Jim walk!'"—Montreal Star.

**The Pleasantest, Most Powerful and Effective Never Failing Remedy for La Grippe, Catarrh, Rheumatism.**

Will cure any ache or pain known in the human body. Send for a trial bottle, 25c. This offer lasts 30 days only. Large bottle (50c). Boxes of 5 (25c) each \$1.00 or 3 for \$2.50. **SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.** 157 and 169 Dearborn St., Chicago.

**Curiosities of Our Calendar.** There are some curious facts about our calendar. No century can begin on Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. The same calendars can be used every 20 years. October always begins on the same day of the week as January, April as July, September as December. February, March and November begin on the same days. May, June and August always begin on different days from each other and every other month in the year. The first and last days of the year are always the same. These rules do not apply to leap year, when comparison is made between days before and after Feb. 29.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

**The Absent Dodge.** Fuzzy—they say that Faddist has become a Christian Scientist and is successfully giving the absent treatment.

Wuzzy—I guess that's so. He borrowed \$50 from me a month ago, and whenever I call to ask for it he's out.

## TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused me bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."  
Geo. W. BOWLER, Esq., Md., Wis.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
Cascarets  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
REGULATE THE BOWELS

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weakens, or Gripe. No. 25c. 50c. **CURE CONSTIPATION.** ... Selling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312

**NO-TO-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists and to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.  
**SURE CURE FOR PILES** No more pain, no more itching, no more bleeding, no more soreness, no more trouble. Use No-To-Bac. It is a sure cure for hemorrhoids, piles, and all other ailments of the rectum. Sold by all druggists and by mail. Price, 50c. per bottle. U. S. Patent Office, Wash., D. C.

### HAS SCALPS BY THE SCORE.

**Old Indian Fighter Whose Life Has Been Spent in Killing Red Men.**

One of the most peculiar characters of the far West is Jackson Farley, Indian fighter and Government scout, who now in his 92d year is living quietly on his ranch in Mendocino County, California. Farley, who has killed more Indians and coyotes than any other man on the Pacific coast, went to California from Virginia when a young man, partly for adventure and partly to avenge the murder of his best friend, who was massacred by the Indians while crossing the plains. It would be difficult to estimate the number of Indians who afterward fell victims to his rifle in consequence. During the period between 1849 and 1855 he



JACK FARLEY AND HIS INDIAN SCALPS.

made constant warfare upon the Indians of Mendocino, Humboldt and Trinity Counties. A careful count of the grewsome Indian scalp trophies of Farley's valor would render an estimate for a startling total. Chairs bottomed with Indian hide and razor strops cut from the back of some unduly ferocious "buck" are among his trophies, and together with countless tomahawks, bows, arrows and skins from bears and panthers make an uncommonly striking feature of the interior of his cabin.

Farley settled among the lonely mountain ranges of Mendocino County and his life for considerably over half a century has there been spent. His only companions have been dogs.

During his life in the wilderness Farley has probably killed 100 Indians, the most of whom he afterward scalped. In 1856, when the first Indian post was established in Mendocino County, Farley entered the Government service. Acting as a special scout for the soldiers, he made excursions into the interior, from which they drove the Indians into the reservation as they would have driven as many wild hogs or cattle. It was immaterial whether the redskins were hostile or not. All Indians were considered legitimate game for these agents of the government.

### MAY BE AN EMPEROR'S BRIDE.

**Isabelle of Orleans, Who May Wed Franz Joseph of Austria.**

It has been reported that when the season of mourning for his assassinated wife, Elizabeth, is over, old Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria, will marry again. The line of the Hapsburgs is almost extinct. The present heir to the Austrian throne is Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew of the Emperor, and should he die—which is a threatening possibility in view of his sickly condition—the throne would pass away from the Hapsburg family, which has occupied it for many centuries.

Franz Joseph has ever been a good judge of female beauty, and it is not at all surprising that he should select as his future bride one of Europe's most charming young princesses. She is Isabelle of Orleans, who, although barely



**ISABELLE OF ORLEANS.**  
20, has already become famous for her beauty in European courts. She is a daughter of the late Louis Philippe, count of Paris, and a sister of the present Duke of Orleans.

**A Deep Lake.**  
The deepest lake in the world so far as known is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. While 9,000 square miles in area, or nearly as large as Lake Erie, it is 4,000 feet to 4,500 feet deep, so that it contains nearly as much water as Lake Superior. Its surface is 1,350 feet above sea level, and its bottom nearly 2,900 feet below it.

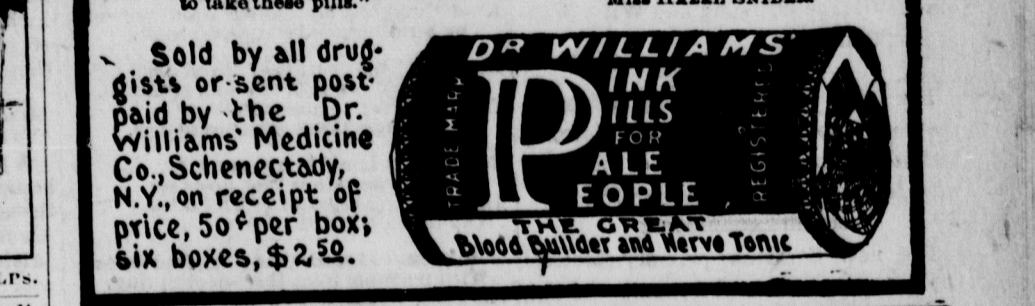
**Individual Consumption of Air.**  
It is computed that when at rest we consume 500 cubic inches of air a minute. If we walk at the rate of one mile an hour we use 800; two miles, 1,000; three miles, 1,600; four miles, 2,300. If we start out and run six miles an hour we consume 3,000 cubic inches of air during every minute of the hour.

An appetite for pie, and a stomach that will not stand pie, always go together.

## THE BEST SPRING TONIC.

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. This means that the blood needs attention and sensible people always take a tonic at this time of year. Purgatives are not the right medicine—they weaken instead of strengthening. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best tonic medicine in the world and do not act on the bowels. They stimulate the appetite, enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and make people feel bright, active and strong.

No one is better able to speak of this fact than Miss Hazel Snider, a charming young woman of Arlington, Ind. To-day she has rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes and a plump form, which prove that she is in good health. A year ago Miss Snider was very thin, her cheeks pale, eyes sunken and dull. She was troubled with nervousness and general debility. She says: "After several months' treatment from the family physician we saw he could do no good. I was discouraged and did not know what to do. One day I read an item in a paper of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I tried the medicine, and when nearly through with the second box noticed a change for the better. After I had taken eight boxes I was cured, and have had no occasion to take any kind of medicine since. I owe much to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, probably my life, and I advise any one suffering with troubles similar to mine, to take these pills."



Sold by all druggists or sent postpaid by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., on receipt of price, 50¢ per box; six boxes, \$2.50.



**Remember 1897-8?** Dry season, wasn't it? Maybe next year will be dry, too,—then what? Better send TO-DAY for our Catalog—we've sold 1,600 pumping plants. Hercules Gas Engine Works 305 MARKET ST. San Francisco, Cal.

### TO ALL LOVERS OF MUSIC.

On receipt of 10 cents (in postage we will mail to your address (postage prepaid). Three new compositions of Sheet Music—Copyrighted. Occidental Publishing Co., Oakland, Cal.

**He Was Mistaken.** An English literary man who visited this country to lecture frankly declared that he came, not expecting to find accurate scholarship among Americans, especially on purely literary subjects, adding affably: "You have been too busy and useful a nation in practical matters to give much time to the arts and graces of learning."

During the dinner at which he made this remark he criticised Shakespeare, sharply declaring that his metaphors often were absurd. "As, for example," he said, "Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care." How ridiculous to figure sleep as knitting up a torn sleeve of a coat!

A young American sitting near him said modestly: "I think the word is not sleeve, but leave, the thin fluff of a damaged web. It is a technical expression among weavers."

"In the States probably!" retorted the critic irritably. "Shakespeare never could have heard it. He meant leave."

"I believe," persisted the American gently, "the word is printed sleeve in all the old editions. It is not an American word, but has been used for centuries by weavers in Scotland and the north of England."

The visitor frowned and then with English frankness said, laughing: "Thank you: I was mistaken. Perhaps I am mistaken about other things and will be corrected before I leave your shores."—Youth's Companion.

**The Arabic Alphabet.** The Arabic alphabet has 29 letters, each of which is written differently, according as it stands alone, or in combination with other letters, at the beginning, middle or end of a word. To learn the alphabet, therefore, means to memorize 4x29=116 different signs.

## Schilling's BEST TEA

Japan English Breakfast Ceylon  
Oolong Ideal Blend

## DON'T GIVE UP

Because you have pain in your back, your stomach refuses to digest food, or because every step seems a burden. It's your blood; try MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY. Hundreds have been permanently cured by it. \$1 per bottle at your druggist's.

**CURE YOURSELF!** Use Big 60 for "unnatural" discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astrin- gent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 2 bottles, \$1.75. Circular sent on request.

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**DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED PILLS** ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Indigestion. Remove Pimples and Purify the Blood. Aid Digestion and Prevent Bloating. Do not Grip or Sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. DR. GUNN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

# THE ENTERPRISE.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.

Get you a home and so emancipate yourself from that worst of all tyrants—the monthly rent-roll.

The last number of the Scientific American contains an illustrated article on "Grape Growing and Wine Making in California."

For the family circle and fireside reading, the Ladies' Home Journal stands at the very head of the list with few equals and no superiors.

The new Stratton primary election law puts an end to the practice of the appointment of delegates to political conventions by County Central Committees.

Governor Gage's message of appeal to the Legislature upon the election of a United States Senator came rather late to be regarded as a timely document.

