

The Enterprise.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

NO. 48.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:12 A. M. Daily.	
11:49 P. M. Daily.	
6:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:02 P. M. Sundays only.	
SOUTH.	
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:02 A. M. Sundays only.	
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.....	11:25 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 for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at.....	11:32 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at.....	12:05 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry 30th Street and Sunnyside only at.....	12:32 A. M.

NOTE
9:52 P. M. from 30th St. goes to Ocean View only
10:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only
11:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

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.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 10 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.....	7:45	4:15
" South.....	11:30	7:00

MAIL CLOSURES.

North.....	8:15	12:30
South.....	6:50	6:15

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held 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 Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen 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. Granger.....	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. Barker.....	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.....	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.....	Redwood City

Nearly Ready for Sea.

New York.—A cable to the World from Hongkong says: The former Spanish cruisers Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba and Don Juan de Austria, disabled and set on fire by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila, but afterward raised and brought here for repairs, will soon be ready for sea. The Isla de Luzon will have her sea trials next week. The expense of putting these vessels in condition to join the American fleet on the Asiatic station is estimated at \$304,000 gold, exclusive of armament. It will be difficult to get enough officers to put these ships in commission.

Rumors of War in Afghanistan.

London.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Simla: It is persistently rumored here that Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, is dead, and that war of succession has already begun. So far as the Indian Government is aware the report is absolutely unfounded.

Don't work with badly fitting harness, or harness the leathers of which are hard and stiff.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

Things That Have Happened all Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

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

Rudyard Kipling intends to visit Australia and will possibly stay for a short time in South Africa while en route.

It is announced that the Muokross estate, embracing the Lakes of Killarney, will be sold at auction November 30th.

The Petit Bleu asserts that Colonel Jounast, president of the Rennes court-martial, voted for the acquittal of Dreyfus.

Figures recently compiled show that over three-quarters of the world's pig iron production is converted into steel. Thirty years ago not over 4 per cent was so used.

It is officially admitted that army mobilization plans stolen by Sergeant Schlosser in Wurzburg, Bavaria, have been sold to France. Schlosser is a fugitive from justice.

It is stated that the Crocker stock holdings in the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Companies, representing about \$13,000,000, have been bought by Speyer & Co., of New York City.

The American bridge is spanning the rivers of Egypt, Siberia, Japan, China and Peru and twenty-six American builders have gone to Rangoon, British India, where an American company is building a bridge.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: The excitement of meeting his children has produced a serious reaction in the condition of Dreyfus, and it is feared that it may be necessary to send him to Malta or Madeira.

Kansas City, Mo., has an order for 500,000,000 feet of Southern yellow pine, said to be the largest single order in the history of the lumber trade, for use in the construction of Cecil Rhodes' proposed Cape-to-Cairo road in Africa.

A quantity of gold bullion in bars, said to be valued at \$10,000, has been seized by the Mexican customs officials as contraband and confiscated. It was found in a case of bottled beer in the custom-house at Nogales, Mexico, consigned to a local firm.

Captain Freystaetter, who was a member of the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, and who testified before the court-martial at Rennes, has been appointed a commander of marine infantry at Rochefort, in the department of Charente Inferieure.

The products of the mineral industries of Kansas for 1898 amounted to more than \$7,000,000. The output of zinc ore was of the greatest value ever known in the State. The production of coal was valued at \$4,000,000, and of salt more than half a million dollars.

Secretary Root has issued an order calling attention to an order of August 24, 1897, which prohibits persons from visiting the fortifications of the United States. The Secretary calls attention to the fact that the former order has frequently been disregarded, and he directs a rigid enforcement of it provisions hereafter.

The newly built steamer Lorraine of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique was launched at St. Nazaire, France, the other day, with great success. The Lorraine is 12,000 tons register and 2500 horsepower. The company is about to build a sister ship to be called the Savoie of the same tonnage. They will ply between Havre and New York.

It has been decided by the War, Navy and Treasury Departments that Captain Bob Evans shall assume general direction of the arrangements for policing the Columbia-Shamrock race course, and he will be fully empowered to exclude any vessel from the lines. The boats to be employed in this police duty will be re-enforced by as many torpedo boats as can be made ready.

Congressman R. B. Hawley, representing American capitalists, has purchased the Tinguaro sugar estate, one of the largest in Cuba, in the province of Matanzas. The estate includes twenty thousand acres which, with other large properties along the south coast that Mr. Hawley is arranging for, will, it is expected, produce 100,000,000 pounds of sugar. A large part of the land purchased is virgin soil upon which \$500,000 will be expended, including the cost of improvements.

The Yaqui Indians continue their depredations in Sonora, Mexico, and roving bands are now scattered throughout the mountains along the Upper Yaqui river, a menace to the American prospectors. The Americans have begun to suffer at the hands of the savages, and if reports be true seven miners from New York have been recently murdered in the Soharipa district, and many other prospectors have been driven out and robbed of everything they possessed.

U. S. Consul Allen reports that the American gold mines in the northern provinces of Peng Yang, Korea, are in active operation. The company employs about forty Americans at its mines, which includes the whole district of Woon San, about 1000 square miles. The company works sixty stamps. Nearly 1200 Koreans are employed in and about the mines in various capacities. The concession is upon a payment to the Korean Government of one-fourth of the net proceeds.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the month of August, '99, is the largest in the history of that month, being nearly 25 per cent higher than those of August of the phenomenal year '98 and 33 per cent higher than the average of August in the years '94, '95 and '96, while for the eight months of the calendar year ending with August they are the highest in our history, reaching \$792,595,332, against \$778,632,207 in '98, \$641,979,330 in '97, and \$603,298,473 in '92.

The iron situation throughout the South is interesting, says the American Manufacturer. Many furnaces in the Tennessee and Alabama districts are sold so far ahead that it is impossible for foundrymen and smaller consumers to obtain iron from them at any figure. Most of the furnaces have orders sufficient to consume their full production far into next year. Iron in the Chattanooga and Birmingham districts is selling as high as \$18 and \$18.50 per ton, and it is freely predicted that \$20 iron will be a reality within the next thirty days.

The U. S. Labor Commissioner, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, says in a recent report that although the number of women laborers is increasing, they encroach comparatively little upon the occupations of men, but are more and more taking the place of children. Mr. Wright says also, that Wyoming and Utah are the only States where women receive equal wages with men in return for equal work, by legislative enactment. Although some progress has been made in this direction in the last few years, Mr. Wright thinks there is still too much inequality.

The British Consul at Mariopol, Russia, says: "There is still a large market in Russia for machinery, machine tools, leather belting, wire ropes, shovels, coke forks, mining and other tools. I prevailed upon some of the local dealers to pass some trial orders for tools from England, but they informed me that English prices were too high, and that they could have bought the same articles from Germany or the United States more cheaply. I am at a loss to account for the American competition, when one takes into consideration the heavy cost of transport, and especially when it must be admitted that the goods are said to be in no way inferior to those of British manufacture."

EXTENSION OF DONAHUE ROAD.

The Original Plan Will Not Be Changed.

Santa Rosa.—It is learned here that the committee of Mendocino County citizens who a few days ago visited President A. W. Foster of the California Northwestern Railway in the hope of being able to influence the company to change its present plan of building the proposed branch line into the redwoods of Mendocino County from a point above Cloverdale so as to have the branch connect with the main road at Ukiah met with very little encouragement.

It is expected that work on the new branch will be commenced early in October. The surveys have all been made and grade stakes are now being set out along the entire route. The new road will leave the main line at Asti and penetrating the rich Dry Creek Valley will follow the banks of Ranchoeria Creek to its junction with Indian Creek and hence down the latter to the town of Christine, in Mendocino County. Near here the company has 25,000 acres of virgin timber land under bond and it is stated upon what appears to be excellent authority that a company is now being organized to build and operate mills in several portions of this immense tract.

The report is current here that the money necessary for the construction of this new branch, which will approximate \$1,000,000, is now on deposit to the company's credit in a San Francisco bank and available for the purpose.

If the plans of the railroad people are realized the new road will eventually be extended to Eureka. In this event the branch will become the main line and the present main line to Ukiah will become a branch or spur of the main road. The possibility of being sidetracked in this manner being, as such as anything else, to stir to action the people of that place.

To Erect Plants in Berlin.

London.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a dispatch dealing with the great increase of American iron and steel imports into Germany, says: "I learn that the Garvin Machine Company and the Niles Tool Works are going to erect large plants in Berlin. Other important American firms, including the Buffalo Forge Company, are expected to follow suit. There is an average of £2400 value of iron tools alone imported weekly from New York."

CUBAN ROAD PLANS.

The New Railway to Tap All the Principal Cities

FROM SANTIAGO TO SANTA CLARA.

Branches Will Reach All Important Parts on the Northern and Southern Coasts of the Island.

New York.—A. G. Greenwood, who has just returned from Cuba, has the following to say of Cuban railways: "Within the very short time the construction of railway will probably be begun, which will make every point of importance in Cuba easy of access. We have the right of way; we have the concessions and, best of all, we have the money."

"It is our purpose to have a main line through the island, and to do this we must build a road from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba, a distance of about 100 miles. Then we will build branches to the main line from every port on the north and south side of the island. This means the building of more than 850 miles of road at a cost at least of \$25,000,000.

London and Boston capitalists have financed the undertaking. The surveys have been made, and all necessary to permit the commencement of the work of construction is the repeal of the Foraker resolution. This, we have every reason to believe, will be repealed in the early days of the coming session. We shall rush the work and give Cuba a railway system that will prove of incalculable benefit in the development of her many resources.

"The Cuban bond question? That is a serious affair and is very liable to involve Spain in another war. There are more than \$500,000,000 worth of bonds, and they were issued by the Spanish Government. A few millions are held by wealthy Cubans, but the very large bulk of them are owned by Frenchmen and Germans; England has none of them. The United States is in no way responsible for them and has disavowed all responsibility. So, too, have the Cubans. It is clearly an obligation that Spain must discharge. If she don't do it France and Germany may seek to compel her to do so."

WAGING WAR ON YAQUIS.

Mexican Leader Wants More Rurales to Aid Him.

Austin, Texas.—Judging from reports reaching here from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, the Yaqui Indian warfare is rapidly growing worse instead of abating. Lieutenant Majoran has arrived at Torres on his way to the City of Mexico to make official reports as to the progress of the campaign. He says there has been no cessation in the war being waged against the Indians by the Mexican Government. He reports that the Indians have scattered into small bands and are now vigorously waging a guerrilla warfare and that the Mexican soldiers have adopted similar tactics and are also divided into small scouting parties, and that there are frequent engagements, the Indians harassing the Mexicans with attacks from secure positions in the mountains and along the rough mountain roads, not infrequently causing much loss of life among the soldiers with little harm to themselves.

General Torres, in command of the Mexican troops, asks the Mexican War Department to send a force of rurales to aid him, and it is thought they can render very effective service against the Indians. The Yaquis hold the rurales in great dread, as they are their old-time enemies and a most formidable foe.

During the past ten days a great many miners have arrived at Ortiz, having been driven out of the mountains by the threatening situation, and all bringing tales of murder and bloodshed. Dozens of skirmishing fights have resulted, in which a number of soldiers and Indians have been killed and several miners have lost their lives. Many of them have deserted paying mines in order to save their lives. The entire country tributary to the uprising is in a state of ferment and all the Americans are leaving as rapidly as possible. Dividing the soldiers into small squads scatters the war over a great range of mountain territory, and every section of the Yaqui country is terrorized.

Ruin Wrought by the Big Hurricane.

Washington.—Consul Ayme reports to the State Department from Guadalupe that the loss of property from the recent tropical hurricane amounts to at least \$5,000,000. Forty deaths and over 200 seriously wounded are reported from various parts of the island. The Consul says the fruit crop is a total loss and that famine threatens the island.

Pingree's Scheme a Failure.

Detroit.—It is announced today on the authority of Ellen Stevenson, member of the late Street Railway Commission appointed to purchase the street railways of Detroit for the city, that the entire Pingree plan of municipal ownership, and 3 cent fares is dead and permanently abandoned.

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Corner Grand and San Bruno A V
South San Francisco, Cal.

DESTROYED BY WARSHIP GUNS.

Insurgent Fortifications at Subig Bay Reduced.

New York.—A cable to the Sun, dated Manila, September 24, 11 a. m., says: Information has just been received here that the expedition that went to Subig bay, the Monterey, cruiser Charleston and gunboats Concord and Zafiro, bombarded the town of Olongapo, Subig bay, for six hours. The town caught fire from the shells and was consumed. Two hundred and fifty marines and blue jackets landed, and were fired on by the insurgents, who used a sixteen centimeter Krupp gun, the shells of which were loaded with gun cotton. One American was wounded. The insurgent fort was destroyed. Olongapo was on Subig bay, and the fact that the insurgents were erecting earth works and otherwise fortifying the place led Watson to send a naval expedition to destroy the fortifications and rob the insurgents of the prestige which the strength of the works gave them.

New York.—A cable to the Sun, dated Manila, says: Otis said, in regard to the Filipinos' offer to release certain American prisoners that he believes it was intended as a bluff to play on the sympathy of foreigners. Otis has released Filipino prisoners of war right along. In fact, he has set over 2000 of these people at liberty already.

In order to test Aguinaldo's good faith the Spaniards asked Otis to send a steamer to Dagupan to get the Spanish prisoners there and transport them to Spain. Aguinaldo had offered to release the Spanish prisoners at this place. General Jaramillo, who is in charge of Spanish affairs said that at the beginning of August the insurgents had 6700 Spanish prisoners including 400 officers. Since that time 30 per cent of the prisoners had been starved. Each man gets 5 cents a day as a food allowance. Jaramillo recently received a letter from General Pena, who surrendered Cavite, dated at Vigan, urging the Spanish Commission to use every endeavor to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners. Among other things, he said: "If this thing does not end in a few months, there will be few left to tell the tale."

KEARSARGE MAKES A SHOWING.

The New Battle-Ship Reaches a Speed of More Than Seventeen Knots.