It will be well for farmers and others to bear in mind the fact that the new "wide tire law" will take effect on the first day of January, 1900. The new law requires tires to be from 3 to 6 inches wide, according to the size of the axle.

Let every workman bear in mind the fact that the ownership of a home for his wife and children is a plain, practical question of vastly more importance to him than all the issues of all the political party platforms combined.

The Cemetery Associations of San Francisco are covering the country east and south of Colma with cemeteries. It has been suggested that our Board of Supervisors impose a tax of \$1 upon each body buried in these cemeteries. In view of the fact that cemetery property is exempt from taxation, the suggestion seems a reasonable one.

Only the freeholder is a freeman in the fullest sense. Any man in this favored land, endowed with health and strength as his capital, may become a home owner. Then, why should the workingman and wage-earner be content to occupy the dependent and servile position of tenant and see the fruits of his toil and his children's bread constantly consumed by the monthly rent-roll?

This is to be a year of progress in this town. Scores of new buildings will be added to those erected within the past six months. In time, as the town grows, prices of real estate will advance. The present is the time for workingmen to secure homes for themselves and their families. The ownership of a home means comparative independence. It affords a vantage ground from which success in life is reasonably certain.

The San Francisco Bulletin publishes a list of items of interest to California contained in the river and harbor bill, passed at the recent session of Congress. In the Bulletin list are two items of especial interest to this place, viz.—"Provision for a preliminary survey of the harbor at South San Francisco, San Mateo county, California," and "\$2000 for the survey for a naval station south of San Francisco."

Drop a nickel in the slot and get a speech from Dr. Jordan.—S. F. Chronicle.

Colonel James Smith's success as Governor of Negroes ought to give him a cinch on the colored vote.—S. F. Chronicle.

If the Klondike can supply the trade with refrigerated mammoth meat that is sweet after 25,000 years, it ought to have no trouble in getting all the Army contracts.—S. F. Chronicle.

The bill appropriating \$500,000 in aid of the Pacific Ocean and International Exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1901, passed the California Assembly.

## THE WORKMAN'S PRAYER.

(A Voice From the Fuller Train.)

Lord God! we come an hundred strong Within the portals of the day;  
Beyond the City's gates we throng,  
Preserve us in Thy holy way.

We deem it wiser far to steer From paths that lead to vice and shame,  
O help us, God! our tasks to bear,  
And bearing, bless Thy holy name.

Thy pardon, Lord, if e'er we chose To doubt the wisdom of Thy laws  
Which givest all the bricks to those,  
To these they give not even straws.

O give us, Lord! the will, the health,  
To labor with renewing zest;  
To bring to those who love us—Wealth?  
A bite, a rag, a piece to rest.

Our shepherd, Lord! full kindly sway  
The crook Thou lendest to his hand,  
O guide him in true wisdom's ways!  
Prolong his days upon the land!

Divorce us, Lord! from evil ways,  
My brother's soul to mine atone  
And spread the light of brightest days,  
With pleasant thought, and pleasing rune.

Should thoughtless soul with rudest speech  
For me no friendly greeting wear,  
Thy mantle broad, within my reach,  
Lord teach us bear, and to forbear!

A poet said that "words are things"  
And words are but of thought the tools;  
Grant us, O Lord! the thought that rings  
In choicest speech and wisest words.

Bright thoughts, O Lord! to order speech—  
Vain words are but the breath of fools,  
Kind thoughts, my brother's soul to reach,  
Thy guiding mind to ply my tools.

Lord God! but grant these rural scenes  
Shall thrill me with the soul of things,  
Till higher far, to holier themes  
My soul in rhythmic cadence swings.

Teach us, O Lord! to use our eyes,  
To see those things that poets see,  
The changing beauties of Thy skies—  
Thy tracings grand, o'er land and sea.

How sweet to breathe the freshened breeze  
With perfume from the lap of Spring,  
The season wears her richest weaves,  
Bright flowers spring—Thine offering.

Now somber shadows shroud the soul,  
I hear the patter of the rain,  
Now watch the brilliant drops that roll  
Like jewels' cross my window pane.

And all the earth rejoices loud,  
My soul is sweetened to its depth,  
The light that follows fast the cloud,  
Comes chastened through a purer breath.

And so it seems, that shadows oft  
And somber thoughts and sorrow's smart,  
Give throbbing souls that reach aroft  
A better and a safer start.

Be with us, Lord! on daily runs,  
When Winters' wind denude the leaves,  
Through snowing Spring, neath summer's suns,  
Through harvest, compliments of these.

From drooping hearts, Thy season's chime  
The gloom of dull monotony,  
The changing beauties of Thy face,  
Thy wisdom, Lord! reflect through me.

### The Test of Perseverance.

Many girls are employed at the Western Union Telegraph company's main office in filing dispatches and other work requiring no great skill. Now, although they get only the current wages of workers in such employments, there are always many applicants for every vacancy. In view of this fact the company has adopted an interesting method of dealing with applications. Every girl applying is questioned as to her age, education and residence. Furthermore, her height is taken. The facts as to the applicant are then filed for future reference, and she is advised in case she is really anxious for a place to return at the end of four months should she not hear from the company before that time. The reason for this advice is that the list of applications is destroyed every four months.

Many applicants never come a second time. Some, however, come a second, a third or even a fourth time, and, although the officers of the company hold out no special hope to any applicant, they do say that here, as elsewhere, perseverance often succeeds. The requirement that the applicant shall appear in person each time is an ingenious means of weeding out those applicants that lack the perseverance, which, other things being equal, is likely to make a girl more useful to the company than a girl with less of that quality.—New York Sun.

### Language Study.

Broadly speaking, there are two methods which are used for the teaching of a language—that of the mother and that of the grammarian. The child learns its own or mother tongue from the mother. It learns a foreign tongue from a teacher, whose highest ambition is to be a grammarian. Does the child learn better from the mother or from the grammarian? Without doubt, from the mother, according to the mother method.

If this is so, must we use the example of the mother or of the grammarian when we are to begin the teaching of a foreign language? Is there any reason why a foreign tongue should be otherwise taught than the mother tongue? Is it not at least worth the trouble to try the method of the mother, when it is every day demonstrated that pupils who have had five, six, seven years of teaching are unable, on leaving school, so much as to understand when the language they have been studying is used in conversation?—Charlotte Taylor in Popular Science Monthly.

### An Unlocked For Change.

Simpkins—Brace up, old man. Take a more cheerful view of life. Why borrow trouble?

Addison—Speaking of borrowing, I would find it much easier to get along without borrowing trouble if you would let me have the \$10 you borrowed from me for two days about a year and a half ago.—Chicago News.

Cocunut shells make excellent fuel. The enormous amount of oil they contain causes them to take fire at once. Many hotel keepers in England recognize the fact and buy large quantities of them to mix with coal as fire lighters.

The political term "dark horse" originated from the habit of jockeys painting some fast racer in dark colors and entering him in a race under a fictitious name and thus winning.

## A NATURAL SOLDIER.

Lieutenant Colonel Forrest, to Whom War Meant Killing.

Soldier by nature, from earliest boyhood at home on horseback, with firm, erect and easy seat, rode at the head of the column an ideal of the beau sabreur. From beneath the wide and slightly upturned brim of the soft felt hat, which bore no tawdry plumes, the large, deep-set blue eyes were peering with more than usual alertness. The look of kindliness which came in moments of repose or gentler mood was gone, and something hard and almost savage had replaced it. The broad, high forehead, the shaggy brows, prominent cheek bones and bold assertive nose told not only the story of his Gaelic origin, but the bulldog tenacity of the man.

About the ears and neck heavy half-swirling tufts of deep black hair hung so stiffly and stubbornly that they were scarcely swayed by the strong, cold wind which swept the snowflakes in miniature clouds from the tree tops and sent them scurrying to the ground. The dark mustache and heavy short chin beard were gray with frozen moisture of the expired air. The massive, firm set jaw told of the strength of will which mastered all. The compressed lip and deep flush of the face bespoke the bloody business of the hour. Six feet and two inches in stature, broad shouldered and of athletic frame, well might one say there was in him

A combination and a form indeed  
Where every god did seem to set his seal  
To give the world assurance of a man.

A plain caped overcoat of coarse, heavy homemade gray, close buttoned to the throat, reached amply beyond the knees. About the waist, and buckled on the outside for quick and ready use, there was a broad black belt in which two "navy sizes" showed and from which hung that famous sabre, heavy and long and, against all military rules, ground to a razor edge, and swinging from the right side of the cavalier. No regulation sabre or school drilled swordsman, this left handed scion of the American pioneer, but in all our wars there was none other that did such bloody work. To his crude and earnest mind "war means fighting and fighting means killing." He could cut or thrust deeper with a sharp than with a dull sword, and if in the melee he should happen to hit one of his own, it was all intended for the good of the cause.—"Lieutenant Colonel Forrest at Fort Donelson," by John A. Wyeth. M. D., in Harper's Magazine.

### Judging a Mule's Speed.

"When I was a young man," quoth Officer Fayette Jones, "from a standpoint of years, I used to trade mules occasionally. One day I had a dispute with a man to whom I had sold an animal about its speed. We were unable to agree between ourselves, so we called in an old codger who talked with a drawl and used almost as much tobacco as he raised. We stated the question to him, 'Which is the faster of the mules?' He asked to be taken to the stable and stood there watching the mules eat. He chewed and looked, and looked and chewed. We wondered what he could tell about their speed simply by looking at them, but finally he pointed out the mule I had sold and said, 'That air the fastest of them mules.' 'How do you know?' we asked in one breath.

"Well," he replied, "that younger one takes two chaws to t'other's one an' of one mule chaws faster than t'other it's natural that he's a faster critter." "It was philosophy that I've never forgotten, and now whenever I want to know the relative speed of horses or mules I judge 'em by the way they chew."—Paducah Sun.