Boston.—The battleship Kearsarge, on her official speed trial over the Cape Ann course, averaged 16.84 knots per hour. On the outward run of 33 knots she averaged 17.32 knots, with smooth sea and wind abeam. On the return she averaged 16.37 knots against a head wind. The contract requirement was 16 knots. The trial was successful in every respect. The Kearsarge carried four bilge and two docking keels. It is to the credit of the Kearsarge that her relative speed, with 500 horse-power less and 350 tons greater displacement, was approximately equal to that of the Iowa, although the latter on her trial made 17.02 knots for an average.

According to Rear-Admiral Rodgers, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, the Kearsarge is remarkably stiff and a fine boat in every respect. Shortly before the ship turned the stakeboat on the homeward run a tube in the feed-water heater burst, letting cold water into the boilers, running the steam down, thus decreasing the revolutions of the propellers eight turns per minute. This must have reduced the speed of the ship nearly three-quarters of a knot.

After a pig attains seventy-five pounds it is ready to lay on a pound or more of flesh a day, if well fed.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED at the new Race Track at San Bruno, Carpenters, ten hours a day, \$3.
Laborers, ten hours a day, \$2. Apply on the grounds at once. A. M. ALLEN, San Bruno.

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South San Francisco, Cal.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

There are worse ways of drawing the color line than for a girl to draw it at using rouge.

When a girl hints at matrimony to a young man what he says is apropos if it's a proposal.

Still it shows a certain effort at elevating influences are at work in Cuba that they lately tried to lynch a man there.

Lots of folks can't understand wireless telegraphy. For that matter the ordinary wire kind may be said to be above them.

William Waldorf Astor may obtain recognition to the extent of a knight-hood if he makes himself agreeable to the powers that be in his new country.

The fate of several parties which went to Alaska proves that Providence is on the side of the adventurer who stays at home and prospers his father-in-law.

Russia has taken another step in civilization. Hereafter she will punish riotous students by forcing them to serve in the army, instead of sending them to Siberia.

It has been suggested that while Uncle Sam may agreeably become a brother to the Sultan of Sulu, he will object to becoming the brother-in-law of the 400 odd sultans.

One could not help noticing almost all those soldier witnesses in the Dreyfus case were spectacles or monocles. Perhaps they injured their eyes searching for the honor of the French army.

If France has discovered a way of "accelerating youth's mentality and quickening it otherwise by electricity," how about applying to the messenger boy with an electrically sent telegram?

Does it not seem strange that the nation that produced "Les Miserables," should—having learned by heart the sublime truths of that work—be guilty of a Dreyfus scandal, so revolting in all its fiendish persecution of innocence as to make the whole world stand aghast?

Man seems determined not to be baffled by nature and that the pole will ultimately be found few will doubt who have read the records of persistent endeavor and slow but steady advance. Every explorer, however unsuccessful, has learned something by which those who followed have profited. Their contributions to the cause of science make a vast aggregate and the example of unknown perils dared and mighty obstacles overcome is never entirely lost upon the world.

A young student of sociology, Miss Annie McLean, made a recent investigation of Chicago department stores by taking service therein as a shop-girl. One of her first observations was that the charm of the bargain-counter vanishes when one has been behind the scenes and knows something of its history. Miss McLean earned but 18 cents above her necessary expenses the first week, and 78 cents the second week; but to have mastered the deceptions of the bargain-counter was well worth her experience.

Possibly it is true, as Naval Osculator Hobson now claims, that his exploits in the kissing line from Denver to San Francisco were greatly exaggerated. But it is certainly true that his earlier achievements were not exaggerated at all. And there is where the trouble began—not in the trip across the continent. The encouraging circumstance is that Lieut. Hobson has evidently come to realize the undignified spectacle he made of himself in permitting himself to be kissed in the first place. He isn't likely to make a similar error again, and with that assurance we may let him go. For Hobson is still a young man and older heads than his might very well have been turned by the fame he achieved. It is enough to know that he now regrets having made a fool of himself.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the best managed corporations in the world, has adopted the plan of retiring its employes on pensions at the age of 70, or at the option of its pensioning committee, after thirty years of service. It is estimated that \$300,000 will be required to put the plan in operation the first year. The money is to come, not from the men's wages, as in the relief association maintained by the company, but from the funds of the company. Nothing but praise is heard for this action of a great and wealthy corporation. It is seen to be not only a noble example of philanthropy on a large scale, but a good business policy for the company, which will thereby secure greater steadiness and loyalty from its employes, who will be less likely to strike without substantial grounds for it if pension rights are thereby forfeited. The New York Journal calls attention to the fact that the pension policy will give to a position with the Pennsylvania company a property character, like that of an insurance policy, which increases in value from year to year. The leaven of a better spirit in dealing with questions between capital and labor is evidently at work.

It seems idle to discuss the question of whether Arctic expeditions pay, because, for one thing, that is a matter which every person who undertakes the perils of the journey must settle

for himself, and, for another, that results of such ventures cannot be reckoned by dollars and cents, or even by any ordinary amount of privation or the occasional sacrifice of life. Many people there are who regard additions to the world's store of knowledge at above price or personal considerations, and in comparison therewith precious life is cheap. This is the intellectual view of Arctic exploration, the one which is apart from all considerations of proportionate return for moneys invested and risks to men adventured. But the argument in favor of Arctic expeditions, from the standpoint of financial profit to the world, is not without its strength. It is asserted, and not without solid reason, that very few expeditions have returned from the polar regions without bringing fresh knowledge of direct or indirect practical value to commerce or commercial interests. Be this as it may, Arctic exploration will certainly continue until the mystery of the north pole is solved, and perhaps afterward, and whatever men may think of the utility or folly of such ventures, all will unite in welcoming each intrepid leader back to civilization and home.

The manager of a big retail store is correct in his position regarding the ancient sophism about its costing no more to support a married couple than a single man. It is time this moss-grown fallacy of the matchmakers should be embalmed and laid to rest. It has brought unhappiness to many a thoughtless young couple and has marred more lives than it has mended. As a general proposition it is distinctly untrue that a married couple can live on less, or on the same amount, or on nearly the same as the young man alone. There is a large personal element in the problem, and it is true that many young men with good salaries never save a dollar until after they marry, but that is neither a proof of their wisdom nor a confirmation of the fallacious aphorism above quoted. It is true that if the young wife is a skillful housekeeper she can make the daily expenses for food and lodging somewhat less than they would be at a boarding house of the same grade. But in order to this she must have furniture, utensils and all the paraphernalia of a housekeeping plant. This requires capital, and if the parlor and kitchen furniture is bought on the installment plan the happy couple are likely to find themselves minus those articles some chilly morning. As for rent, a married couple almost always starts out with more than double the amount of room required for a single man, so that the rent is more than doubled. If both the man and the woman are earning salaries or doing a full share of the joint labor at the outset, it must not be forgotten that this state of affairs may not continue indefinitely. If the family of two becomes one of three, the fallacy of marrying on a salary sufficient only for one will be still more painfully apparent. The test of whether a man can marry on a certain salary or not is this: Can he save money on it? If he can not save a few hundred dollars before marrying he had better remain single. If his salary is large enough to keep a family on, but still he can not save, then his wife may help him get a bank account, but the chances are she will simply be a wretched drudge. Many men learn to cut off their wasteful habits after marriage, and this is the basis of the popular sophism about two living on less than one, but the fallacy remains a fallacy nevertheless. Many men find it impossible to live as economically after marriage as before, and for these the cost of living is more than doubled. It all depends upon the man and woman, but it is always safe that a salary too small to save the cost of a household outfit is too small to marry upon.

Puns and Bon Mots.
While a pun is not the highest form of wit, the world would be much poorer lacking some of the puns of Shakespeare, Lamb, Macaulay and Sidney Smith. One of the most famous of American punsters, now an old, bent man, may still be seen occasionally about the streets of New York. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State under President Hayes, made perhaps his best and worst puns from railway platforms while traveling with the presidential party. They had ascended Mount Washington by the steep cable road, and other tourists, gathered there from all parts of the country, called for a speech. "We are not strangers," said Mr. Evarts, genially. "We have all been born and brought up here."
At another time, when traveling through Tennessee, Mr. Evarts laid a wager with the young people of the party that he could make a pun upon each town through which they should pass. As they reached Chattanooga the crowd clamored for a speech. Mr. Evarts pleaded that as the train would stop but a moment, he could only make a few Chattanooga remarks!
Use Clean Cans.
The New York board of health urges housekeepers to refuse to buy vegetables or fruits exposed to the dust of the street. The dust that accumulates on these exposed food products is often laden with disease germs, and if this was not so it is uncleanly and unsanitary. Meat, game and poultry are rarely so exposed, except in the lower tenement houses. While it is true that all such foods are washed, peeled and cooked before being eaten, it does not follow that all the germ-laden deposit is either removed or sterilized. Foods of all kinds should be protected from all possible contamination, and the demand made by housekeepers will be met by merchants.

Visiting between kin is a good deal like gambling; everybody claims to get the worst of it

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

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

Story of William Carey.

66 I HAVE often been struck by the story of William Carey, the way in which William Carey did some of the very best work he did," says a writer in the Christian World Pulpit. "You know, Carey went to India and he toiled all night and caught nothing. It was seven years before he had a single convert. But during that time, while he was living in most painful circumstances, face to face with numerous obstacles and difficulties, he was writing home to his friends, and his letters were full of hope and love to God and man. People at home got to read these letters. There was a small company of people in the city of Bristol who met one morning to read the letter which had come from the mission-field, and when they read it they were deeply touched. They pictured to themselves that brave man away there working, alone, unsuccessful, yet toiling on, and hoping on, and believing in God, and they knelt down and prayed that God would bless him. And they did more than that, they went home, and they said, 'We must do the same thing,' and that was the beginning of the London Missionary Society. And so you see how Carey caught those men, for he had drawn them without knowing it, into the kingdom of holy service. So is the kingdom of God as if a man should cast seed into the ground, which grows up he knows not how."

A Church Gymnasium.

Gymnastics will be one of the features of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Officers of the church, in consultation with the pastor, Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, have decided to spend \$5,000 in enlarging the basement of the chapel building and furnishing it with all the requirements for a first-rate gymnasium for young men, women and children. An addition of several rooms will be built back of the chapel also, to be used as club rooms and library, taking the place of Worcester house, the church institution located across the street. It is expected that the gymnasium will be used as an adjunct to the church societies, and will be open practically free to all young men and women of the neighborhood.

Things Bible-Readers Should Know.
A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.
A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.
Ezekiel's reed was nearly eleven feet.
A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.
A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches.
A finger's breadth is equal to about one inch.
A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.
A shekel of gold was eight dollars.
A talent of silver was five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty cents.
A talent of gold was thirteen thousand eight hundred and nine dollars.
A piece of silver, or a penny, was thirteen cents.
A farthing was three cents.
A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.
A gerah was one cent.
An ephah, or bath, contained seven gallons and five pints.
A hin was one gallon and two pints.
A firkin was about eight and seven-eighths gallons.
An omer was six pints.
A cab was three pints.—The Bible Reader.

Poetic Lives.
I believe our lives are too prosaic. I think we might all live up in a purer air. I think the strange beauty of nature all around us might be more fully grasped. I think that made pure and strong by thoughts like these we might all make our lives to be poems:
Be good, be true, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them all day long;
And so make life, death and that vast forever,
One grand, sweet song.
If it be poetry, as I think it is, to go out to-morrow morning with all our doors open and all our moral engines in play, ready to see the miracle that the sun will bring up over the rivers and the hills once more, ready to learn the lesson of the earth—a work to do, and manly strength to do it—ready to sympathize with and worship all that is worthy of our sympathy and homage, ready to grow more godlike in our reverence for God—if this be poetry, then fifty poems may begin to-morrow, with earth's grand music for them all to sing to, and heaven at last crown the victor with a sweet "Well done."—Phillips Brooks.

Religion the World Around.
The Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, which was nearly destroyed by

fire about eighteen months ago, has been rebuilt at a cost of \$222,883.50.

A biography of the present Pope Leo XIII. is being written by F. Marion Crawford.

It is stated that 20,000 Persian Nestorians have been absorbed by the Greek Church of Russia.

Father Ehrle, prefect of the Vatican library, has received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Oxford.

One hundred and seventy-five Congregational churches have adopted the use of the individual communion cup.

The Mormon church claims 1,000 adherents, 11 elders, 21 priests, 11 teachers, 7 servant brothers and 14 parishes in Switzerland.

There are 48 missionaries, 6 students and 10 women employed in the city missions of Berlin, under the leadership of Dr. Stoeker.

The Bible has been translated into the Tibetan language by a Moravian missionary named Heinrich August Jaeschke, a native of Saxony.

The Wesleyan chapel committee of Great Britain has recently sanctioned the erection of forty new chapels at an estimated expenditure of £76,500.

The colored people of Philadelphia will place in Fairmount Park a \$10,000 monument to Bishop Richard Allen, the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The 922 Sunday schools of the Reformed church, with an enrollment of 123,059, contributed last year \$12,289.45 for foreign missions, and \$8,138.17 for domestic missions, besides giving \$172.85 for educational purposes.

It is stated that poor as the average Korean is, the readiness with which he buys Scriptures and other Christian books is a constant and pleasant surprise to the missionary. Last year 25 colporters and 12 Bible women were employed in that country.

HIS SHARE OF THE LOAD.

Austrian Archduke Gets Himself Into an Unpleasant Predicament.

The Archduke Albrecht of Austria was fond of hunting, and spent a month or two every summer in the Tyrol and Upper Austria, in pursuit of the chamois. On these occasions he wore a hunter's uniform, which was chronically in a shabby condition. One day he wandered away from his party, and, finding that night was coming on, began hastily to descend the mountain toward Ischl. Soon he overtook a girl of 19 or 20, who was carrying an enormous load of firewood, on the top of which was perched a chubby child about 2 years old.

The archduke halted her, and the girl greeted him with anything but a friendly look.

"What do you want?" asked she.

"Can you tell me the shortest road down to Ischl?"