### A Sleepy Deputy.

Under a former administration the United States marshal of western Pennsylvania sent a warrant to one of his deputies, who was stationed in a back county, for the arrest of a counterfeiter. The deputy knew the man and treated him considerably. When they reached Pittsburg, the necessary papers were not at hand to commit the prisoner to jail. The deputy would not take him to a hotel, because he would have to pay the bill out of his own pocket. So he took him to the marshal's office to pass the night there. The deputy was sleepy and the counterfeiter said he was. So the deputy handcuffed his prisoner to himself and lay down on the floor beside the steam register. As soon as the deputy was asleep the counterfeiter took his keys from his pocket, unlocked the manacle and fastened the loose end to the register. Then he took the deputy's watch and what money he had and departed.

"Where is your prisoner?" asked the marshal the next morning, awakening the deputy.

"Doesn't that beat all?" he replied as he tugged at his handcuff and bruised his wrist. "Darned if I don't believe he's got me the slip."—Pittsburg News.

### The Overture to "Tank Ready."

A man who writes theatrical gossip for a London paper gravely declares that he knows a manager who was greatly concerned lest the music for a tank play he was putting on should be inappropriate. The director of the orchestra suggested several suitable numbers from "Lullaby" and "The Lily of Killarney," and so on. But the manager could not be satisfied. He wanted something that should have direct relevance to the great water illusion. At last his conductor, in despair, suggested in a grimly humorous moment the overture to "Tancred."

"The very thing," said the manager. "Why didn't you think of that before? Put it down on the bill, my boy, in big letters—the overture to 'Tank Ready!'"

During the siege of Paris no fewer than 23,000,000 letters sailed out of the city in the 34 balloons dispatched between the 19th of September, 1870, and the 28th of January, 1871.

## FRESH AIR AND FOOD.

THE SLACK FOREST SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

No Medicines, No Inoculation, No Coddling—Simply Pure Air Day and Night, Enormous Meals, Carefully Regulated Exercise and Rest.

There is an interesting article in The Nineteenth Century in which Mr. J. A. Gibson tells how he was cured of consumption. Mr. Gibson found himself, at the age of 28, suffering from acute phthisis. His case was pronounced to be desperate by the doctors. He weighed only 9 stone 7 pounds, and the disease had such a hold upon him that he never expected to recover. However, he went off into the country, as the doctors advised, and after three months of complete rest and a diet of more than half a gallon of milk a day he had put on a few pounds weight. Then a friend urged him to go to Nordrach in the Black Forest and place himself under Dr. Walther.

He did so, and in four months he came back to England in a state of barbaric health, weighing 12½ stone and with a chest measurement to correspond. What was this magical treatment of Dr. Walther? Nourishment, rest and fresh air—no medicines, no inoculation, no coddling, but simply open windows day and night, enormous meals and carefully regulated exercise and rest.

It sounds an easy cure, and it began to take effect instantaneously in Mr. Gibson's case. The first thing was to gain in weight, and with this object in view Dr. Walther fairly crammed his patient. Mr. Gibson gained in weight. Everybody else gained in weight. There was a competition as to who should gain most, and people ate for dear life, with an eye on the scale.

"We used to say among ourselves," writes Mr. Gibson, "that we had to eat three times the ordinary amount of food—one portion to replace natural waste, a second portion to replace the extra waste from the disease and a third portion to put on weight so that the system might be strengthened and finally get the better of the disease." Everybody had to lie down for an hour before meals. To bed at 9 and up at 7; breakfast at 8, dinner at 1, supper at 7—this was the day's routine, with a walk at a snail's pace.

From the moment of arrival until leaving Nordrach the patient never breathed one breath of any but the purest air, as Nordrach is in the Black Forest, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, surrounded by trees, and a long way from a town or even a village. The casement windows of the sanitarium are kept wide open day and night, summer and winter, and in some instances the windows are taken completely out of the frames.

This is practically an outdoor life the patient lives continuously. There is therefore no danger of chills on going out in any kind of weather or at any hour, as the temperature within and without is equal. So pleasant does this living in the open become and so hardy is the patient made and so invigorated that on his return to this country it is the greatest misery for him to have to remain in a room with closed windows.

Being at such a considerable height—1,500 feet, with a rise in the longer walks of another 1,500 feet—the patient, to get the same amount of oxygen into the system, must breathe relatively more of the rarefied air and thus expand the lungs. In this way the lungs are completely flooded with pure air. All the odd corners and crannies, which he has hardly used for years, are ventilated, which the easy walking up hill is eminently calculated to effect, while at the same time the almost absolute rest the patient enjoys allows the lungs to be practically undisturbed, and so permits the healing process to proceed. The climate is much the same as in England. There is quite as high a rainfall, and in winter it is much colder. But it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that climate has absolutely nothing to do with the case.

There the patients, who go out regularly day after day in all kinds of weather, sometimes walk for hours at a time in the rain without ever thinking of changing their wet clothes afterward. This course Mr. Gibson still adopts and finds that such a wetting—sometimes twice in one day—never does him any harm whatever.

He asked Dr. Walther if he thought his system could be carried on with hope of success in this country. He said that it could be worked here quite as well as at Nordrach, or as in the balmy climate; that all that was required was a place where pure air was to be had, situated well away from a town, at a fair elevation, and the man to see that the system was properly carried out. Mr. Gibson is now convinced that this is perfectly true.

Absolutely nothing else is needed. Freedom from wind, a high average of sunshine, dry climate and all such other things as are generally supposed to be so necessary go for nothing. And this is the crux of the whole matter. It is possible to cure here, on the spot, almost all the people of this country who are ill of phthisis. Why, then, are sanitariums not erected at once to cure the hundreds of thousands of those who are ill and who have not the means to go abroad—hundreds of thousands who are as certainly doomed to death as if they were already under the sod if some such steps be not at once taken? It is sad to think that all these people must die when they might easily be saved.

### Woman's Wisdom.

"Select the blue cloth, dear, and that will make you two new dresses. In the evening it will appear green."—Philadelphia Press.

### One Crop.

"What is raised mostly in damp climates?" asked the teacher.  
"Umbrellas," replied Johnny.—London Fun.

# THE COURT.

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Wines, Liquors & Cigars.  
THOS. BERNERS, Prop.  
Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.  
South San Francisco, Cal.

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FIRST CLASS BAR.

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

Well Appointed Billiard Parlor.  
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## BRIDE'S SHOE STORE

First-Class Stock  
BOOTS: and : SHOES,  
Constantly on hand and for sale  
Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and  
Repairing neatly done.  
P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.  
GRAND AVE. South San Francisco.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.  
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MUNN & Co., 35 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 35 F St., Washington, D. C.

Paper Bath Robes.  
The latest use for paper, according to German technical paper, is for the production of bath robes. The material used for this purpose is somewhat thick and resembles common blotting paper. The bath robes made of this material cling to the body immediately after being put on, and, as the paper takes up the moisture very eagerly, the drying of the body takes place rapidly. Furthermore, the paper is a bad conductor of heat, and as such it acts as a protection against quick changes of the temperature, preventing the wearer from catching cold. Slippers and hoods are also made of the same material.—Paper Mill

Mutual Obligations.  
Parson—It's very kind of you to have our jeweled communion service made without cost to us.  
Jeweler—Don't mention it, parson. It's a godsend to me to have all the old jewelry in town melted.—Jeweler's Weekly.

## EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

HOUSES FURNISHED COMPLETE.  
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS . . .  
1310-1312 Stockton Street  
Near Broadway San Francisco, Cal.

## OUT OF SORTS?

TAKE  
**Casca Ferrine**  
BITTERS  
The Only  
TONIC LAKATIVE  
In the World.

Sold by all up to date Saloons and Drug Stores.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
Sierra Pharmaceutical Co.  
1517 MARKET ST.  
San Francisco, : : Cal.  
FOR SALE AT  
HOLCOMB'S DRUG STORE,  
South San Francisco.

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM,**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
—AND—  
**INSURANCE**  
LOCAL AGENT FOR THE  
**South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.**  
...AGENT...  
**HAMBURG-BREMEN,**  
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,  
AND HOME of New York  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.**  
**House Broker,**  
**Notary Public.**  
OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,  
Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,  
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TOWN NEWS.

Frank Nunez has his new cottage enclosed. Read Jacob Heyman's new ad. in this issue. Boots and shoes made and mended at Kaufman's. Get you a home, grow up with the town and be happy. W. J. McCuen has occupied his new building on Grant avenue.

THE COLMA TRAGEDY.

On Saturday evening of last week the people of our town were startled and shocked by the intelligence that a young man, or rather a boy of eighteen years, had been shot and almost instantly killed, at Colma, by Fred Desirello, the deputy constable of this township and a well known citizen of this town.

It appears that Officer Desirello had as usual been doing duty as a peace officer at Union Coursing Park, in company with Constable Dan Neville on Saturday afternoon. The races being over, Desirello had left the park and was standing near the corner, between Belli's store and the White House, about 7 o'clock, when the shooting occurred.

According to the statement of the two boys, Vacarri and Jansen, the team was jogging along at a medium gait and had passed the White House to turn the corner to Belli's store, when a man stepped out from the sidewalk and immediately stepped back without saying a word, then a shot was heard, and a second, when young Johnson said to Vacarri, "Jack, someone is shooting," and as he made the remark, turned to look back, then the third shot was fired.

not think it was a necessity. It was his opinion the proposed road would cost \$20,000. E. D. Jones told the board of the losses he would sustain by the construction of the road. It would pass near his residence and thereby destroy the privacy of his home.

Lawrence Kelly said the new road would cut off his water supply and he would be damaged \$500. B. D. Weeks said the road was not a necessity, that he would be damaged \$1774.

John Sears was called on behalf of the petitioners and said the road would be a great benefit to the people of the coast and would lessen the cost of hauling at least one-third. He claimed that more hauling was done last year than for ten years previous.

UNION COURSING PARK

St. Oran Makes a Great Showing at Last Sunday's Races.

CAPTURES THE STAKE AT UNION COURSING PARK.

LARGE CROWD BRAVES THE RAIN AND SEES SOME GOOD RACES.

Controller Proves to Be Superior to Shylcock Boy as a Puppy and Black Night Surprises the Talent.

St. Oran won the crack stake at Union Coursing Park yesterday after a grand day's sport, and proved that he was a fast, game and honest hound. He had great speed, leading everything and in most races killed the jacks so quickly that he had comparatively short courses.

One of the most exciting races of the day was that between St. Oran and Jennie Wilson. It was considered the course that would decide whether Thompson's dog had a chance for the stake or not.

There was heavy betting on the race between Theron and Golden Russet. Theron was in front in a long run to the hare, but he was off the line, while Golden Russet was driving straight for the jack.

Luck entered into a great many of the courses, as several dogs became unsighted in the rain. Emin Pasha and Susie probably lost through this. Petronius was the luckiest dog of the day, though Ida won two courses on luck.

NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock, p. m.

Best of Reasons. Young Bride—I didn't accept Tom the first time he proposed.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The board reconvened at 1:30 with all members present.

J. J. Bullock appeared for the board while the non-consenting land owners were represented by Colonel E. F. Preston and H. A. Powell. Surveyor Gilbert was sworn and examined. He explained that he surveyed the route of the proposed road and selected the best possible route, the grade was better and the distance shorter than the present road and had assessed the damages to the parties named in the report.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

LADIES, if you desire a transparent, clear and fresh complexion use Dr. Bourdon's French Arsenic Complexion Waters.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is active and strong. Steers—Sheep of all kinds are selling at earlier prices. Hogs—Hogs are selling at lower prices. Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand at strong prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are for less than 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/4; picnic hams, 7 1/2; Atlanta ham, —; New York shoulders, 7 1/2.

Compound 5 1/2 5 3/4 5 1/2 5 3/4 6 1/4 6 3/4 Cal. pure 7 1/2 7 3/4 7 1/2 7 3/4 8 8 1/2 In 3-5 tins the price on each is 1/2 higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 10; Is \$1 15; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 10; Is, \$1 15.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. } ss. COUNTY OF SAN MATEO. } WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY certify that we are partners doing business at South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, under the name and style of Jorgensen & Hudson; and that the names in full of all the members of such partnership are J. Jorgensen and G. R. Hudson; and that the places of our respective residences, as set opposite our respective names herewith subscribed.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. } ss. COUNTY OF SAN MATEO. } ON the first DAY OF FEBRUARY, IN the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, before me, E. E. Cunningham, a Notary Public in and for said San Mateo County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared J. Jorgensen and George R. Hudson, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between J. J. Martin, J. L. Wood and E. E. Cunningham, under the name and style of the South San Francisco Lumber Company, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, SAN MATEO COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. In the matter of the Estate of Anna M. Lorenz, Deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Anna M. Lorenz, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to Joseph J. Bullock, Esq., Attorney at Law, his law office at the Court House at Redwood City, San Mateo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

A Home Story In a Few Words

Pay rent during the next five or seven years, and your total investment will bring you what? Nothing.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

JACOB HEYMAN & SON, 19 Montgomery Street. OWNERS AND BUILDERS.

Beer & Ice

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

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World IS NOW IN OPERATION AT COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LUMBER COMPANY

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement and Building Materials

All Orders Promptly Filled. Quality as Represented.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

Office and Yard, Foot of Grand Avenue, South San Francisco, Cal.

SPEAKING ABOUT BRICKS!

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

AT KILN PRICES

Now is the time to build brick houses. Why not have the best for your money Plans and estimates of brick houses and dwellings furnished on application at prices to suit.

BADEN BRICK COMPANY

South San Francisco, Cal.

W. T. RHODS, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Plans Furnished. Buildings Erected. FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

LEAVE ORDERS AT POST OFFICE. South San Francisco, Cal.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to

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

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

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

MONEY TO LOAN

Large Sums Available for investment on mortgage of Real Estate (City and Country) at exceptionally low rates of interest for a fixed term or redeemable by instalments.

Existing Mortgages Paid Off. Special terms quoted for loans on Life Policies, interests under Wills and Second Mortgages. All persons

Desiring Assistance to Purchase Farms, Orchards, Hotel Businesses, etc., should apply to us. Promissory notes discounted and all financial business attended to. If your bank refuses you an overdraft, or creditors are pressing, call on or write us.

R. GOULD & CO.

131 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMOUR HOTEL

HENRY MIGNERFELDER, Proprietor.

Table and Accommodations The Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.

South San Francisco, Cal.

People's Store has just received a fresh lot of Spring goods which Mrs. Cohen will sell to her patrons at city prices.

Casca-Ferrine Bitters, the only tonic laxative, will build up a debilitated system; try it. For sale at Holcomb's drug store.

Capt. W. G. Leale of the steamer Caroline has been appointed by Gov. Gage as one of the Pilot Commissioners of San Francisco.

The Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson will hold services at Grace Mission Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Dr. W. C. Wilcox, dentist, of Redwood City will be in South San Francisco for two weeks. He is located at the Linden Hotel.

The bountiful rains of the past week have set the streams booming and have filled up the depleted reservoirs of the Spring Valley Water Company.

Mrs. Medora Rollins (nee Hawkins) arrived in town on Sunday from Cottonwood in Shasta county and is visiting her father, Mr. H. M. Hawkins.

The McCuen Hall will be formally opened this evening. The local brass band will be in attendance and honor the occasion by choice music rendered in their best style.

Jacob Heyman & Son will buy the lot, build the house and let you pay for a home on installments. For particulars, call on E. E. Cunningham, agent, at the Postoffice building.

Jack Vandebos reports his meat market business constantly increasing. Of course, and the reason is that the public have found out that Jack buys the best meat in the market and sells at fair figures.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company was held on the 20th inst. The old Board of Directors was re-elected and organized by re-electing old officers.

This is a factory town, a veritable hive of industry, and the investment of money in dwelling houses suitable for the families of workingmen and wage-earners is a perfectly safe and will prove a profitable proposition.

A. T. Show, the agent for the Excelsior Redwood Company, at this place, is an experienced lumber man, a reliable and thoroughly competent business man, and the members of the South San Francisco Lumber Company, to whose business Mr. Show succeeds, do not hesitate in recommending Mr. Show to our citizens and ask for him their patronage and friendship.

GRAND BALL.

On Saturday evening, April 8, 1899, the members of the South San Francisco Band will give their first ball. The entertainment will be given at McCuen's Hall and the best music will be a feature of the affair. Every one should give this initial performance of our band boys their cordial support.

WHAT IS HOME?

"The place where the great are sometimes small and the small often great. The father's kingdom, the children's paradise, and the mother's world. A little hollow scooped out of the windy hill of the world, where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances."—Exchange.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

Charles Dearborn, a non-consenting landowner, made the statement that the new road would destroy his ranch, as it would cut it in two and take all the level land. He thought he would be damaged to the amount of \$1000.

At the request of E. D. Jones several protests were filed with the board.

D. Bromfield was called on behalf of Mr. Jones. He admitted the proposed road would have a better grade, but did

not think it was a necessity. It was his opinion the proposed road would cost \$20,000.

**FOR THEE.**  
The sun, with its glories outspread,  
Is gliding the land and the sea,  
And I fancy its smiles are all shed  
For thee, little sweetheart, for thee!

The birds, with their songs of delight,  
Are waking the morning with glee,  
And they're singing—I fancy I'm right—  
For thee, little sweetheart, for thee!

The roses that grow at thy door,  
The daisies that bloom on the lea,  
Their sweetness I fancy outpour  
For thee, little sweetheart, for thee!

The love that endures in my breast,  
The worship my feelings decree,  
I know are most truly possess'd  
For thee, little sweetheart, for thee!  
—London Sun.

### IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

There was an air of suppressed excitement among the members of the C. E. Club which culminated in an open demonstration as the reading of the constitution was demanded. The President rapped loudly for order.

"It has been requested that the constitution be read," she said, in a clear, high soprano.

"This organization shall be called 'The Chaney Elopement Club.' Absolute secrecy as to time and particulars of elopement shall be maintained even between members. Membership shall be limited to seven, and shall cease the moment a wedding ring is placed on a true sister's finger. The older the man inveigled into eloping, the more credit shall be given the departing sister. Boys under 18 are not to be considered responsible. Long wedding trips are also barred. The penalty for being a member longer than two years is expulsion. Each departing member shall suggest a sister to take her place."

"You have heard the reading of the constitution," said the President, rising from her chair. "Now, what action is to be taken?"

"Madam President"—a tall girl arose with a malicious sparkle in her black eyes—"the reading of the constitution was demanded for the purpose of calling attention to the clause which reads that the penalty for being a member for over two years is expulsion. We have one such member. I think it time that action was taken."

The members gasped as the audacious speaker took her seat, and listened breathlessly for the President's answer. That official raised her head defiantly, and said haughtily:

"I presume that you mean me, Miss Andrews? I believe that I alone remain of the original seven."

"I do; and I move that the Vice President take the chair while we consider the case."

"One moment, please," the President turned to the Secretary. "Will you kindly look up the time of my membership?"

Amid dead silence the Secretary reported: "There are two months remaining, Madam President."

"I thought so." The President turned to the club, ignoring her of the black eyes. "You see," she said, "that it is impossible for the club to take any such step as the member moved, for the present. I will say, however, that such action will never become necessary in my case," and a resolute look came into the blue eyes.