"I am going there. You can follow me," she retorted curtly.

The archduke went on beside her, but it made him uneasy to see her bearing so great a load.

"This is far too heavy for you, my girl," said he. "Give me that child. I will carry him."

"Much you know about carrying children, old fool!" she exclaimed. "No; you take the firewood, and I will keep the youngster. You may well do that, for if you hadn't met me you'd have run a good chance of spending the night on the mountain."

The archduke undid the scarf and transferred the fagots to his own shoulders; so that, with his gun and game-bag, he was pretty heavily laden. Then the girl fell to chaffing him about his ridiculous appearance, and as he trudged on for about an hour he began to be a little tired of his bargain.

Suddenly at a cross path he came upon his suite, and their greeting at once betrayed his identity to the girl. She fell on her knees before him and tears came to her eyes when she saw two of his hunters removing the fagots from his bruised shoulders.

"Don't cry, there's a good girl!" pleaded the archduke, distressed. Then he pressed a purse into the baby's hands. "Here is something to buy your mother a donkey," he said, with a kindly smile. "She might not always find an old fool to help her carry her firewood!"—Youth's Companion.

Scallops.

Scallops throw off the spat like the common oyster, but, unlike it, the growth is rapid. After the females have done spawning, they frequently bury themselves for some days in the sand. The young spat seem to have power to guide themselves without difficulty till they come in contact with some substance, generally the *Zostera marina* or eelgrass, where they attach themselves by spinning a byssus, and in a few hours a thin coating is spread which covers the little animal and is as transparent as glass. In five or six days the shell is completed, so as to give protection to the little animal when he drops off and commences the battle of life on his own account. They are now the size of a pea; but their growth is rapid, and they become very active, darting about for food. A favorite location of this animal is where the water is shallow, generally near the banks of rivers and bays opening out to the sea, where the bottom is sandy and there is a growth of eelgrass. A food of the scallop is similar to that of the oyster, and minute diatoms are found in the stomachs of the young when ten days old. At the approach of cold weather the scallop goes into deeper water and often buries itself in the sand.

An Angling Device.

Fish are not only caught, but pulled into the boat by a Kentuckian's device, comprising the usual line, which is wound on the shaft of a clock mechanism, a pull on the line releasing the spring and winding up the line.



FARMERS CORNER.

Plant Fruit Trees.

Many persons fall to set out trees and vines, because they fear they will not live to eat the fruit. Some years ago the writer heard an old man say that he had planted and eaten the fruit of three different orchards, and that at seventy years of age he had planted a fourth orchard for others, but at eighty-seven years of age he still lives to eat the fruit of his own trees. Strawberries bear in abundance the second year after planting; blackberries, currants, grapes and gooseberries the third year. Peach trees will often bear full crops the third year. Early bearing apple, pear and plum trees will often produce abundantly for the family the fourth and fifth years.

It is possible for a farmer in the Northern States to have fresh fruit of his own growing upon his table every day in the year. He will begin with strawberries the last of May. These will last three or four weeks, and before they are all gone raspberries will be ripe, and will continue about five weeks. Cherries will begin to ripen during the raspberry season. As the raspberries go out, blackberries, currants and gooseberries will be ready for the table. As the last of these go, the early peaches, pears, apples and plums will begin to be ready for the table. During August, September and October he can have a great variety of fruit. After October until the next June he will have to confine himself in the main to apples. But of good

knife, and spread the yellows to all the trees inoculated. It is quite easy to be sure that a rich, luscious peach is not affected with yellows, especially if gathered from the tree. The pit from such a peach ought to produce a valuable seedling and free from disease. The low repute of seedling peaches dates from the time when the natural fruit was about the only kind grown. But even then some valuable seedlings were found in every seedling produced.

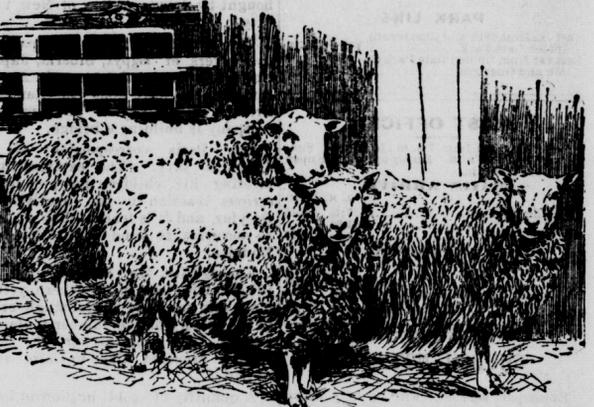
Leafless and Triumph Radishes.
The Rural New Yorker recently made a comparison between the two unique



LEAFLESS RADISH—TRIUMPH RADISH.

varieties of radish—viz., Triumph and Leafless. This showed that both kinds are early and that there is but little difference between them, the Leafless being about three days earlier. Now the Rural illustrates the two, showing a little bunch of the triumph and a single specimen of the Leafless. The quality is much the same, the Leafless being a rich, darkish crimson, the Triumph white and crimson, variously splashed and dotted. The latter is nearly round, the other generally oblong. Doubtless a larger quantity of the Leafless may be grown on a given plot because of its scanty leaves. The

CHEVIOT SHEEP.

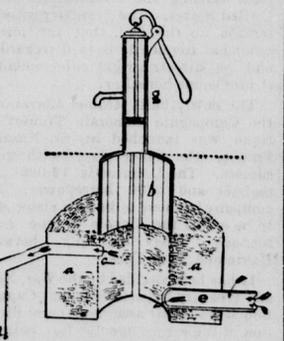


The above illustration, reproduced from a photograph, shows three specimens of this hardy breed of sheep—a two-year-old ram and two two-year-old ewes, the property of C. H. Marshall, Vergennes, Vt.

apples the family will never tire.—New York Weekly Tribune.

Well on a Novel Plan.

Selecting the point where the well was to be located, I dug a trench, as if underdraining, only deeper, being six feet in depth, and dug it 200 feet in length. In this I carefully laid a six-inch drain tile, covering it in the usual way, using care to prevent sediment getting into it. At the lower end of this drain a pump, g, was placed and here was constructed a curb, a, 2x3 feet for the first 3½ feet, laying it with brick and Portland cement. Above this the curb was built of ¼ inch pine boards, b, tongued and grooved, to prevent worms and vermin from getting in the well. Three feet from the bottom an outlet, c, was made, leading to a



A NOVEL WELL.

main drain, lower, where other underdrains discharged. By this method I drained effectively a piece of land which needed it and secured an ample supply of the very best water, lasting all the year round.—T. F. Van Laven, in American Agriculturist.

Improvement of Highways.

Good roads are so popular in Connecticut that the State's appropriation for helping out the towns will not be large enough to supply the demand. Over 100 towns have voted money for roads. The law passed by the last General Assembly says that the State shall pay in the case of towns whose grand list is \$1,000,000 and under, three-fourths of the sums appropriated, and two-thirds of the appropriation in the case of towns having a grand list of \$1,000,000 and over. The State's annual appropriation is only \$175,000, which will not nearly suffice.

Peaches from Seed.

The prevalence of yellows among peaches makes their propagation by budding a danger in spreading the disease. It is in the sap, and if any tree which the knife cuts into to make a place for the bud is affected with yellows, the taint will be retained by the

question of relative value seems to depend upon which would sell more readily in the market, the solid colored Leafless or the variegated Triumph.

Praying Hogs for Lice.

When lice get into a drove of hogs it will not be long until the effect is noticed. Hogs will not remain healthy with lice present. The easiest and also the most effective way of ridding the swine of the pests is by spraying them with water in which kerosene is stirred. For spraying, use a common spraying pump, one of those handy little hand pumps which set in a pail of water being easily managed. Into a pen a few feet square turn two or three hogs and turn the pump with sprayer attached upon them. Drench them thoroughly, driving the water upon them with full force of the pump. One spraying will kill the lice in a hog, and where the whole herd is treated, including the shed floors, the lice will be exterminated. This is much easier and less disagreeable than greasing and is more effective.

Feeding Green Oats.

Horses that are idle in the stable or that have only light work may be fed a few green oats without injury. But they should on no account be given to horses that have much work to do. Green oats will give a horse the scours more quickly than any other feed. The oat hull irritates the intestines at its best, and it therefore needs to be thoroughly dried out before being fed. If given it should have some old timothy or meadow grass fed with it.

A Chicken's Growth.

The question of how much will a chick gain is an interesting one. The following is about correct: The eggs weigh 2 ounces; the newly hatched chick weighs 1¼ ounces; at 1 week old, 2 ounces; 3 weeks old, 6¼ ounces; 4 weeks old, 10 ounces; 5 weeks old, 14 ounces; 6 weeks old, 18½ ounces; 7 weeks old, 23½ ounces; 9 weeks old, 32 ounces; 10 weeks old, 36 ounces; 11 weeks old, 41 ounces.—The Poultry West.

A Fatter Pointer.

Bad butter is frequently caused by keeping the cream from one milking too long while saving it for the next churning, as is sometimes done when only one or two cows are used. Ripe and unripe cream should never be churned together. The sooner the cream is churned after it is separated from the milk the better.

How to Trim a Mule's Feet.

Clean hoofs thoroughly to remove dirt, gravel, etc., then take a sharp saw and saw off carefully as short as desired. Place foot on box or block, so as to hold firm while sawing. This is much quicker and easier than a knife, as their hoofs are very hard.

The Best Man Wins.

Prize fighting may not be a pleasant subject but it teaches a lesson—the inability of man to hold the championship for any length of time.

It is pretty hard for some men to live up to their opportunities and within their income at the same time.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions.

The candidate with money who places himself in the hands of his friends very often gets squeezed.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

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

I never used so quick a cure as Pisco's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

Hawthorne and Salem.

Way down in a little side street in Salem is Hawthorne's birthplace. It is modest, but with a proper house with a gambrel roof, without which no house need apply for the position of bringing forth celebrities.

Artists in Mother of Pearl.

The incrustation of precious woods with mother of pearl is in Hanort, French Tonquin, an important industry, an entire street—known as the "street of the inlayers"—being devoted to it.

"You May Bend the Sapling But Not the Tree."

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

10 Third Street, - San Francisco.



SHOES THAT WEAR WELL.

Our Box Calf Shoes for Misses and Children are specially made to wear well, and we guarantee every pair.

Country orders solicited. Spring Catalogue, 128 pages. Just out. Send for one.

B. Katchinski, PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO., 10 Third St., San Francisco.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy.

CARTER'S INK Ask for it. If your dealer has not it he can get it easily.

SON COMMANDS FATHER.

Story of the Lear, Two Colorado Soldiers in the Philippines.

Out of the hurry and bustle of the war there has come one of the most remarkable cases of the reversal of family authority ever known to military men.

Lieut. Lear is a fine specimen of the young American soldier. He has all the good qualities, that are known as "Western." He has go and push and grit, a very intelligent mind and an aptness for his work.

"Why, my dear fellow," he exclaimed, "don't you know that in a regiment there are no family relations? Here we are all officers or privates or bandmen, and that ends the whole business.

"When it is father's turn to carry wood, draw rations or do police duty, it is my task to issue those orders to the old gentleman, and he touches his cap and replies, 'Yes, sir,' as respectfully as you please.

"When the regiment was recruiting father came to headquarters and wanted to enlist. I persuaded him not to join, and when I left I was sure that father would stay at home, where he was badly needed on his paper.

The Queen's Conservatism.

E. M. Jessop, describing "The Queen's private apartments at Windsor," in the Pall Mall Gazette, says that one may mention with regard to repairs and renovation of the castle rooms that all innovations are strictly forbidden.

The Persian Carpenter.

In accordance with the invariable custom of all Eastern artisans, the carpenter sits upon the ground while at work. Instead of a bench a strong stake is driven down before him, leaving about ten inches above ground, and upon this he rests his work and keeps it steady with his feet.

Sand to Extinguish Fire.

Sand will be used to extinguish fire, if there should be one in the New Telephone Company's exchange at Indianapolis. It is used because it is less injurious than water or chemicals would be.

Dyspepsia advertisement featuring a large illustration of a Cascarets tablet and text describing its benefits for stomach ailments.

Largest Emerald in the World. A vase cut from a single emerald has been preserved in a cathedral in Genoa, Italy, 600 years.

English secret Service Money. The term "secret service money" is usually applied to a fund placed at the disposal of ministers to be expended at their discretion in promoting or protecting the interests of this country.

Church Bells. Why do they have church bells? What good are they? Men go to a bank or the store at the proper time without a bell.

Slighting the Waiter. It was at a railway refreshment room. The passenger was hungry and in a hurry.

Fruit Versus Alcohol. Fruit will destroy the desire for alcoholic drinks. Oranges and apples have been found to be the most effectual cure for inebriates.

When a married woman talks of her girlhood days she reminds us of the amateur fisherman. The best catches always got away from her.—Denver Post.

The highest inhabited place in the world is the customs house of Aucamarca, in Peru, it being 16,000 feet above the sea.

Creeping Numbness is a Danger Signal advertisement with a testimonial from Mr. G. H. Snyder.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advertisement with a testimonial from a man cured of creeping paralysis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS advertisement for a cough remedy.

Why do they have church bells? What good are they? Men go to a bank or the store at the proper time without a bell.

As ministers are required to give no account of their stewardship, it is obvious we have no means of knowing how these moneys are expended.

The latter slowly focused his gold eyeglasses on the speaker. "Did you think that I was one of the waiters?" he asked lily.

"Am I a teetotaler? No," said Mr. Bonner in answer to the question; "no, I am not a teetotaler. I had a glass of sherry when I came to New York in 1844."

Somebody asked Robert Bonner once if he were a teetotaler.

It is not on record whether he took another.

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GASOLINE ENGINES advertisement for sale cheap, listing various models and prices.

Relief for Women advertisement for French Female Pills, mentioning Dr. Martel's book.

Without Good Health advertisement for Moore's Revealed Remedy.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED PILLS advertisement for liver ailments.

IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION advertisement for Nathaniel Blackford.