"O, Grace!" broke from the girls in admiration, for it was an open secret that the fair President had been engaged for some two years to a dignified professor of science, a man some twenty years her senior.

Grace walked away. "The hateful thing!" she exclaimed, the tears filling her eyes in spite of herself; "I'll show her! He does love me! He does! He will do anything I wish; only he does not approve of eloping. Oh, I wish that he did! But I'll manage somehow, and he just must do it, whether he approves or not."

A month passed, and still no opportunity presented itself for putting into practice any one of her numerous plans. Grace was almost in despair. Sadie Andrews openly laughed her to scorn as the time passed and Grace was still Grace Dawn. Many of the girls looked dubious, and smiled faintly when Sadie would triumphantly ejaculate: "I told you so," in their presence. Grace preserved a calm bearing outwardly, but inwardly raged at her helplessness.

One day a merry party of excursionists boarded a boat, and went for an outing thirty miles down the river. Among them were Grace and Professor Harper. The C. E. Club was out in full force, and a mighty resolve formed itself in the maiden's mind that this should be the eventful occasion.

A cave in the vicinity visited and lunch partaken of, the party broke up into groups of twos or threes and scattered over the hills into the woods, the Captain of the vessel cautioning them against straying too far away, as the boat would put out promptly at 5 o'clock. As was natural, Grace and the professor sauntered off together.

"Now where shall we go?" inquired the professor. "Have you any special place you would like to go to?"

"I thought," said the artful miss, "that perhaps we might find some specimens of the *adiantum pedatum*."

"True, my dear. Let me see what the time is. We don't want to go so far that we will not be able to get back to the boat in time."

He drew out his watch, but before he could glance at it Grace had snatched it from him.

"Now, guess, Herbert," she cried, merrily, putting her hands behind her. "Guess the time."

Professor Harper smiled indulgently. "It must be 2 o'clock or after," he said.

"Oh, you had guessed!" said Grace, laughingly, handed back the watch. "It is only half past 1."

"Why, so it is!" exclaimed the professor, amazed. "I was almost positive that it was after 2, but that will give us time for a long tramp."

So on they went farther and farther into the woods, until at last, with arms filled with fine specimens of maiden-hair, they sat down on a mossy stone to analyze them. Suddenly the professor seemed to realize that the time was flying and whipped out his watch.

"Bless my soul!" he cried. "We will barely have time to get to the boat. It is 4 o'clock now. We must hurry, Grace."

They had not gone far before the deep whistle sounded on their ears.

"Why! We can never reach that boat in time in the world! We must run for it, Grace!"

But, despite their efforts, when they reached the shore the boat was hidden from view by a bend in the river.

"This is a predicament!" and Professor Harper mopped his brow. "The worst of it is that they will think we did it on purpose!" and he frowned in annoyance. "I cannot think how my watch came to be so far behind time. Do you suppose you could have inadvertently turned the hands, Grace, when you took it from me?"

Grace hung her head, but made no reply.

"Grace!" he exclaimed, "I believe that you did it, and on purpose. Did you?"

Grace nodded.

"But why, child? Why should you want to be left out here in the woods?"

"I'm going to run off with you, Herbert; so that you might as well make up your mind to it."

"Why! What does the girl mean?" gasped the professor, in amazement.

"Just what I say. If you will agree to marry me right away I know a man that lives about a mile from here who will drive us to Chaney. If you don't promise I will not tell you where he lives, and you will just have to stay here all night."

Professor Harper stared at her for a moment in astonishment; and then, as her meaning burst upon him, gave vent to a roar of laughter. Grace's lips quivered.

"Oh, I surrender! I surrender!" cried the professor, hastily. "I will do anything you ask, my dear. But what a desperate character you are!"

Shamefaced, but determined, Grace led the chuckling professor to the house of a farmer with whom arrangements were soon concluded to drive them to Chaney.

"You don't really mind, do you, Herbert?" whispered Grace, as they reached the house of the minister.

"Mind? No. I wish we had done it long ago," whispered back the professor, smiling boyishly. "I haven't been on such a lark for years."

The C. E. Club held a private jollification when it was known that Professor Harper and Grace Dawn had eloped, and the villagers wondered at the depravity of a man of his age.

"All the same, my dear," said the professor to his wife, "I hope that you won't always use such desperate methods to obtain your own way."—Ex.

### How the Sermon was Spoiled.

Rev. Simon J. McPherson preached on "Hell" in a Presbyterian church in New York recently. He pictured in burning words the terrors awaiting the unrepentant wicked in the next world. His sermon made a deep impression on the congregation. The organist had not known the subject of the sermon when he selected the response, and thought no more about it.

The organist began to play the air pianissimo, and a broad grin spread over every face. Dr. McPherson looked appealingly upward to the organist, and then turned over the leaves of the hymn-book with desperate eagerness. The organist left his pipes, and hurried down to the pastor.

"We must change that response," whispered the pastor.

"Why?" asked the organist innocently.

"I have been preaching on 'Hell,'" said the Doctor, "and the response you have chosen is 'What Must It Be to Be There?'"

The organist grinned as he climbed to the organ and started up "Art Thou Weary?"

### The Spider's Appetite.

The spider has a tremendous appetite and his gormandizing defies all human competition. A scientist who carefully noted a spider's consumption of food in twenty-four hours concluded that if the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; by 7 a. m., a lamb; by 9 a. m., a young camelopard; by 1 o'clock, a sheep; and would finish up with a lark pie in which there were 120 birds. Yet, in spite of his enormous appetite, a spider has wonderful power of refraining from food, and one has been known to live for ten months when absolutely deprived of food. A beetle lived in a similar state of unrefreshment for three years!—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Whirligigs for Bike Girls.

The latest fad for the bicycle girl is the "whirligig." It will be a pretty sight to see all the girls of a bicycle club making the first run of the season with "whirligigs" fastened on the front of the bike. The whirligig is made in the club colors, and is on the order of a pinwheel, and the faster the girl rides the more rapidly the whirligigs go round.

### Rusting Irons.

To prevent irons from rusting, wrap them in brown paper and put them away in a dry place. If they have already become rusty they may be brightened again by rubbing them over a smooth board sprinkled with white sand.

The century plant is a case of age before beauty.

## THE LATE PRESIDENT FAURE'S HUMBLE BEGINNING.



### IMITATION OCEAN TRIP.

The Paris Exposition Will Have a Bogus Steamship Voyage.

Because of the great novelty of the proposition, the projectors of the "Mareorama" have been assigned by the directors of the Paris exposition to a most prominent site, in the very shadow of the Eiffel tower, as a location for the proposed amusement feature. The word "Mareorama" is a new one, which has been coined for this special occasion. It means a panorama of the sea. But as it is designed it will be none of the old-time panoramas, where one takes a position on an elevated platform and views a stretch of canvas with a somewhat realistic foreground which encircles him. On the contrary, a sensation, new and novel in every particular, will be revealed to the visitor. Nothing more or less than a perfect illusion of an ocean trip is what is in store for him. Not a trip of a few minutes, but a voyage, a cruise as serious and as attractive as if he were really on the deck of a bona fide steamer going at full speed.

Entering the doorway he finds himself on the gangplank leading up to the deck of what is apparently a full-fledged ocean steamer, apparently tied up at the wharf. The reproduction is accurate in every detail. The smoking funnels, lifeboats, ropes and pulleys, ventilators, port holes, masts and spars and the uniformed crew, with the members working under the direction of the captain on the bridge all serve to increase the illusion.

Great confusion prevails just before the announced departure of the boat. Deck stewards and cabin stewards are busy looking after the comfort of the guests, spectators or passengers, whichever they happen to be in this instance. These petty officials are rushing around looking after baggage, getting chairs and doing a dozen other like errands. After a while the gangplanks are withdrawn and stowed away, whistlesignals are blown and gongs sounded and the boat pulls out, leaving the city of Marseilles, which is the starting point, disappearing in the distance. The scenery of the vicinity is accurately reproduced and finally the boat reaches the high seas. Things have been all rosy up to this time, but now the sun's light is noticed to be gradually diminishing and a spot darker than the rest of the horizon appears. A storm is approaching. The roar grows louder and louder until it breaks in all its genuine fury. The waves dash over the deck and lightning plays through the rigging. The sailors run wildly back and forth and into the rigging, where sails are furled and others are at the same time engaged in making fast the more ex-

### INFLUENZA.

**Nature and Symptoms of the Grip and Its Treatment.**

Influenza, or the grip, is an acute infectious fever which usually occurs in widespread epidemics. It travels, as cholera formerly did, in waves over the world, running generally from the east to the west. It attacks a very large proportion of the population, especially at the beginning of an epidemic; then in recurrent years it seizes upon those who have previously escaped, and the epidemic does not finally die out until nearly every one has suffered its miseries.

Medical writers usually distinguish three forms of influenza, according as the nervous, the digestive, or the catarrhal symptoms predominate; but all constitute one and the same disease, and one form may easily pass into another in the course of the same attack.

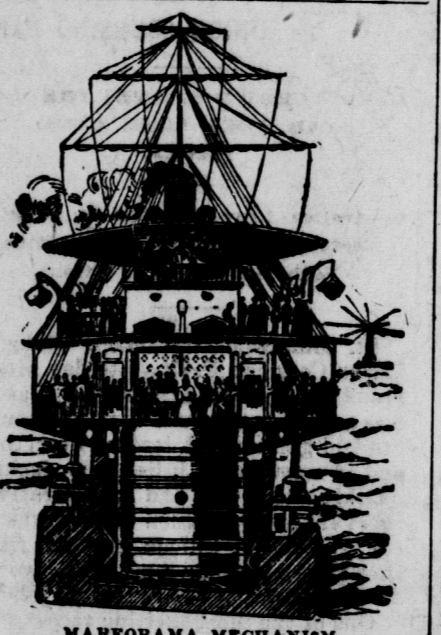
In a typical case influenza begins suddenly with a general ill feeling, headache, pains in the muscles and in the back, loss of appetite, and a sense of extreme weakness. There may be a hard chill, or a succession of slight chills, or a general chilly sensation, and soon a high fever declares itself.

The eyes are often congested and sensitive to light, the nose runs, there is pain at the root of the nose and over the eyes, and all the symptoms of a severe cold in the head are experienced. The tongue is heavily coated, swallowing is difficult or painful, and the voice is hoarse or whispering. Often there is more or less jaundice. The pulse is very rapid and weak, especially when the patient stands.

A peculiar symptom in influenza, one that often serves to distinguish it sharply from an ordinary cold, is a marked depression of spirits; the patient is plunged in despair, and no amount of argument or rally has any effect on his misery. In some severe cases of the so-called nervous form of the disease this melancholy is so extreme as to lead to attempts at suicide.

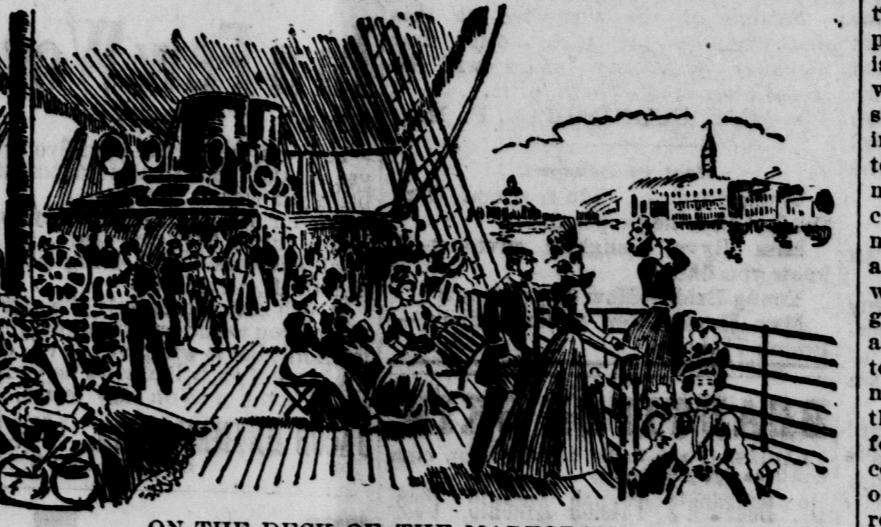
In the gastric form of influenza we find a loathing for food, nausea and vomiting, and severe bowel troubles. In the respiratory forms, bronchitis and especially pneumonia are frequent and dangerous complications.

In the treatment of grip we must first remember that we are dealing with no ordinary cold, but with a severe disease calling for as much care as scarlet fever or pneumonia. The patient must not only stay in the house but in bed. All cases of grip, whether mild or severe, need a physician's oversight.—Youth's Companion.



MAREORAMA MECHANISM.

rise at sea, ship on fire and rescue of the crew and other effects. The mechanical portion will also be interesting. The ship will be in a tank, which is floating within another tank, and the rocking motion will be given from the outside by means of pistons. The pivots on which the deck works are arranged in a circle and are controlled by means of levers from the bridge. This machinery will make the boat roll and pitch exactly as if it were in the trough of the sea. The illusion created by these movements, combined with the brilliant light effects and the moving panorama on either side, will be enhanced by the breeze fraught with salt water which will sweep the decks. The ceiling of the panorama will be arched, to appear to the eye just as the sky does. Upon this ceiling the sun will rise and set, the moon and the stars will appear and even the clouds and lightning are to be reproduced in the storm scene, which will represent every feature of a furious tempest at sea, minus only the danger. Passengers who cannot stand the movements on deck can go below into a cabin at the center of the boat, where the motion is but slightly felt, and can see the pano-



ON THE DECK OF THE MAREORAMA.

posed pieces of deck furniture. All this time the deck of the sham boat is plunging up and down and rolling and tossing in exactly the same manner as a boat on the seas. A ray of light is now seen and soon the atmosphere has cleared again and all is rosy once more. The boat rocks to and fro now with pleasant undulations.

The itinerary of the trip includes stops at Algiers, Naples, Venice and Constantinople. At each landing there will be attractions for the amusement of the patrons of the Mareorama, and these features will be characteristic of the places stopped at and the landings at each place will be marked with some lively scenes as above described. The maneuvers of dropping the anchor, putting out a gang plank and in some instances the launching of a boat will

### CHAINED LIBRARIES.

**Methods of Keeping Books in the Middle Ages.**

In a paper on the "Libraries of the Middle Ages," recently read by T. G. Jackson before the Royal Institute of British Architects, the lecturer said that buildings specially to hold their libraries were first erected by the universities and colleges. The oldest structure of the kind in England, perhaps in Europe, is the old library of the University of Oxford, which still retains many features of its original form. This structure, rarely seen by visitors, and even unknown to the majority of Oxford men, is a two-storied building situated on the north side of the choir of St. Mary's Church, adjoining the tower at one end, and separated from the body of the church by a narrow courtyard. Having glanced at the way books were kept, used and lent at Oxford prior to the erection of this building, the lecturer gave a sketch of its foundation by Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, about 1320, and some incidents in its early history, following with a description of the interior, furniture and general arrangements. Long desks were placed at regular intervals at right angles to the walls, on which the volumes lay on their sides. A bench was fixed in front of the reader, and a window came between each pair of desks to light that pew or cell. Every volume had a metal clip riveted to the front edge of the board forming one cover, to which was attached a light iron chain of the requisite length, having at the other end a ring. This ring ran upon an iron rod which was carried along the top of the desk, and was secured at the end by a hasp and a padlock to prevent the ring being drawn off. The foundation of Bishop Cobham's library was succeeded shortly afterward by that of the library of Durham College, Oxford, by Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham (1335-45). The books bequeathed by De Bury to the college were kept for many years in chests, under the custody of scholars deputed for the purpose. At the beginning of the fifteenth century a library was built, and regularly furnished with bookcases or settles inclosing pews or studies between them where the books were chained. When Durham College came to an end at the Dissolution its old buildings were utilized by its successor, the present Trinity, and the old library of Durham College still serves as the library of Trinity College. William of Wykeham's New College at Oxford set the fashion for all future collegiate buildings at either university in provision being made for every department, and thenceforward every college had its library as an essential part of its plan. Though books were few, the rooms devoted to them had to be very large, the chaining of the books to the desks making it possible to have only very few on each desk. Soon, as books increased, shelves were formed behind the desks, tier by tier, until at last, in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, they reached the ceiling. The appearance of the fittings before that time could be well seen in the old library of Merton College. Of chained libraries there were at least three extant in England, that belonging to Hereford Cathedral being the most ancient and perfect. Old chains, hasps—specimens of the actual fittings of a medieval chained library—were exhibited by Mr. Jackson, and the method of fixation explained. All Saints' Church, Hereford, and Wimborne Minster also possess chained libraries. But the finest in the world is that of San Lorenzo, Florence, the great hall of which was designed by Michael Angelo, in 1524, said to contain the collection formed by several generations of the Medici. The lecturer then touched on the difficulties of consulting books in the old chained libraries. Shelves for the ever-increasing number of books had been provided, but desk accommodation remained as before. One student occupied on a volume prevented three or four others getting access to the books. This led to the library rooms being enlarged. Chains were bought for the Bodleian Library as late as 1751; it was not till 1757 that this method of securing the books was abolished.—Scientific American.

### Getting Rid of Friction.

A novel invention has been exhibited before a large number of persons by J. M. Alves, a Russian civil engineer, in St. Petersburg. With this invention he proposes to revolutionize wheel locomotion. By attaching it to the wheels of any vehicle friction is reduced to its lowest possible limit.

To the amusement of the spectators an ordinary horse easily drew a wagon loaded with two and a half tons of goods. The mechanism of this device was kept a secret, the wheels being covered with a wooden framework. This precaution on the part of the inventor, it was explained, was because he had just applied for a patent and did not wish his invention made public until it had been protected by the patent.

### A Heartless Man.

"John," she said, as they sat beside the radiator and shivered, "I'm afraid your love for me is growing cold."

"Why, darling," he asked, "what has put that ridiculous idea into your head?"

"Just because it happened to be 21 below when you left the house this morning you didn't take off your glove and throw a kiss at me before you turned the corner!"

### Stage Directions.

Stage Manager—You do not inject enough contempt, spite and venom in that word.

Actress—I can do no better.

Manager—Nonsense! Speak it just as you would say "plush" when you meet a rival in an imitation sealisk jacket.—Tid-Bits.

Solomon was so busy prescribing advice that he probably hadn't time to take much of it.

## ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

travelled—north—south—east—and—west. I—have—met—many—great—men; very—very—great—men. But—I—have—never—yet—in—all—my—travels—met—the—president—of—a—country—lyceum—who—could—introduce—me—to—an—audience—with—such—distinguished—consideration—which—my—merits—deserve.

After this deliverance the house, which had stared at me for several minutes with vexed impatience for not "pressing the button," was convulsed at my expense, and gave him unremitting attention to the end.—Harper's Magazine.

### SENATOR FRYE'S HAIR CUT.

The Peace Commissioner's Experience in the French Capital.

In a letter to his family in Lewiston, Senator Frye, recently in Paris with the other peace commissioners, relates a little incident that takes the form of a joke on himself.