CURE YOURSELF! advertisement for a general health tonic.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic advertisement featuring a child and a pig, with testimonials and contact information.

THE ENTERPRISE.

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

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

Foraker has been heard from. There is no split in Republican ranks in Ohio and the latest Democratic political fake has "gone where the woodbine twineth."

It is refreshing to read the bright, crisp editorial paragraphs of Charles Shortridge, in his San Jose Herald, after a daily dose of the heavy editorials in the big San Francisco dailies.

The Examiner has thrown its drag net among the returned Montana Volunteers and, as with other returning soldiers, has been able to make a showing of about two per cent of anti-Otis sentiment.

Good prices and the greatest corn crop on record in Kansas and Nebraska will make it "hard sledding" for Mr. Bryan in those States next November. Should Bryan lose Nebraska, then goodbye to the "Boy Orator of the Platte."

Alleged Americans who howl "imperialism" until they give their country a black eye the world over, are dirty birds that befall their own nests.—San Jose Herald.

Yes, Brother Shortridge, you are eminently correct, as usual. "Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

The Santa Maria Graphic says two hundred laborers can find profitable employment for two months in the beet and bean fields of the Santa Maria valley, that many growers are frantic in their efforts to secure help and are willing to pay any price.

This is the condition everywhere the country over, and yet but three short years ago the reverse of this state of affairs prevailed. The toilers everywhere were poorly paid and out of work. Now all are busy and well paid and the promised prosperity has materialized in solid substantial form.

Admiral Dewey is home again and the great American naval hero has received a genuine American welcome.

The great American admiral richly deserves all the honors a grateful and admiring country has bestowed as well as any new laurels the future may have in store.

The efforts of designing politicians to draw him into the maelstrom of politics, will, it is reasonably safe to predict, utterly fail.

Like General Sherman, Admiral Dewey is apparently content to remain at the head of his chosen profession; and, as the head of the magnificent modern navy of this great Republic, the place is great enough to gratify the ambition of the greatest of modern naval heroes.

THE NEW TAX LEVY.

The Enterprise stands fully committed to the policy of maintaining a low tax rate in this county, regarding such a policy as essential to the development of this town as a manufacturing center. Notwithstanding this fact we believe the Board of Supervisors was right in adding to the levy for this year enough to provide for needed improvements at the County Court House.

It is our opinion that the sooner the people of this county come to consider the county seat question as settled, the better it will be for all the towns and all the people of the county.

The present court house is a disgrace to the county. Let the sum of \$14,000 be raised and used for its improvement and if that is not enough let a like amount be raised next year. If this work is to be done at all this is the time to begin, not only for the reason that the improvement is sorely needed but for the further reason that the conditions are favorable. Money is easy; everybody employed; prices fair and the prospect looking forward favorable.

The San Jose Herald quotes as appropriate to the departure of Vanderbilt Horace's verse: "Pale death with

impartial foot doth enter the hovels of paupers and the palaces of Kings." But some bow that question of the dying Cardinal Beaufort seems to be more appropriate—"What! Is there no bribing death?"—Coast Advocate.

"MR. DOOLEY" CREATES A GIRL.

The author of the famous "Mr. Dooley," Finley P. Dunne, has joined the literary forces of The Ladies' Home Journal, and will create this fall in that magazine a new character, called "Molly Donahue; who lives across the street from Mr. Dooley." Her creator says that Molly is a bright, pretty girl of nineteen, who has ambitions for the great world of woman's clubs, Browning societies, golf clubs, woman's rights organizations, and the "high-toned literary and social life" which thrives on "the elite side of Chicago." Her mother and brother sympathize with her, but her father, who works in the mill, is hard to deal with in that he will insist on sitting at table in his shirtsleeves and in his stocking feet. "Mr. Dooley" is the family's most intimate friend and is called upon frequently to run across and set matters straight.

IAN MACLAREN ON THE CHURCH.

It has been known for some time that Ian MacLaren has been critically studying modern church methods, and the results are now to be made public in The Ladies' Home Journal. His first article is called "The Candy-Pull System in the Church," and in this he frankly states what many have felt but have scarcely ventured to publicly assert with regard to social tendencies of the church. The great English author will then handle "The Mutineer in the Church," and after that to answer the somewhat startling question, "Should the Old Minister be Shot?"

GLOBE SIGHTS.

Don't be fooled twice in the same way.

One half the world dare not; the other half cannot.

Nothing takes impudence out of people so promptly as adversity.

The more worthless the man looking for a job, the better letters of recommendation he carries.

A woman always keeps her money in the sewing machine drawer; a man hasn't any.

The woman who can't secure a husband should go to work and earn good wages, in order to assist her sister, who did.

When the average man does a generous deed, he erects sign boards around it, with the hand pointing that way.

The average man is as shy at owning his Lord as he is in admitting a marriage engagement.

The trouble is that if you take five minutes' time to flatter a man today, you must take ten minutes tomorrow or your work is undone.

It is no compliment when friends come fifty miles to a wedding; the real compliment is when they come five blocks to a funeral.

When a fool writes something in a letter which he should not write, he thinks he has squared himself by adding at the end, "Burn this after reading." But such letters are seldom burned.

When the Twentieth Kansas gets home and sees the Kansas corn fields, it will decide that the Philippine cane jungles are not so many.

No fool is fool enough to acknowledge it.

Remember this: When a man tells you his business doesn't pay, it isn't for sale.

The trouble with most of us is that we throw musty old crusts on the water, and expect frosted cake in return.—Atchison Globe.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$200 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.

Outwitted by His Coachman.

The carriage horses of Chief Justice Marshall were exceedingly thin, and his family told him that it was currently hinted that Jerry, the colored coachman, exchanged too great a proportion of the horse feed for whiskey for personal use to allow the horses food enough to keep them in a good and creditable condition. The judge went to the stable and directed Jerry's attention to the poor appearance of the horses, told him of the rumor about his exchanging oats and hay for whiskey and thereby depriving the horses of their necessary supply of food and spoke of the sleek, fat team driven by his neighbor Brewer.

"Laws, Massa John," said Jerry, "it's the natur' of the animals! Look at Mr. Brewer hisself, sah, a short, fat, greasy gen'loman, that ain't shed his boots after his feet was in 'em for yeaths, while you, sah, is tall and roun shouldered an sees your feet all de time youse walkin, an look at his coachman, thicker through than he is long, while I'se only skin an bones! Of course his critters is fat, while yours is thin. It's their natur', Massa John; it's their natur'." They belongs to the fat kin, and we all belongs to de lean kin. It's natur'."

"Perhaps that is so," said the judge reflectively and walked away as if well satisfied with the explanation.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The nerve that never relaxes, the eye that never blanches, the thought that never wanders—these are the masters of victory.—Burke.

IF I WERE YOU.

I wouldn't think about distress,
If I were you;
I wouldn't even confess
To ever feeling blue,
But when the sun is well disposed
To shine upon our friends and foes
I'd be content with even less,
If I were you.

Just let it rain or snow or shine;
'Twill bring no gain
To blame misfortune or repine;
The longest lane
Will end sometime, and every day
Roses will bloom along the way,
Because of rain.

Then sing your songs; cry if you must,
But keep in view
The healthy soul inspiring trust
That's always due
To them that strive to live above
All earthly things—excepting love;
I'd let all other treasures rust,
If I were you!

—Facts and Fiction.

FATE OF A CAESAR'S ASHES.

Shakespeare's Conceit Finds a Counterpart in Reality.

When Shakespeare put in the mouth of Hamlet the curious conceit about the dust of the great Alexander having become loam and then stopping a bung hole in a beer barrel, he had seemed to reach the ultimate extravagance of imagination. Yet, near the Porta Salaria a still more unexpected extravagance was revealed after the excavations carried on there. In these a cippus, or sepulchral column, containing a cinerary urn of rare oriental alabaster was brought to light. The inscription on the cippus revealed that the ashes contained within the urn were those of Calpurnius Piso Licinianus, who, in February, A. D. 69, was proclaimed Caesar by the Emperor Galbra. Four days afterward Galbra was killed, and Piso also suffered death in his thirty-first year. His were the ashes that the alabaster urn contained.

The precious urn was given to a workman employed on the premises to take care of. Some days after, when the proprietor of the place asked for the urn, he found it empty. "Where," said he, "are the ashes that were here?" The workman, surprised, said that he gathered them together and, never dreaming that they were any good, but being white and clean, sent them to his wife to make lye for her washing! And thus, said the late Shakespeare Wood, describing this incident, have the ashes of an imperial Caesar, adopted by Galbra as Tiberius was adopted by Augustus and accepted by the senate, been used more than 18 centuries after his death by a Roman washerwoman to cleanse her dirty linen, together with the ashes of other members of the family in whose veins flowed the noble blood of Crassus and of Pompey the Great!—Baltimore Sun.

GESTICULATING TALKERS.

Italians Wave Arms Wildly When Conversing With One Another.

The farther south one goes in Europe the more do the people gesticulate in conversation, asserts a traveler who is at present "doing" Italy.

A Neapolitan, he says, goes through an entire course of callisthenics before he has talked five minutes. Give a Neapolitan a pair of dumb bells and ask him what he thinks of the weather and before he finishes his answer he will have taken enough healthful exercise to last him all day.

This traveler spent many an interesting hour in watching the Neapolitan talk. One day in a cafe he sat next to a couple of Italians, who were engaged in a most spirited conversation. The younger of the two men grow very excited. With his hands he made reaching and clinging motions, as if climbing. Then he reached right and left above his head, as one would do in picking cherries. Then, without slackening his remarkable flow of conversation, he put the thumb and first finger of his left hand together and held them a few inches before his eyes and went through the careful movements of one threading a small needle. And all the time he talked. Next he made overhand motions as of throwing. Then he gave an imitation of some one swimming. After that he described several rapid circles with his left hand, which gave the impression of a revolving wheel. Then he leaned forward and, with his right hand lifted, acted as a person would act in trying to put a key into a keyhole. The writer asked his friend, who understood Italian, what all the fuss was about.

"They're talking chiefly about the weather," was the reply.—London Mail.

His Brogue Saved Him.

The thickness of his brogue secured for a recent arrival from the Emerald Isle a ride of several hundred miles at the expense of the Pennsylvania railroad. His destination was Boston, and at the Broad street station he asked for a ticket to the Hub. The ticket seller was unable to determine whether it was Boston or Washington the man wanted to reach, but finally sold him a ticket for the latter city, and a few hours later he found himself in the national capital. As he was unable to read, the mistake was not discovered until he reached Washington, and to complicate matters he had not sufficient funds to purchase a ticket to Boston.

He presented his case to the railroad officials at Washington, and they, putting him to a test, were unable to distinguish from his pronunciation of Washington and Boston any material difference, thus exonerating the clerk at the Broad street station, in this city, for his error. The facts of the case being laid before the general passenger department, the man with the brogue was forwarded to his proper destination.—Philadelphia Record.

An amateur editor has made a fortune by his pen. His father died of grief on reading one of his editorials and left him \$150,000.—Nauvoo Independent.

CAUGHT IN THE TRAP

THE GREAT SMALLPOX SWINDLE AND HOW IT WAS WORDED.

A Brazen and Well Planned Scheme by Which Two Sharp Confidence Men Banked a Hotel Keeper Out of \$5,000.

"I dare say you never heard of the great smallpox swindle," said the hotel manager. "The facts of that remarkable affair were withheld at the time for the most urgent reasons of policy, and even now I prefer to tell the story without names or localities. It happened in the fall of 1896, when a certain hotel in a large western city was crowded with tourists. One day, at the height of the season, two gentlemanly looking strangers put up at the house and were assigned to what we call a 'double room.' About a week later one of them appeared at the office and requested a private interview with the manager. 'I regret to inform you,' he said, after the door was closed, 'that my friend is down with a severe attack of smallpox.'

"The proprietor nearly fell out of his chair. There was known to be smallpox in the city, and the bare suggestion that the disease had appeared in the hotel was enough to empty it in a twinkling. To let the news get out meant the loss of thousands upon thousands of dollars. It meant the ruin of the season's business. 'He must be quietly removed at once,' said the proprietor, trying to control his agitation. "'Removed!' exclaimed the other. 'Taken through the cold air to a lazaretto! Why, man, that would be murder! I'll not permit it!'

"The hotel keeper was thunder struck. 'Do you mean to say he must stay here?' he gasped. "'Certainly,' said the stranger. 'It was a ticklish situation. The hotel keeper dare not enforce his suggestion, while the case remain was like storing gunpowder in a furnace room. He pleaded, protested, begged, threatened and blustered, but all in vain. The man was firm as a rock. 'If you attempt to eject my sick friend,' he declared, 'I'll publish your inhumanity to the entire community.'

"Finally it occurred to the distracted proprietor to see, first, whether it was really a case of smallpox. So he sent for a physician, swore him to secrecy and hustled him up to the room. The doctor took one look at the disfigured face on the pillow and reported that the malady was there in a malignant type. He advised the man's immediate removal at any cost. 'If you keep him concealed,' he said, 'the disease may spread, and it would ruin you for life. You owe something to your guests.' Again the proprietor interviewed the friend, and again the latter refused to budge from his position.

"Where can I take him?" he demanded. 'You know very well I can't get comfortable quarters for such a purpose, and I won't have him butchered in a pesthouse to please any landlord on earth!' The hotel man felt his hair stand on end, but concluded to let things stand as they were until morning.

"Next day he sent for the sick man's friend and asked him whether he had any suggestions to make.

"Yes," he replied; "I thought up a plan over night, which you may adopt or not, as you like. As I said before," he continued, "it is useless to try to rent quarters for such a case. We might, however, buy a small cottage and take him there. I have figured the thing up and the total expense would be about \$5,000. If you are willing to hand over that amount, I will take him away and assume all further responsibility. I make the offer entirely out of sympathy for your guests.'

"The landlord looked him in the eye. 'I, too, have thought the situation over,' he said, 'and I'm convinced it's a confidence game pure and simple. I'm convinced there's nothing the matter with your dear friend up stairs, but I am also convinced that the slightest breath of the affair would greatly damage the reputation of the house. As a business proposition I consider it worth \$5,000 to get rid of you.'