"Mrs. Frye remarked to me the other day," writes the Senator, "that I needed a hair cut. I was on my way to join the company of counts, hereditary dukes, nobles, lords and earls, and although I didn't care a rap for all the quarterings on their crests, I didn't want my hair to go romping over my coat collar, and that's just what Mrs. Frye said it did do. Now, I am a bit particular about how it is cut. So I took down my book on 'Conversational French in One Hour,' and turned to where a man is instructed how to go to his barber and get a Lewiston, Me., hair cut. I put in some time on the matter and, banishing all thoughts of peace treaty, Spanish ratiocination and attendant annoyances, I went forth in quest of a hair cutter. I found my shop and went in. A barber approached me as I took off my top coat, and I turned on him feeling a good deal more embarrassed than I did the first time I ever addressed the House, and that is saying a good deal. He bowed and bowed, and then I addressed him voluminously in conversational French, describing in choice idiom how I wanted it cut and where. He looked puzzled. Again I went over it and, gaining confidence from the attention that I aroused, I illustrated it by signs that must have convinced him that I wanted my head cut off right above my coat collar. The man hesitated and finally, spreading his hands out with a deprecatory gesture, said to me in choice English: 'Ah, I beg your pardon. You are a Dutchman, I see, and speak no French. We do not speak Dutch, but do you happen to speak English?' We got on well after that, and I got a very good hair cut."

Just before "Tom" Marshall made his first visit to Boston an ordinance had been passed imposing a fine of five dollars for smoking on the streets. "Tom" lighted a cigar, started down the street, and was arrested. He went before the proper officer, was duly fined, threw down ten dollars, and started away. "Hold on," said the judge; "there is some change coming to you." To which "Tom" is said to have answered: "Oh, keep the change. I shall want to split presently."

Father Stanton, the well-known London ritualist, once entered into conversation with a visitor to St. Albans, Holborn, who had attended the service for the first time. Mr. Stanton asked him what he thought of the service. The stranger replied that he liked it all very well except the incense, to the use of which he strongly objected. "I am very sorry for you, my friend," said Mr. Stanton. The other not unreasonably asked, "Why?" "Well, you see," said Mr. Stanton, "there are only two stinks in the next world—incense and brimstone—and you'll have to choose between them."

Queen Victoria has no love for pomp and show, and when she can do so she likes to lay aside state and become for the time a simple English gentleman. Thus it happened, some years ago, when she visited a certain sisterhood, that she desired the superior to show her the place just as an ordinary visitor, and not to treat her as queen. The superior agreed, and proceeded to conduct her majesty all over the building, but observed with vexation that wherever they went the sisters courted. At last she remarked to her guide: "I thought I made you understand that I wished to be treated as an ordinary visitor? Why, then, is every one courtesying?" "Pardon me, madam," replied the mother; "you have been obeyed. The reverence shown by the sisters was not intended for their queen, but for me, their superior."

Roland Reed recently told a story of a young man in St. Louis who always made a point to get acquainted with the male stars who came to town. He was a nice, agreeable sort of a chap, but he was always willing to let some one else do all the "buying." "We called him 'Generosity,'" continued Mr. Reed. "Last time I was in St. Louis, I missed his usual call, and asked the local manager what had become of Generosity. 'Why, haven't you heard?' he answered; 'Generosity is dead. Wouldn't you like to visit his grave?' I said I'd be glad to, and to the cemetery we went. We found the grave, a nice, green plot, on which there was reared a marble slab about five feet in height. I was particularly struck by the appropriateness of the inscription on this stone. These were the words: 'This is Mr. T.'"

Mr. T., a business man, rents desk-room in his office to Mr. B., whence the following story: "Is Mr. B. in?" asked a caller. "No," replied Mr. T., thinking he recognized an unwelcome caller. "Well, I'll wait for him," replied the caller, sitting down. At five o'clock he was still waiting. At five-thirty, still waiting. A few minutes before six Mr. T. closed his desk for the day and prepared to go home. The caller ventured to ask if Mr. B. was likely to return to his office that day. Mr. T. answered: "No, he is in Sacramento, and will be back next Tuesday morning." The caller showed no anger. On the contrary, he smiled. "Don't apologize," he said; "my business was not important, and your office has proved a pleasant lounging place. Fact is," he blandly added, "I suppose I'm coming down with the small-pox, and the doctor told me I must stay indoors and keep warm."

**Train's Whim.**  
Before he left the ante-room he particularly requested me not to introduce him to the audience, and I told him (for he called it "a whim of his") that his little whim should be respected. When we reached the stage I began, after a while, to feel not a little nervous for fear that he would never introduce himself. But he at last arose, and taking a semi-circular sweep to the left, and then proceeding to the front, opened something like this:  
"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have—lectured—many—years,—and—in—many towns,—large—and—small. I—have—"

## DOINGS OF WOMEN

### DON'T GOSSIP.

It is not pleasant to mention one's mistakes of a serious nature. What-ever men may say to their wives at home, it is not often that a man will mention his wife's faults and failings away from home. It is quite different with most wives, however. When they get together they chatter as freely as children, and talk of their husband's faults (real or imagined), and those who hear it often tell it to others in an exaggerated form. After a while the husband finds that he is being talked about in the neighborhood as if he were worse than a brute. If he is a sensitive man and occupying a social position where a good name is everything, he will trace these stories to his wife. After that he may continue to provide well and treat her kindly, but that tender, soothing affection which has always been such a comfort to the wife will be shocked out of place in spite of himself. If you value your husband's first love and your own happiness, speak well of him at all times. Give people to understand that in your estimation he is but little lower than the angels. There is no mistake on earth so bad as for husband and wife to trifle with each other.

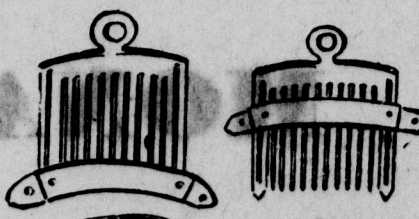
**Danced Thirty-six Miles.**  
Mrs. Veronica Revollinski, a Polish bride, of Helmetta, N. J., danced thirty-six miles at her wedding, and at the end of the dancing in the morning was able to prepare her husband's breakfast.



fast. In accordance with Polish etiquette, she was to dance with every man present. It was a contract; by count there were 117, and each was a stayer. But she took partner after partner.

**Girls, Get a 'Job.'**  
Some writer has recently put forth the idea that women who enter the business world have a fine opportunity to marry. This observer goes on to say that in a business office a woman sees a man at his sincerest, learns a great deal about his faults and foibles, his moods and susceptibilities, and all that sort of thing, and asserts that if a woman marries a man after knowing him in this way, and does not know how to deal with him and what to expect from him, she must be very stupid. Continuing the subject the argument is brought up that, so far as can be recalled, no divorces have been sought by men who have married their typewriters. Added to all this is the fact that a woman in business has a great chance for meeting men.

**In Place of the Hat Pin.**  
A newly patented little article of great interest to woman was recently placed in the market by an enterprising Vienna firm. The little appliance does away altogether with that curse of fine hats and bonnets, the hatpin. Numerous devices have been invented to supersede the hatpin, but none heretofore seemed to replace that necessary evil. The new appliance, however, seems to come up to all the requirements of a cheap, yet solid and reliable, hat fastener. It consists of two small side combs attached to the nether side of the brim at either side of the head and sliding within narrow holders.



When the combs are pushed upward the hat will sit as firmly as if held by two pins. The cost of these combs is trifling, and since they are almost invisible when in use they have become very popular in a very short time.

**How Our Women Change.**  
"I have never been able to understand how women manage to conform so surprisingly to the fashions in types," said an observant clubman. "For example, if plump, fluffy blondes are popular, they immediately blossom everywhere, and the willowy brunettes is seldom seen. What becomes of her, I wonder, and how does the blonde be-

come plump and fluffy merely to suit popular caprice? At present they tell me that the tall, stately damsel of the Gibson model is again in vogue, and I certainly do see an extraordinary number of young women of that class—lithe, dark, haughty young women, with swan necks. It's surely very mysterious. I can't spring any theory to it." "Oh, it's not so awfully mysterious," laughed a lady who knows a thing or two. "To begin with, a skillful dressmaker can come near doing what she pleases with her clients. She can make them stout or thin, high-cheeked or long-waisted, willowy or substantial, and by a careful selection of fabrics can easily add or subtract twenty pounds to one's weight. Everybody knows this in a general way, but few realize how closely a real artist can make the average woman approximate to a favorite type. The Gibson girl isn't very difficult to imitate—a few strong vertical lines in the trimming of her gown will make any woman look tall who is not absolutely dumpy, and hair dressed low on each side of the face completes the effect. Why, it's really no trick at all."

**A Wife's Duty.**  
Girls who marry with the foolish idea that it is their husband's duty to support them in comparative idleness are making a serious mistake. It is a wife's duty to work and build up a home by prudence and industry in home management, as much as it is her husband's to work outside and to provide money. It is only a person of great wealth who can afford to hire a reformed person to take her place as housekeeper. Only a comparative lazy woman can resign her place of housekeeper to an ordinary maid servant, and her family must suffer because of it. The loss of the mother as the power at the helm is one of the greatest evils that can befall a family. An energetic woman will let no other cause but physical incapacity keep her from attending to her highest duties—those upon which the comfort and health of her family depend.

**Things that Injure the Voice.**  
Regular habits keep the whole physical make-up in good order, and have of necessity a great influence on the voice. Much use of the voice immediately after eating, sleeping or bathing is to be avoided; in fact, at any time when the flow of blood is greatly accelerated or any special set of muscles are actively at work is not wise. The very frequent use of smelling salts is not beneficial. Lemons, to clear the voice before reading or singing, should be replaced by the beaten white of an egg sweetened a little. Plenty of rest, food and air should keep our throats in order. Slight sore throat is helped by a little sulphur blown down. But the throat is too delicate for much home doctoring. Go to a physician who knows all about it if any unusual cold settles there.—Woman's Home Companion.