"The other man smiled ironically. 'Call a cab and get out your money,' he said, and inside an hour the incubus had been spirited through a side door swathed in blankets and driven away.

"As the landlord shrewdly surmised, the whole thing was a confidence game, and he learned the particulars later on through a sport he had once befriended. There was nothing the matter with the rascal up stairs except that his face had been pricked a little with a quill dipped in croton oil, something that makes a horrible looking pustule, which disappears in a few days and leaves no mark. I always thought the hotel man showed good sense in taking the course he did. He was caught in a trap and took the cheapest way out. The bare rumor of even a suspected case would probably have involved a loss of \$50,000 or \$60,000. It was far better to pay the \$5,000 and charge it to education."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Remarkable Career.

The most remarkable official career in the United States was that of John Quincy Adams. It extended over 48 years, and embraced 15 years in the diplomatic service as minister to Russia, Prussia and the Netherlands, five years as senator, eight years as secretary of state, four years as president and 16 years as a representative in congress.

A Sure Thing.

Biggs—On my last trip to Europe I lost \$200 betting on the ship's daily run.

Boggs—You must have been very unlucky.

Biggs—Yes; I found out afterward that I had been betting with the chief engineer.—New York Journal.

A Question of Degree.

Judge A.—Well, Uncle Zeb, where are you going?
The Benedict—I wuz jist going to de cote, sub, to see you, sub, and get a remorse from dat yellor limb dat I married the yarder day.
Judge A.—Why, see here, that won't do! Didn't you promise me that you would take her for better or worse and all that?
The Benedict—Yas, sub, but den she an a sight wuss dan I took her fur.—Harper's Bazar.

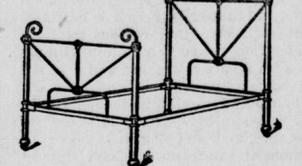
Strange Things in Nova Scotia.

It was here I met a woman who had never seen a peach, a young lady who had never owned a box of chocolates and, best of all, a handsome, intelligent young fellow who had never seen a drunken man. It was here I attended a concert consisting of songs, recitations, organ solos and a duet, all furnished by one woman. The duet, she announced, was between herself and the organ, the organ taking the soprano and she the alto.—Bay of Fundy Letter in New York Post.

The man who insists at the poker party that the husband is the lord and master is the one who takes off his shoes to sneak up stairs when he gets home.—New York Press.

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WE CAN FURNISH YOUR HOME COMPLETE.

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
The Cash or Credit House,
1306-1312 Stockton St. Near Broadway.
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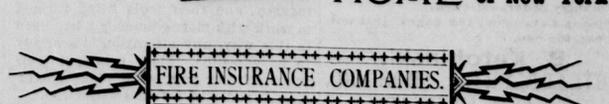
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BOOTS : and : SHOES,
Constantly on hand and for sale
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All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

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TOWN NEWS.

Work galore. Times rushing. Dwelling houses scarce. The rock crusher resumed work Wednesday.

The public telephone has been removed to Holcomb's drug store.

Mr. P. H. McEvoy has leased the Company's large barn at the ranch.

Business is lively in all the avenues of industry in this industrial town.

Casca-Ferrine Bitters; only tonic laxative. For sale, at Holcomb's drug store.

Be sure and sign the petition to the supervisors to open up the highway back of the cemeteries.

Services at Grace Mission Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school as usual at 10 a. m.

Martin Kelly, an old-time resident of the First Township, died on Monday from injuries received by being run over by a horse.

Supervisor Tilton has been authorized to purchase a rock crushing plant for the First Road District the cost to be limited to \$1000.

This hive of industry was emptied last Sunday, the bees having swarmed and gone off on the excursion to the Santa Cruz mountains.

H. M. Hawkins has been accepted as a juror in the suit of Robert Chatham vs. the Mills estate in the Superior Court at Redwood City.

Henry Michenfelder has put in the latest improved acetylene gas plant and burglar alarms in his Armour Hotel. Henry is up to date in everything.

Every one will be pleased to know that Mrs. J. E. Rogers returned from the city hospital on Sunday, after a successful operation, much improved in health.

The Board of Supervisors at their last meeting passed an ordinance shortening the quail shooting season one month, from November 1st to December 1st.

Mr. W. S. Taylor has leased the new quarry and the rock crusher from the Company. Mr. P. H. McEvoy and Mr. Julius Eikerenkotter will have charge of the quarry.

Frank Fancocik & Co. have leased a store room of J. Jorgensen on Grand avenue and will open a fruit and vegetable stand therein, and keep two wagons on the road on and after October 1st.

Theodore Black arrived in town on Wednesday straight from the Klondike country. He reports the boys from here in good health and doing fairly well in the frozen north. Theodore looks none the worse for the wear and tear of a Klondike campaign.

Tom Horn—Long Tom—formerly of Redwood City and this place, but more recently of the Third Artillery, and engaged in making it hot for the insurgents in the Philippines, is expected home next week and the members of the Red Cross Society at Redwood City will give him a fitting reception.

Patrons of the electric railroad should notice the change in the running time of the cars from Baden to the cemetery. The last car leaves Holy Cross Cemetery at 5:25 p. m. instead of 6 p. m. as heretofore. This change will continue during the construction work now in progress on the railroad.

W. S. Taylor has commenced work getting out crushed rock for the macadamizing of the main thoroughfare from San Bruno road to the entrance at Tanfaran Park. The commencement of the work has been unavoidably delayed and will now have to be pushed to get it completed on time. One hundred and fifty cubic yards of crushed rock are to be delivered daily requiring the employment of some sixteen teams to do the hauling.

Owing to temporary embarrassment the old pioneer grocery store of J. Eikerenkotter has been closed. It is the earnest wish and hope of every one in this community that Mr. Eikerenkotter may soon get on his feet and reopen what has been the largest and most popular store in this community. The immediate cause of his embarrassment dates back to the panic of '93 and '94. For the last two years the store has been quite prosperous.

The company yesterday let the contract to W. H. Haley of San Francisco for boring another artesian well near the pumping station. These wells are 320 feet deep and are below the seepage strata, pass through hard clay and terminate in a gravel formation. Mr. Haley, who bored the wells now in use by the company, says there is a decided flow from the bay towards Lake Merced and he is positive that our wells tap the source of supply to Lake Merced. The new well will materially increase the Company's source of water supply. The advent of the race track and the Fuller Works has made the boring of the new well a necessity.

HELP WANTED. WANTED at the new Race Track at San Bruno, Carpenters, ten hours a day, \$3. Laborers, ten hours a day, \$2. Apply on the grounds at once. A. M. ALLEN, San Bruno.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$300 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 5, Chicago.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met Monday. In the absence of Supervisor McEvoy, Joseph DeCenedetti was chosen chairman.

Clerk Sobaberg stated the object of the meeting was to apportion the railroad taxes for 1899 as fixed by the State Board of Equalization.

The chairman stated that in pursuance of Section 3665 of the Political Code of the State of California, as amended, it is by this board ordered and declared:

That the whole length of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company assessed by the State Board of Equalization within the County of San Mateo is as follows, viz:

Total length of said railroad, 25.10 miles. That the assessed value per mile of such railway lying in each city, town, school district and road district through which it runs, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, is as follows, to-wit: Of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the fiscal year 1899 is \$10,012.21 per mile and that the number of miles of track and the assessed value of said railway lying in each city, town school district and road district of the County of San Mateo, State of California, is as follows, which shall constitute the assessment value of said property for taxable purposes in such city, town, road district and school district, is as follows, to-wit:

Southern Pacific Railroad Company, year 1899.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

First Road District, First Township, 11.50 miles, \$115,140.

Second Road District, Second Township, 8 miles, \$80,098.

Third Road District, Third Township, 5.60 miles, \$56,068.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Jefferson 3.90 miles \$39,048

San Bruno 3.04 miles 30,437

Milbrae 4.56 miles 45,656

San Mateo 4.25 miles 42,502

Belmont 3.19 miles 31,939

Redwood City 3.75 miles 37,645

Menlo Park 2.40 miles 24,029

INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS.

City of San Mateo 2.47 miles, \$24,730; Town of Redwood City, 1.80 miles, \$18,022.

In pursuance of Section 3665 of the Political Code of the State of California, as amended, it is by this Board ordered and declared:

That the total length of the main track of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railroad Company, assessed by the State Board of Equalization within the county of San Mateo is as follows, viz: Total length of said railway is 4 6-10 miles. That the assessed value per mile of such railway lying in each city, town, school district and road district through which it runs, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, is as follows, to-wit:

San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railroad for the fiscal year 1899, is \$6521.74 per mile, and that the number of miles of track and the assessed value of said railway lying in each city, town, school district and road district of the County of San Mateo, State of California, is as follows, which shall constitute the assessment value of said property for taxable purposes in such city, town, road and school district is as follows, to-wit:

ROAD DISTRICT.

San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railroad Co., year 1899, First Road District, First Township 4 6-10 miles, \$30,000.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Jefferson School District 3.90 miles, \$39,455.

San Bruno School District, .70 miles, \$4,545.

On motion the Sheriff was ordered to take the four small children of Robert Loveland, who had been abandoned by their parents, to the county poor farm until such time as other provisions could be made. The matter in the mean time was referred to the District Attorney.

Ordinance No. 157, changing the open season for killing quail from November 1st to December 1st was adopted on motion of Tilton.

The petition of James Crowe, administration of the Le Cornec estate, for a rebate of \$30 on a license issued to John Le Cornec was ordered filed.

Supervisor Tilton was given permission to purchase a rock-crushing plant to cost not more than \$1000.

On motion of Coleman, George H. Rice and Surveyor Gilbert were employed to compile a record of the county roads. Mr. Rice was directed to prepare an estimate of the cost of the work for the next meeting of the board.

The board adjourned to October 2d.

UNION COURSING PARK.

The clever young California hound Bohe showed her heels to a number of cracks at Union Coursing Park Sunday and captured the stake in the final by beating the imported English dog Plough Boy. The final was a great course. Bohe had the best of the first part of it, as she showed the foot and quicker working ability, but Plough Boy was game and much stronger than was expected. He did considerable work toward the end of the long course, in which the score was 32 to 19. Bohe opened at 10 to 1 in the long-odds book.

The sensation of the day was the phenomenally fast running of Lucky Dog, the son of Pretender and Lady Pembroke. He was always fast, but generally showed inability to go through a long stake. He had the speed of the sire but the faint heart of the dam, and when collared by Bohe in the fifth round was unable to do any work.

Wait a Little's work was also a surprise. He and Master Clair were run to a standstill Saturday. Master Clair

led up in his first course Sunday, but after the turn his weakness overcame his gameness and he fell repeatedly. On the other hand, Wait a Little showed staying quality, especially for a Skyrocket, and won from good ones until beaten in the fifth round by Athena. The Greeks have been slowly coming to the front lately and Athena did some great work yesterday. She ran much like her sire, Emin Pasha. —S. F. Chronicle.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED at the new Race Track at San Bruno, Carpenters, ten hours a day, \$3. Laborers, ten hours a day, \$2. Apply on the grounds at once. A. M. ALLEN, San Bruno.

THE BALD EAGLE AT HOME.

He Chooses a High Tree For His Offensive Nest.

An old friend met us. He first showed as a black spot far up on the shore, then drifted grandly down upon set pinnions, tacking in and out like a yacht working to windward. It happened he was slanting shoreward when he passed, and at 40 yards his snowy head and tail, broad, brown fans showed to fine advantage. We looked see the polished yellow of his hooked bill and the fierce flash of his marvelous golden telescopic eye as he turned it upon us and then back to his tireless searching of the water and the wave line along shore.

For years this eagle, hoary old beach tomler as he is, has patrolled the shore daily for miles, seeking what the waters have cast up, for he it known he is not above accepting even carrion. Many a dead fish and lost bird he gets for the trouble of picking them up, but he can hunt, too, when he feels so disposed. Season after season he and his mate have patched the old nest and reared their eagles in peace.

No one can climb the tree, and no decent man would shoot at the birds. Should you visit the foot of the tree your nose will be assailed by a most objectionable odor, and your naturally brief inspection will convince you that the eagles do hunt more than they are given credit for. Everywhere are fragments of fish, while among them are wings and tails which must have belonged to grouse, portions of hares and other fragments suspiciously like certain parts of lambs, sucking pigs and domestic fowls. But they were not our lambs, pigs or fowls, and so no shot whistles after the old pirate, who seems to understand that he is free to buccanear to his heart's content.—Ed W. Sandys in Outing.

Born Equal, but Not Free.

"Here is a curious error," said the schoolboy as he laid down his "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and turned to the encyclopedia. The author uses the expression, "All men are born free and equal."

"Well, what is the matter with that?" inquired the schoolboy's uncle.

"Why, the quotation should be, 'All men are born equal.' There is no 'free' in it."

"Do you mean to tell me that Jefferson did not write 'free and equal' in the Declaration?"

"That's what he didn't."

"I'll bet you!"

"Don't do it, uncle. Remember, you have a family to support, and they will need all your money. The word 'free' does not occur there. See?" And he placed the big book before his misguided relative.

"Oh, I know better! I will get a copy of the constitution in one of my old books. I have heard that quoted so often I know what I am talking about."

"You have heard it quoted wrong every time you heard the 'free' in it."

After they had found the good and reliable old book and all the rest of the authorities the uncle ungraciously gave up. But he hated to do so. It seems impossible to correct that wrong impression. The boy was right. Yet people will go on indefinitely making a "free" and inaccurate quotation.

Four Courtship Sundays.

The four Sundays of November are observed as fete days in Holland. They are known by the curious names Review, Decision, Purchase and Possession and all refer to matrimonial affairs, November in Holland being the month par excellence devoted to courtship and marriage, probably because the agricultural occupations of the year are over and possibly because the lords of creation from quite remote antiquity have recognized the pleasantness of having wives to cook and cater for them during the long winter.

On Review Sunday everybody goes to church, and after service there is a church parade in every village, when the youths and maidens gaze upon each other, but forbear to speak.

On Decision Sunday each bachelor who is seeking a wife approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow and from her manner of responding judges whether his advances are acceptable. Purchase Sunday the consent of the parents is sought if the suit has prospered during the week. Not until Possession Sunday, however, do the twain appear before the world as actual or prospective brides and grooms.—Denver News.

Saved.

Nodd—Blinker had a hard time the other day. His head clerk is in the habit of giving him checks to sign, and Blinker, who has every confidence in him, always does so without question. This day his wife filled out one, and the clerk took it in. Blinker signed it.

Todd—Ruin him?

Nodd—No. It was for such a large amount the bank wouldn't cash it.—Detroit Free Press.

His Nerve Won. "It was such a good joke on me," said the girl in gray to the girl in blue as they stirred their chocolate, "that I must tell you.

"You know how John has been proposing to me at regular intervals ever since he was out of knickerbockers. Well, he did it again the other night, and, with his usual facility, chose an occasion when I was very cross.

"He did it a little more awkwardly than usual, too, deliberately choosing the old fashioned method of offering me 'his hand and heart.'"

Here she paused to drink some chocolate, and the girl in blue asked breathlessly what she said.

"Oh," remarked the other in the tone of one relating an event of no importance, "I told him that I believed I was already provided with the full quota of bodily organs, and that I wouldn't deprive him."

"And what did he say?"

"Well, Belle, that's the funny thing. He seemed to brace up, and said politely that at any rate there was no doubt about my having my full share of cheek! And I was so delighted to find a man capable of even that much repartee on being rejected—that I accepted him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. W. C. Wilcox, Dentist, from Redwood City, will be in South San Francisco the last week of each month. All work guaranteed and done at city prices. Painless filling and extraction of teeth a specialty. Wait for the Doc.

WANTED. A young man to learn the barber's trade. Apply at Postoffice, South San Francisco, San Mateo county, Cal. *

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.

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. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

MARKET REPORT. CATTLE—Market is fairly active and prices steady.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at strong prices.

HOGS—Hogs are selling at strong prices. Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$10 (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 fat steers 8 1/2@9c; second quality, 8@8 1/2c; Thin steers 7@8. No. 1 Cows and Heifers 7@7 1/2c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 6 1/2@7 thin cows, 5@6c.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 220 lbs and under 5 1/2@6c; over 220 to 300 lbs. 5@5 1/2c; rough heavy hogs, 4 1/2@5c.

Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; Ewes, 3 1/4@3 1/2c; Lambs, 4 1/4@4 1/2c live wt.

Calves—Under 250 lbs. alive, gross weight, 5@5 1/2c; over 250 lbs 4@4 1/2c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

Beef—First quality steers, 7 1/2@7 3/4c; second quality, 7c; Third quality 6 1/2c; First quality cows and heifers, 6 1/2@7c; second quality, 6@6 1/2c; Third quality, 5@5 1/2c.

Veal—Large, 7 1/2@8c; small, 6@6 1/2c.

Mutton—Wethers, 7@7 1/2c; ewes, 6 1/2@7c; Spring Lambs, 8@8 1/2c.

Dressed Hogs—Hard, 8 1/2@9c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13c; picnic hams, 9c; Atlanta ham, 9c; New York shoulder, 9c.

Bacon—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 13c; light S. C. bacon, 12c; med. bacon, clear, 9c; L. med. bacon, clear, 9c; clear light, 10c; clear ex. light bacon, 12c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$13 50; do, hf-bbl, \$7 00; Family beef, bbl, \$13 50; hf-bbl, \$7 00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$12 50; do hf-bbl \$6 50.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 8 1/2c; do, light, 9c; do, Bellies, 9 1/2c; Extra Clear, bbls, \$17 00; hf-bbls, \$8 75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 25; do, kits, \$1 20.

Lard—Prices are \$10: 70s. 1/2-nibs, 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 6 1/2c 6 3/4c 6 1/2c 6 3/4c 6 1/2c Cal. pure 7 1/2c 8 8 8 1/2c 8 1/2c In 5-lb tins the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 20; 1s \$1 20; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 20; 1s, \$1 20.

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

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Saturday Afternoon's For Ladies and Children only.

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Pay for a home on monthly installments during the same years, and your total investment will bring you what? A HOME, all paid for.

It will cost you exactly the same rent money you would have been paying your landlord, but it will give you a deed in a few years to the home that will always be your own. Buy a home while you are young and it will be a great comfort to yourself and family in your old age. It will relieve you from the constant burden of paying rent.

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South San Francisco, Cal.

THE ADMIRAL'S FLAG

HAS BEEN REVIVED FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Origin and History of This Symbol of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy—Something Interesting About Its Evolution.

The Admiral's flag, the symbol of the commander-in-chief of the navy, has been revived for Admiral Dewey, and it should be of interest to us to know something about its beginning and its evolution in the service of our country.

It has been generally believed that Farragut was the first officer in the United States navy to win the official title of admiral, but such is not the fact—the rank was ninety-one years older in the record of the service.

On the 22d of December, 1775, the Continental Congress commissioned Esek Hopkins, an old and experienced seaman, commander-in-chief of the navy, and George Washington officially addressed him as Admiral Hopkins.

In the following year Admiral Hopkins put to sea from Philadelphia with his squadron of four ships and three sloops, and the Alfred—the flag-ship—carried Hopkins' flag, a square, yellow silk affair, bearing a pine tree, a rattlesnake in the act of striking, and the motto, "Don't Tread on Me." This flag was sent aloft by Lieut. John Paul Jones.

This insignia of flag rank was really more akin to some of the State or colonial flags than to any previous symbol of naval dignity, and was merely a personal fancy of Hopkins' for the righteousness of his cause—the pine tree appeal to heaven—and the determined attitude he intended to maintain towards his land's oppressors.

Just how long this flag remained in the service is questionable; but as no one succeeded Hopkins in the solitary

Long before this the custom had become set to distinguish between officers of the same rank carrying broad pennants. The senior commodore carried a blue flag with white stars, the next commodore junior to him carried a red flag with white stars, while, should a third be present junior to both of the others, his flag, for the time, became white with blue stars. When apart on their separate commands each carried the blue pennant of seniority.

In 1857, the title of "flag officer" was legally introduced in our service—Congress directing that "Captains in command of squadrons" should be styled "flag officers," and Preble says: "Officers so appointed, for want of regulation on the subject, continued to wear the broad pennant of a commodore, or hoisted the square flag of an admiral, as they deemed proper."

Still, the feeling honor of the title and the right but temporarily to the flag was as much a cause of annoyance as it was in 1812. We all know of the glorious work of Porter in the Essex; how he created a fleet out of his squadron of prizes, and how his subordinates called him commodore and recognized his well-won right to the broad pennant; yet, to use the language of the time, Secretary Thompson's order "unshipped his stars and degraded his title" when Porter came ashore.

The lack of harmony among the flags carried by officers led Secretary Isaac Toucey, in 1858, to prescribe: "It is hereby ordered that in lieu of the broad pennant now worn by 'flag officers' in command of squadrons, they shall wear a plain blue flag of dimensions proportionate to the different classes of vessels prescribed for the Jack.

"Flag officers whose date of commission as captain is over twenty years shall wear it at the fore; all others at the mizzen."

In effect, although not otherwise, this order introduced the grades of flags of the vice and the rear admiral, while the officers themselves remained merely captains but for the modest additional

agreeable to custom, without regard to the admiral's seniority. As a result, Farragut lowered his flag from the main and raised it at the mizzen, where a rear admiral's flag should fly.

On his promotion to vice admiral in 1864 he shifted his flag to the fore and in 1866, when created a full admiral, again hoisted the same plain blue flag at the main truck.

In 1866, a distinctive flag—apart from its position on the ship—was ordered for him, and then, for the first time appeared the "four white stars in the center, forming a diamond." The vice admiral had three stars, the rear admiral two, while the commodore's broad pennant bore one—the erstwhile central big one of days gone by when he had a whole constellation.

Admiral Farragut first hoisted this new flag on the frigate Franklin in June, 1867, and it was saluted with seventeen guns.

All went well till 1869, when the union Jack, hoisted at the main, was declared the flag of the Secretary of the Navy, and, having taken the union out of the ensign, in a spirit of apparent sentimental economy, it was further ordered that the remaining stripes of "Old Glory" should do duty as symbols of flag rank. Accordingly, the admiral's flag became a rectangular affair of thirteen plain, horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, worn at the main, the vice admiral having the same flag carried at the fore, while the rear admiral gloried in the same thing at the mizzen.

Farragut bitterly opposed the change, and, in fact, never consented to it; all of his associations were wrapped up in what his four-starred flag represented as the culmination, and when he died, the following year, it was his old flag that was tenderly laid upon his bier in response to his own request that his flag be buried with him.

In 1876, "for various reasons, involving past usages and services, and for the convenience of distinguishing the relative rank of officers of the same grade," the striped flag making it impossible to establish seniority by the old custom of the blue, the red or the white flag, the Secretary restored the blue four-star flag of the admiral, and so it continued till the death of the one inheritor of Farragut's official dignity. The department has given Admiral Dewey the flag so dear to Farragut—his master in the art of war, and very proud he is of it for what it means first by association and then for what it evinces as a token of his nation's gratitude for work so nobly done.

To the layman it may be hard to understand the pride and feeling of the flag officer toward his bit of bunting, but it is something toward which he has striven through all the years of his varying career, in all its storm and sunshine, and once he has broken it to the breeze afloat in the fullness of supreme command, it typifies the fulfillment of his fondest hope and the bounty of that grace which has let him live through all the perils of his calling till the day of his exaltation. He dreamed of it as a small boy, a cadet, and he has realized it as a gray-haired man, the admiral, after nearly half a century of faithful service.

Cannons.

Cannons for use in warfare appear to have been made of many substances which would appear very unsuitable to our modern ideas. It must, however, be remembered that in the early days of artillery powder was very coarse and slow-burning, and the range was very small. The wear and tear, therefore, on the bore of the gun was as nothing compared to what it is now.

For instance, the Swedes in the time of Gustavus Adolphus used cannon of leather, and in 1639 similar weapons were made in Scotland under the direction of Sir Alexander Hamilton, who had seen service in Sweden. Cannon have also been made of wood and stone, sometimes lined with a bore of metal and sometimes not. Cannon made of almost pure gold have been found in India. It is said that after Cortez left Mexico the Mexicans tried to imitate his cannon in terra cotta. Krupp has been credited with an experiment in paper guns, that is to say, field pieces of small caliber composed of a metal core surrounded by compressed paper pulp. Such guns would, of course, be very much lighter, and would be much easier to carry about than metal guns. Of guns not used in warfare the most curious were those used to fire salutes at a winter fete in Petersburg in the year 1740, when six guns were made of ice. It is said that they had an effective range of sixty yards, and that they all withstood the test of firing without bursting.

The Economy of Rubbers.

Rubbers are prodigious money savers—in two ways; they save shoe leather and doctors' bills. The best shoes in the world soon crack and go to pieces if you wear them in the rain and snow and slush. A pair of \$3 shoes with rubbers will outwear a pair of \$12 shoes without rubbers. And as for doctors' bills, a 50-cent pair of rubbers would have saved many a hundred-dollar doctor's bill, to say nothing of the discomfort of being sick and the danger of pneumonia or consumption or grip.—The Churchman.

Labeled Children.

In Japan poor children have labels, with their names and addresses, hung around their necks, as a safeguard against being lost.

A man who is satisfied to catch his opponent's Jack two or three times a day, and spend his time in playing cards, cannot amount to much.

There couldn't be a funnier combination than when a sensible business woman falls in love and begins to act coy.

FOR YOUNG MEN.

Cultivate a pleasing address. It is a great essential to success and one thing necessary to it is the ability to express your idea in good, plain, smooth English. When you speak let your language be the exact expression of your meaning. Don't muddle up what you have to say, nor abbreviate nor tell the same thing over twice. Formulate your idea. That is, get a clear conception of your meaning yourself. Then say what you think in the plainest way you can. Avoid the use of large words the meaning of which some of your hearers may not understand. Speak so concisely and clearly that if what you say were written it would express your ideas exactly. Then besides clearness there is in conversation an elegance that marks the good conversationalist. To acquire this you should make a careful study of the dialogue in good books. Listen to good speakers and try to catch their style. Get into a way of putting what you have to say in a smooth, pleasing way. This requires study and careful observation of others and constant vigilance to avoid awkward phrases and sentences, but you can improve yourself in this way if you are willing to undertake it.

Wheeling Up Hill.

Physicians say that a large percentage of bicycle riders have weakened hearts as a result of over exertion made in wheeling up hills. There is an easy way of climbing a hill, which good riders know and practice, but many do not know, and as a result they spend much energy needlessly. When approaching a hill do not try to rush it, especially if it is a long, heavy one. Go easy at the bottom; save your energy for the point where it is needed most. It is important that you know how to keep the power behind your wheels steadily. Do this by following the downward stroke of your right pedal well around with power before you bring much pressure on your left, and vice versa. Keep power in the machine all the time. Pierce downward thigh thrusts, with no rotary motion backed up by power only tire the rider and do not send him up the grade. If you get into the habit of keeping up the pressure evenly riding up hill will become easy—but never so easy but that it will pay you to walk up the medium-sized hills.

WON FIRST PRIZE.

Handsome Baby Boy Who Captured the Blue Ribbon at a Saratoga Show.

Richard Stockton Jannopoulo, aged 2 years and 10 months, the handsome baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jannopoulo, residing at the West End Hotel, was declared the prettiest baby at the beauty show held recently in Saratoga, N. Y., where Mrs. Jannopoulo is spending the summer. The happy father went into ecstasies upon receiving the news in a letter from his wife, and she explains that she was completely surprised herself, as she did not know Richard Stockton was even entered.

It seems that Aunt Nellie, the child's colored nurse, did some deep-dyed plotting to cast all other babies and nurses at Saratoga in the shade.