**ABOUT THE BABY.**  
**Kissing the Baby.**  
Don't let everybody kiss the baby! Some people seem to think they have a perfect right to kiss every child they take a notion to. In the first place many diseases are carried by kissing, and that score it is best to be careful. So in the second place babies have preferences as well as grown people. We would not like to be compelled to kiss everybody who took a fancy to kiss us; and neither do they. Still there is nothing like "mother's kisses." If baby falls and hurts himself he runs to mamma so that she may kiss the place and make it well. If he is tired and fretful, to be taken up in mother's arms and fondled and caressed will make the little heart glad. Oh! mothers, be gentle and tender to the babies.

**Baby's Crib.**  
It was a practical young mother who first utilized a champagne basket for baby's crib, but the idea has spread until champagne-basket babies are nothing out of the ordinary. Some of the baskets are mounted on low rockers, others, where the mothers have ideas that rocking is unhygienic, have none. In this case the basket is easily lifted from "pillar to post" when the duties of the mother lead her all about the house and no nurse is provided for baby. One dainty basket crib noticed lately was painted with white enamel paint, lined with tufted white silk, and where the name of the champagne, in straggling black letters, had once adorned the side of the basket, they had roughly sketched in gold the baby's name.

The King's Daughters have built at Atlanta University a model home for the instruction of women in domestic science. Nearly \$7,000 has been received for the erection of this building, chiefly from circles of King's Daughters in many parts of the country and from personal friends of the late Mrs. Maria B. Furber, wife of Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Furber, of Newton Center, Mass.

### POWER THAT IS NEGLECTED.

Steam Supplies Wind and Water as Power for Mechanical Application.

There was a time in human existence when the power which either the wind or flowing water or animal force furnished ground the wheat into flour which made all the bread consumed for human support and gave impulse to such rude mechanical appliances as were employed in the manufacture of such fabrics and utensils as were then necessary for man's comfort. That was prior to the age of steam; and we do not require to go back many generations to reach that point in human history. In many European countries wind and water still constitute the chief sources of power for mechanical application. Switzerland and Holland have no other natural source of power, as both are destitute of fuel. The former has always used the rapid descent of its Alpine streams as the motive power of the old-fashioned, but picturesque, water wheels, which formerly drove the machinery of its various industries. Now the same drainage is being utilized more completely in another way for the generation of electric power, that may be transmitted for use to points where it is impossible to convey any other form of motive power.

Through this evolution in the production of motive power from the Alpine streams the ascent of the Jungfrau—one of the highest and most inaccessible peaks of the Swiss Alps—by mechanical means, has been made possible; and, in the course of a few years, the tourist in Switzerland will be able to reach the summit of the mountain in a comfortable railroad car propelled by power created by the force of flowing water at a point in the valley many thousands of feet below the elevation of the peak. Thus this little land, which derives immense revenues from mountain sightseers and healthseekers, has been able through one of the cheapest and commonest forces in nature to overcome, among other things, the perils of Alpine climbing, and make it possible for all who can afford to pay the cost of transportation to ascend into the high altitudes reached by its more elevated mountain peaks.

The little kingdom of Holland, which has recently been much in evidence in the public mind, through the coronation of the young queen, Wilhelmina, and which embraces an acreage of something like 116,000 acres, was created and has since been preserved from inundation solely through the agency of the wind, which sweeps over its shores and keeps the appliances used in lifting the water from its drainage canals in constant motion. If the plan of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee from the sea is carried out—a plan which Dutch engineers have declared to be feasible and one which will add a large area of arable land to the kingdom—the motive power generated by wind will constitute an important factor in making a success of the enterprise.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN.

Back-Headed Ways of Doing Things in Japan.

E. H. House used to live in Japan, and in the St. Nicholas he mentions some of the peculiar customs of that island at the antipodes.

"Were you upside down, uncle, when you lived there?" demanded Dick. "I was like everybody else in that region, Dick. When I stood up my feet were turned toward the earth's center, and you might call my position upside down, if you compared it with the way in which we are standing here. But that was only my bodily attitude. I did not follow all the Eastern ideas that were contrary to my experience. If I went riding, I did not beautify my steed by putting on his tail and ears bags of bright-colored brocade, such as are hanging in yonder corner; nor did I mount from the right side of the horse, which was formerly considered the proper way in Japan. The ordinary lanterns and umbrellas of that country are made of paper, like those you see in this room; but I preferred glass for the one, and silk for the other—though I can't tell exactly why. When I rowed my boat on the river, I pulled the oars, instead of pushing them, with a peculiar twist, as the Japanese do. If I happened to sneeze, I did not feel bound to tap myself on the shoulder immediately after, which is the invariable rule among them. In celebrating the Fourth of July I set off my rockets and Roman candles at night, though in that country daylight is considered more suitable for fireworks—as it also is for theatrical performances. In building me a house, the workmen began with the foundation, not with the roof."

### Has Her Money Laundered.

"The demand for new bills for shopping is on the increase among women," said a local bank teller, "and is getting to be a nuisance. A great many women won't handle any currency that is not absolutely fresh and crisp, and in the North all the banks that make a specialty of catering to women's custom keep a supply constantly on hand for that particular purpose. Sometimes the bills are hard to get, especially those of certain denominations, and gold is unpopular on account of the danger of confusing the \$2.50 coin with a bright penny."

"It is not generally known, but bills can be washed and ironed as easily as a pocket handkerchief. A wealthy woman of my acquaintance has all her money laundered before she uses it. She turns the notes over to her maid, who washes them thoroughly in hot water with ordinary soap suds and spreads them out on a table to dry. Then she dampens them slightly and presses them with a medium hot smoothing iron. If the bill is not frayed this process will make it as bright

and crisp as when it first left the treasury. It is astonishing how dirty money gets. If one could see the water in which a dozen commonly circulated bills were washed it would give them a permanent aversion to the trade of teller."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### MISS SELDEN'S FROG FARM.

When She Made \$1,500 the First Season Neighbors Quit Laughing.

One of the sights of Friendship, N. J., is the frog farm of Miss Mona Selden. Miss Selden was a school teacher in New York a few years ago. Ill health forced her to resign and caused her to take up a unique occupation. Miss Selden visited a market one day and saw dozens of frogs' legs on sale. She found they were high-priced and immediately got the idea that she could make money raising frogs.

The country around Friendship is dotted with marshes and small ponds that during the spring and summer are full of frogs of all sizes. This land was considered of little value, and when Miss Selden offered one of the owners \$2 an acre for twenty acres of the wettest and boggiest of it, he jumped at the chance to sell.

The first thing Miss Selden did to her property was to fence it in, and when her purpose became known to the neighbors they sat in the village stores at night and cracked jokes at her expense.

It was late in the season when Miss Selden finished the job of fencing, and she spent the winter in reading everything she could get hold of that told about frogs, and when she wasn't reading she was out in a barn shooting at a mark with a target rifle. When spring came and the frog season opened the former school teacher could hit a bullseye at sixty paces, and she went to shooting frogs on her preserves and shipping them to New York. The first season she cleared \$1,500.

Then those who had laughed at her went to shooting frogs and sold them to her, while she shipped them to New York at a nice profit. That was five years ago. She has since made from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year in the business.—New York Herald.

### HUSTLING TIMES.

People Who Keep a Lookout After Those Gone Before.

Few persons probably realize how much business is transacted in connection with those who have gone to their final rest. It would seem the proper thing that Nirvana should come with death, so far as business with the dead person is concerned. But it is not so, and never has been. Yet in these modern times of competition and the evolving of schemes to make money death sets in motion machinery of business that awaits the visit of the pale rider to give it impetus. The records of the Probate Court are the source of information for the agents of various enterprises. The solicitors of bond companies, ready to become surety for executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, watch those records. Employees of legal advertising mediums pore over them to get the names of attorneys, appointees of the court, and seek them to solicit the advertising that must be done under the law. But strangest of all to seek that source of information is the maker of grave-stones. Yes, an agent is at work in that direction, and it is related that he gets considerable business. He makes note of the attorney and administrator, the names of the widow or bereaved husband or children, and in due time seeks them and solicits their trade. With his catalogue of his business he shows what can be furnished to perpetuate the memory of the loved one who has paid the debt of nature.

### CHARCOAL.

Black Lead and Diamonds Have the Same Chemical Properties.

With the single exception of the yellow metal—gold—there is probably nothing in nature around which human interest centers itself more strongly than around diamonds. The scientist, however, in spite of the fact that specimens to operate upon cost \$25 per grain, regards the sparkling crystals of carbon with critical eyes, and in his laboratory, in the cause of science, he experiments with these brilliant objects with just as much interest as if they were so many crystals of common salt, sulphur or alum. No one would suppose, judging from their outward appearance or physical properties, that a lump of charcoal, a piece of black lead and a diamond had any relation to each other, and yet it has been proved beyond dispute that their chemical constitution is identical. They are simply three distinct modifications of the non-metallic element, carbon. To prove this relationship many queer experiments have been made with these valuable crystals. They have been burnt both in the air and in oxygen gas, the resulting carbonic acid gas being carefully collected and weighed. The favorite experiment for proving the constitution of the diamond is to place a weighed quantity in a small platinum saucer, which is inserted in the porcelain tube of a specially constructed miniature furnace. The tube is heated strongly, and a stream of oxygen gas allowed to pass through it, the products of the combustion of the diamond being collected in bulbs of caustic potash. The diamond disappears, but the potash bulbs increase, correspondingly in weight by the absorption of the resulting carbonic acid.

We wonder that some patent medicine doesn't advertise that the writer, after taking a bottle, had such a good appetite she was not afraid to sit thirteen at a table.

If a man's death attracts attention as much as three days, his greatness cannot be doubted.

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

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For further information call or address

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# 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 ...

**BEEF AND PORK PACKERS**

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**SAN MATEO COUNTY.**

**Consignments of Stock Solicited.**

**WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.**