Nellie heard about the baby show and listened with envy to the other nurses' accounts of how many pretty babies



BABY JANNOPOULO.

were to be on exhibition. Fearing Mrs. Jannopoulo would object, Nellie clinched the matter by taking her idol down to the big building on the sly and set him before the judges. "It was about 4 o'clock when Nellie returned," writes Mrs. Jannopoulo, "with little Richard pulling at a big blue ribbon pinned to his dress. 'He's done took de prize,' she said, with a happy smile, and then the whole story came out.

A Wonderful Old Building.

The most wonderful religious antiquity in Europe, for certain reasons, is the church at Borgund, Norway. This extraordinary building is supposed to be about a thousand years old. It is what is called a "Stav Kerke," or Stave Church, i. e., it is entirely built of oak staves or stabs, which are practically imperishable. It stands in utter solitude in one of the wildest parts of Norway, and many a visitor to the western fjords takes a special journey through the lovely scenery to visit this sanctuary. Worship is still regularly observed in it, the farmers coming for miles from the country round.

A Wonderful Natural Bridge.

Down on Pine Creek, near Camp Verde, Ariz., is a natural bridge, that is probably greater than any other in the world. It is nearly five times the size of the natural bridge of Virginia and has a span of more than 500 feet across Pine Creek, which is dry 300 days in the year. The height of the bridge is about 80 feet, and it is about 600 feet wide.

Test of Fresh Eggs.

To test the freshness of eggs drop them into a deep dish of water, and if the small ends come to the top they are fresh.

Art is long; that is why women linger in front of mirrors.

WOMAN'S REALM

SHOULD WOMEN PROPOSE?

IN the Eastern States they—the people have taken up the discussion of "Should women propose?" These are the clever sentiments expressed by Mrs. Leslie Carter in one of the papers: "Women do propose, I think. Sometimes they do so without knowing it themselves—if they are very gulleless. Generally they know pretty well what they are about, however—but the man doesn't."

"He thinks he tosses the apple to whomsoever he will, and he is seldom aware of the jog to his elbow given by the waiting Venus.

"There are so many ways in which a woman can indicate to a man the state of his own mind—not hers. A woman is always a suggestive possibility. A man's action is simply the reflex of a woman's will.

"If a man does not propose, rest assured the woman does not want him to, or else he is the stronger character.

"Yet a woman's strength is in her weakness, as bards of old discovered long ago. A man must think himself master of the situation, even if he isn't—and he seldom is, unless the woman lets him see how she cares for him. That is fatal. The woman's supremacy is gone forever, and the man proposes or not, as he feels inclined.

"It really makes little difference who does the proposing, except for form's sake. It is a mutual affair, and a woman has a perfect right to take the initiative if she chooses. But her innate womanliness or coquetry usually influences her to use the indirect methods which I have indicated."

Played Before the Queen.



Leononi Jackson, the young American violinist who has won many European honors, recently played before Queen Victoria. She received a jeweled brooch from the Queen, who never gives money to the artists who entertain her.

Century Bars to Burn.

Miss Julia A. Bartley, of Toledo, Ohio, claims the championship among woman amateurs, so far as century riding is concerned. She wears a belt made up of sixty century bars, each representing a 100-mile spin on her wheel, and a watch fob which contains nine more ornaments of the same kind. Miss Bartley commenced to ride a wheel in 1892, but her ambition as a long distance rider did not show itself until October, 1896, when she rode her first century. Once started she covered ground rapidly. In August, 1897, she rode 19 centuries, and the next month she reeled off 22, one for every day of the month on which it did not rain. Included in her trophies is a quadruple century bar, representing a run of 404 miles, made Sept. 4 and 5, 1898. Miss Bartley's belt and watch guard are to be exhibited at the Paris exposition.

The Book Tea.

The latest craze is the book tea. A number of guests—the sexes equally represented—are asked to afternoon tea, and each is to wear a badge denoting a book. The book is not necessarily a novel, though the run is on novels, nor is it necessarily a modern book, though these are more generally selected. The badge, which is a little toy, must express the title of the book. The guests arrive decorated, supplying and wearing their own decorations, and each has to guess the titles of all the others. Some people are very stupid at it, and some very quick. And there is skill, too, not only in guessing the titles, but in making the orders. There are two prizes—one for the guest who guesses most and one for the guest whose badge has been most difficult to interpret. Much tea and some time are consumed, and men and women show themselves to be children of a larger growth.

Alas for the Pretty Girl.

"This is the era of the plain girl in business," said a leading milliner, "and the girl whose beauty is so insistent that none may deny it has to stand aside for her plainer sisters. You will find this is the case in nearly every business establishment in the big towns. Not that there is any aversion to moderate beauty in the employes—that is often to be desired; but pronounced loveliness is entirely too attractive, both to the possessor and

contemplator, to facilitate the interests of employers.

"Go into any large milliner's and you will see scores of girls behind the counter who are quite plain, though not positively ugly. You will seldom find one whose charm of face or grace of form is so near to perfection as to hold you spellbound."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Her Remarkable Gift.

Miss Mada Paddock Sprague, of Boston, the widow of the late Col. Sprague of Detroit, now comes forward with a



claim to a remarkable gift which amounts almost to prophecy. Mrs. Sprague's fascinating philosophy is character reading by means of color vibrations, and it is claimed that she gives practical demonstrations of her power by reading even the names of unknown guests, impromptu. Mrs. Sprague says she can not remember when she could not see names and combinations of numbers in colors, and supposed for many years that it was something common to every one. Mrs. Sprague is a granddaughter of the Methodist preacher known as "Father Bowen," and is said to be a very charming and cultured woman.

Thread-Biting Habit.

It is true that women who do much sewing frequently suffer a great deal from soreness of the mouth, and are at a loss to ascertain the cause of the trouble. That half of the time it is simply the result of biting off the thread instead of using a pair of scissors for cutting it, says an exchange. That in the case of silk thread the danger is quite marked, because it is usual to put the thread in acetate of lead, partly to harden it and also perhaps to increase its weight somewhat. That if thread-biting is followed regularly, and very much silk thread is used, the results may be quite serious and lead to blood-poisoning.

Miss May Caldwell, is postmistress at Carlton, Mo. She lives with her mother, and is her mainstay, the other members of the family having died when she was quite young. Miss Caldwell's life has been uneventful, but she is very popular among her large circle of acquaintances.

After quite an exciting contest she was appointed postmistress in February, 1898, and seems to be filling the office with credit to herself and to the satisfaction of the community.

The Libelous "They Say."

The one term, "they say," is responsible for nine-tenths of the lies which repetition and familiarity finally convert into seemingly bona-fide evidence. One usually hears an exciting bit of gossip launched forth with these words, while at the same time the speaker adroitly shields herself by declaring that, personally, she does not know it to be true. The man or woman who thus screens herself or herself is nothing short of a coward.—Woman's Home Companion.



Chemisettes are made of all sorts of material, but those made of fine lawn with tiny tucks and insertion are most popular.

Linen cuffs and collars are worn with nice waist but those of sheer lawn and lace are much more dainty, becoming and comfortable.

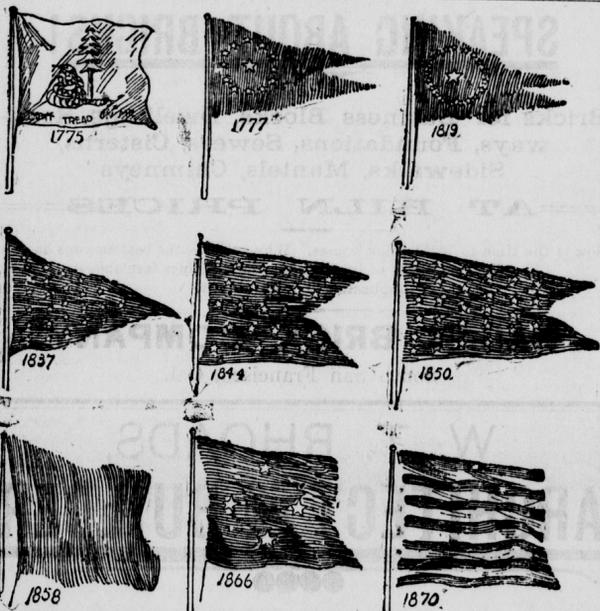
Sleeves are made close fitting the entire length, though shoulder caps may be used to make the shoulders broader, if they are deficient.

Featherbone is the only thing suitable to use in the waists of wash dresses. Whalebone loses its set and shape in the wash tub and still rusts until it naps.

Silk crushed belts are great favorites. They fit to the figure more gracefully if cut on the bias, requiring about one quarter of a yard in width made a trifle shorter on the top edge.

If you petticoat (I do not refer to white ones) blows in between the ankles when walking and hangs too straight, you can make it flare by sewing a feather bone tape all around the bottom.

Blousy effects are not so much worn as a full effect from side to side in waists. Keep the front quite narrow at the waistline and run wider toward the bust, and it will give you a more tapering figure.



THE CHANGES OF THE ADMIRAL'S FLAG.

dignity of commander-in-chief, it is highly probable that the flag went with him when he left the navy in 1777.

The union Jack, or the British ensign, had long before become the recognized insignia of flag rank in the king's navy—being carried at the main, the fore, or the mizzenmast accordingly as the squadron commander were an admiral, a vice admiral or a rear admiral; and with the statutory adoption of a national ensign on our part on the 14th of June, 1777, we had something other than personal choosing upon which to base our own markings of naval seniority. That resolution declared, "That the flag of the thirteen united states be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

That act at once gave us a blue flag with thirteen stars to be carried by our flag officers, but the democratic spirit of the Americans was too strong for a repetition of aristocratic-sounding a title as admiral. The ranking officers of the service were captains, and, agreeably to continental practice, the senior captain present could carry only a simple triangular pennant. Custom is a pretty strong thing, even though set by your enemy, and in the shape of our flag we followed the example our British forebears set, while we gave to our captains commanding squadrons the temporary title of "commodore."

Up to their main trucks, these "commodores" hoisted their blue triangular flags—not rightly the commodore's swallow-tail of European navies—with their single big white star encircled by a ring of twelve smaller ones.

In 1818, with the presence of twenty-one States in the Union, the old formation of a single large star surrounded by its circle of smaller ones made it difficult to keep the flag within reasonable limits and still preserve the circle of fair-sized stars, and, consequently, in 1837, when the Union had doubled its original strength, the stars were rearranged.

In 1844, however, though there were still but twenty-six States in the Union, we find the broad pennant changed to the legitimate burgee or swallow-tail of a commodore. That was significant that the "commodore," even though the rank were only a brevet, intended to assume all of the privileges that he knew he ought to have, even while Congress had failed to make his title a legal one.

allowance of cabin furniture, and their flags were mistakenly saluted by foreigners as those of vice and of rear admirals, instead of as only brevet commodores.

Next, in 1859, Secretary Toucey, who seems to have taken a pretty lively interest in such naval details ordered: "Captains in command of navy yards, who, by order of the department, have commanded a squadron, will be allowed to wear the flag authorized by the general order of May 18, 1858, on the receiving ship attached to the station. Should there be no receiving ship attached to the station, then at any suitable place in the yard under his command.

"The senior flag officer of the navy will wear his flag at the main."

At that time Capt. Charles Stewart was the senior captain of the navy, and in being authorized to hoist his flag at the main, he was complimented, although not paid, as a full admiral. The order also gave a quasi-permanency to flag rank.

Finally, in March of 1861, two days before Mr. Toucey retired, he issued the following order: "When officers entitled to wear flags meet, or are in the presence of each other, the senior shall wear the plain blue flag prescribed by general order; the next in rank a plain red one of similar dimensions, and the next in rank a plain white one; each resuming the plain blue flag when they separate."

All this while we had had commodores in name and by departmental regulation, but no such rank existed legally prior to the act of 1862, which also provided for nine rear admirals, to be selected because of their professional skill and gallantry. That act prescribed "that the three senior rear admirals shall wear a square flag at the main masthead; the next three, at the fore topmast head and all others at the mizzen."

Farragut, by virtue of this law, was commissioned the senior rear admiral, and hoisted the plain square blue flag at the main of the Hartford; and it is memorable that that was the first occasion on which an admiral's flag was legally hoisted at the main.

The arbitrariness, however, of hoisting a rear admiral's flag at the main, instead of at the mizzen, where the custom of other naval powers had placed it long years before, soon became apparent, and, at the instance of Richard H. Dana, then in Congress, the carriage of the flag was made uniform and

THE CHALICE OF TEARS.

His small hands bore a heavy cup
Along the garden way;
It was so brimmed with tears, he could
Not set it down and play.

"Oh, come with us!" his comrades cried;
"Oh, come! The flowers are sweet,
And other little angels wait
The coming of our feet."

He slowly shook his drooping head,
And said in piteous tone,
"I cannot play; my mother weeps
Because she is alone."

Their gentle, loving eyes grew dim;
They passed along the word
From one to one, until at last
A great white angel heard.

And, soon commissioned, he took flight,
Past cloud and moon and star;
Swiftly he winged his way to earth,
Where grievous troubles are.

And in the midnight hour to one
Whose cheek still bore a tear,
While breath came sobbingly, he caused
A vision to appear.

She saw her baby, tired and sad,
His fingers clasping tight
Her cup of tears, which he had borne
For many a day and night.

"He cannot rest," the angel said,
"Nor run along the way.
He cannot smile till you have smiled,
And bade him sing and play."

"Oh, haste!" she cried. "Oh, haste, and
take
From him that cup of tears,
Let him be happy, and I'll bear
Unwept my lonely years."

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

DOWN in Alabama they tell a
strange story about a man who
succeeded in cheating the gallows
by a clever ruse. As he lived a respect-
able life afterward, and some of his
children are still living, his real name
is not given. We will call him Devereux.

William Devereux was a rising young
lawyer of good family, married to an
accomplished wife, and possessed a
large number of admiring and devoted
friends. Indeed, he was one of those
magnetic persons having the fortunate
faculty of making strong and loyal
friends of nearly all who came in con-
tact with him.

But in the town where he lived there
was considerable dissipation of a cer-
tain kind. Devereux became a member
of a choice circle of card players. He
lost money of others with which he had
been entrusted. For a long time he
managed to keep his state of affairs
concealed by a sort of system of rob-
bing Peter to pay Paul, and to meet
his obligations as they matured. But
a period came when William Devereux
realized that these things could be con-
cealed no longer, and the day of ex-
posure and disgrace came ever nearer.

It was in the old-fashioned times
when there were no railroads, no tele-
graph, no means of travel, save over ill-
kept roads, generally on horseback. It
was before the day when drafts, bills
of exchange and similar banking con-
veniences for facilitating money trans-
fers had reached anything like modern
perfection, and payments were made at
a distance by sending the money itself.

It was also the custom of the various
county collectors and treasurers to
make yearly trips to the State capital,
carrying such money as had been col-
lected in their districts on behalf of the
State and the necessary papers and
vouchers, and have an annual settle-
ment for the year's receipts and dis-
bursements.

Now, at the time when Devereux's
affairs were most desperate, his own
county treasurer started out on horse-
back with the State money, a large
sum, in a pair of saddlebags, to effect
his annual accounting.

On the road he was joined by a fellow
traveler, who afterward was proved to
be Devereux. They put up one night
at a roadside tavern, occupying the
same room. Next morning the treas-
urer was found dead in bed, his throat
cut from ear to ear. His companion had
disappeared, and the saddlebags, with
their contents, were also missing. The
country side was aroused, bloodhounds
were brought out, and a fierce chase
of some hours resulted in Devereux being
run down and captured. There was no
question but that he had been the mur-
dered man's companion the night be-
fore, but none of the missing money or
papers were found upon him.

These were the facts in the case.
When the news passed from traveler to
traveler along the country roads, and
finally reached Devereux's home town,
there was a tremendous sensation, fur-
ther heightened when the damning cir-
cumstances of his business affairs came
to light and made clear the motive of
the crime.

Nevertheless, many of his friends
were still loyal, strong family influ-
ence was exerted in his behalf, the best
lawyers were employed, and every ef-
fort was made to free him from the
consequences of his awful crime. All
without avail. He was tried, found
guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The
higher courts decided against him on
appeal. The Governor refused to inter-
fere, and Devereux occupied a cell in
the jail at the little town of St. Ste-
phens, closely guarded, within a few
days of the date appointed for his ex-
ecution, with all prospects of escape
seemingly cut off.

In spite of the enormity of his crime,
there began to be a great deal of sym-
pathy for the man who lay in jail
awaiting death. His youth, his hand-
some face, his graceful, dignified bear-
ing, his calm courage, his perfect man-
ner and his unflinching persistence in
the declaration of his innocence all com-
bined to produce this effect. He ex-

pressed no animosity toward witnesses,
Judge, jury or prosecutor, simply stat-
ing that he was an unfortunate victim
of remarkable circumstances, from
which he could blame no one for draw-
ing the mistaken inference of his guilt.

The sheriff who guarded him was of
the number of those thus impressed,
and in his secret heart deeply sorrowed
at the prospect of his sad duty, al-
though he relaxed not at all his vig-
ilance, and the adoption of every pre-
caution to prevent escape.

To this officer the prisoner frequently
expressed the firm belief that he would
not be hanged. He assured him that,
however, he had no idea of escape, oth-
er than by some divine intervention,
which would establish his innocence
and point out the guilty man.

Not many days before the one fatal
day the sheriff found the prisoner vis-
ibly agitated, and in an excited state,
noticeably different from his usual
calmness. In answer to the officer's
question as to the reason, Devereux
gave the following explanation:

"I have had," he said, "a most extra-
ordinary experience. It came to me last
night in the form of a dream, so real,
distinct and different from the usual
hazy dimness of ordinary visions that I
believe it to be the premonition of an
actual event. I cannot rid myself of
this impression. I expect it may seem
foolish to you or the result of the brood-
ings and half waking imaginings of a
man in my condition, but nevertheless
I will tell it to you.

"Last night I dreamed I was stand-
ing on the scaffold facing thousands of
people. The scene was as real to me as
the actuality itself. I had spoken a
few words of farewell, and was about
to resign myself to your hands when
suddenly by the exercise of some new
faculty of perception I saw the real
murderer standing in the crowd before
me. I never saw him before, and yet
I knew him to be the man in whose
stead I was about to suffer death. He
was slight in build, with dark hair and
eyes and neatly dressed. His features
are indelibly fixed in my mind. With
this recognition my dream faded away.
There was no further intimation as to
my fate, yet I feel indeed as though
God himself has spoken to me and re-
vealed the absolute assurance of His
divine protection."

The narrator's manner was so ear-
nest and impressive that a hope sprang
up responsive in the sheriff's mind that
something might happen. He was men-
tally prepared and on the watch for the
happening of the miraculous.

The day of the execution was a beau-
tiful, clear, cool October day. Thou-
sands of people were in attendance, and
had gathered about the gallows. It was
to be a public hanging, and the multi-
tude availed itself of the privilege of
seeing a human being choked to death.

As has been intimated, there was much
feeling and sympathy for the doomed
man, much argument as to the fallibil-
ity of circumstantial evidence, and a
hundred vague rumors in circulation
suggesting his innocence.

At last Devereux stood upon the gal-
lows platform and faced the people.
There was no man in all that crowd
apparently so cool, collected, and so
much the master of himself. He stepped
forward to say a few words of fare-
well. His voice rang out in the still-
ness clear, distinct and perfectly aud-
ible to all.

"Friends," he said, "this is not a fit-
ting time to indulge in vain protesta-
tions. I can but simply reaffirm that I
am not guilty, knowing well what
would be the consequences of a false-
hood, standing, as I am, in the pres-
ence of my immortal God. I de-
sire especially to relieve any man from
the possible thought that he may have
misjudged or wronged me, and might
have to meet my accusing words be-
fore the great tribunal hereafter. It
was a human error, the result—"

At this moment the speaker stopped
short and leaned heavily upon the rail-
ing. His countenance betrayed terri-
ble excitement. His eyes seemed fixed
on some one in the crowd before him
whom he indicated, bound as he was,
as well as he could. When he found
his voice he fairly shrieked:

"There he is! The man of my dream,
the murderer! Stop him! Stop him!"

He had pointed out a slightly built,
almost feminine looking young man,
who uttered a hasty exclamation and
attempted to get away, but before he
could do so he was roughly seized and
held by the crowd. The sheriff, almost
beside himself with excitement, rushed
down from the scaffold, followed by
half a dozen deputies. The young man
was hurriedly searched there and then.
Upon his person was found a watch, a
pistol, and certain papers of value, well
known to have been the property of the
murdered treasurer. He seemed to give
up at once, and in answer to excited
questions sullenly responded:

"Well, it seems you have me. I was
a fool to come here. I demand of the
officers protection from this crowd."

Protection was needed. Like quick-
silver, a knowledge of the matter
seemed to have permeated the whole
multitude. An innocent man was saved
and the guilty apprehended in the nick
of time. Cries of "Hang the scoundrel!"
"Turn Devereux loose!" arose from all
sides, while the officers struggled fier-
cely to withstand the surge of the angry
mob. There was no knowing what
might have happened had not Devereux's
voice arrested the movement.

"Let the law take its course," he said.
"For God's sake do not be too rash! I
implore you, as one who has been so
near an ignoble death by reason of this
awful mistake, to let the sheriff take
this man. Give him a fair trial, and
may God forgive him for what he has
tried to do to me."

The words of no other man could
have saved the new prisoner. The
crowd gave way. The hanging of De-
vereux was out of the question. The
populace would not have permitted it,
and the sheriff would any how have felt
justified in suspending the execution.

The mob poured up the gallows stairs
and cut the ropes that bound Devereux.
The jail officials hurried the prisoner
to the jail. Once there the latter made
a full confession, which soon became
the talk of the streets. Nothing could
be done that was too good for Devereux,
who at first busied himself in
counseling moderation, and being satisfied
of its accomplishment, simply
asked for two things. He wanted to go
at once, he said, and bear the glad tid-
ings back to his wife. For this pur-
pose he requested the loan of a good
horse and some money, a request which
was enthusiastically gratified. At sun-
set Devereux was miles away.

In the morning the new prisoner
spoke to the sheriff when that officer
was making the rounds of the jail.

"I think now," he said, "you had bet-
ter let me go."

This display of assurance caused the
sheriff to think the prisoner crazy.

"I mean what I say," he persisted;
"send a woman here, your wife. I am
a woman. I am William Devereux's
wife. My purpose is fulfilled. I have
saved his life and he is now far away.
You can never catch him. He sent me
word where I would find the things you
found on me, and I used them to de-
ceive you."

It was true. Devereux's prison man-
ner, his talk, the dream, the denome-
ment at the gallows, were all parts of a
skillfully worked and successful plot.
The chivalrous spirit of the time and
country saved his wife from any pun-
ishment. Devereux went to California,
changed his name, was joined by his
faithful wife, prospered greatly, and
died not many years ago, the leading
citizen of a thriving city that bore his
false name.—Waverley Magazine.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

To close the openings in keyholes
when not in use an Illinois man has
patented a guard comprising a flat cas-
ing flanged on the under side, leaving
space between it and the door for the
insertion of a gravity-actuated plate,
which drops down over the opening.

Violins can be held in position with-
out tiring the player by the use of a
new rest, which is formed of an infatig-
able pocket, with a button or hook at-
tached to one corner, by which it can be
fastened to a piece of cloth tucked in
the collar, the pad lying under the
coat.

Smokers will appreciate a new cigar-
holder, which has a hollow central
needle to enter the tip of the cigar, with
three fingers arranged around the out-
side of the holder and pivoted in such
a position that the screwing in of the
mouthpiece causes them to grip the
cigar.

By the use of a Michigan man's in-
vention an ordinary plow can be used
as a potato digger, holes being drilled
in the rear of the share for the attach-
ment of a number of curved tines,
which extend to the rear and sift the
dirt as the plow turns a furrow through
the hills.

To allow a trunk to stand close to the
wall a new lid is in two sections, hinged
at the ends of the trunk to open and
shut in a plane parallel with its face,
with tines hinged at the rear of each lid
portion to swing toward the rear and
rest on the back of the trunk when the
lid is open.

An improved neckyoke for use on
heavy trucks has tubular ends slotted
along the sides and closed at the tips,
with coiled springs inside, rings being
set in the center of the springs to slide
in the slots when the tongue gives a
sudden twist, thus lessening the shock
to the horses.

Stalks and weeds are easily pulled
from the ground by a Californian's de-
vice, consisting of a pair of levers piv-
oted together and mounted on a wheeled
truck, with handles on the long ends of
the levers to grip the short ends on the
weed, when the truck is tilted to lift
the weed from the ground.

A Southerner has patented an im-
proved fire escape which has a broad
strap for use as a seat and a narrow
one to pass under the arms, both con-
necting with a reel which has a crank
at one end, a cord being wound on the
reel to be attached to the window casing
and unwound slowly to lower the user.

FAMOUS OLD CLOCK.

That for 510 Years Has Regulated the
City of Rouen.

Rouen, one of the principal cities of
France, and the great seat of its cot-
ton manufacture, possesses the oldest
public clock in the world. The great
Rouen clock has held its place in that
city for 510 years, and is the pride of
its citizens. Placed in 1389, it has been
running without interruption from that
day to this, requiring nothing except
cleaning and a few trifling repairs of
its accessory parts. The great clock
had so accustomed the citizens of
Rouen to look upon its exactitude as a
matter of course, that when, in 1572,
the breaking of a wire prevented its
sounding 5 o'clock one morning, the
population was in a state of consterna-
tion. The magistrates summoned the
custodian—Guillaume Petit—and re-
monstrated gravely with him. Until
1712 the great clock had no pendulum.
For 323 years it had no other regulator
than a "foliot," an apparatus unknown
to the majority of modern clockmakers.
The pendulum in clockwork was intro-
duced in 1659, but so well satisfied were
the people of Rouen with the time-
keeping qualities of their famous old
clock that fifty-three years were al-
lowed to pass before a pendulum was
substituted for the "foliot." Equipped
with this new apparatus it has contin-
ued to this day to strike the hours and
chime the quarters.

The man who knows but one thing
feels capable of giving advice on all
subjects.

Some folks are kept in the dark in
order to prevent them from bringing
things to light.

TWO FAST BICYCLISTS.



Joe Downey, the boy who rode a mile
in 1:16 2-5, straight away.



Eddie McDuffie, who at New Bedford
made a mile in 1:28.

ALL FOR HIS HEALTH.

Here's a Man Who Has Worn Wom-
an's Clothes for Twelve Years.

Henry Snell, of 501 North Twenty-
eighth street, Omaha, has worn a wom-
an's dress for the last twelve years. He
is a large man, with whiskers, and he
did not put on skirts because he object-
ed to trousers. It was necessity which



SNELL IN HIS WOMAN'S DRESS.

compelled him to adopt them. Five
times since he was a boy he has been
overcome by heat and he also suffers
from chronic rheumatism. He has
found by painful experience that a
loose and flowing garment is necessary
for him comfort, and consequently he
has adopted a modified form of the
Mother Hubbard. He lives in a pretty
little cottage, surrounded by big cotton
wood trees, and, because of his pecu-
liar appearance, rarely goes outside the
door.

Walrus Whiskers.

"Of all the curious articles of com-
merce that you have ever mentioned in
print I have never seen one more
strange than a 'line' I regularly send
to China, to the Brazils, and in very
large quantities to Russia."

The speaker was a "foreign mer-
chant," and he was addressing a con-
tributor who has made a specialty of
paragraphs dealing with out-of-the-
way occupations.

"The article I refer to are toothpicks
that are made from walrus whiskers.
Vast quantities of the stiff, thick whis-
kers of the walrus are shipped, from
Alaska chiefly, to myself, and to some
others in England. Those who send
them pull them out one by one with
special tweezers, and after the whis-
kers have been trimmed and stiffened
here they are made up into bundles and
sent abroad.

The higher class Chinese seem to
use no other kind of toothpicks, and
the more wealthy of the Russians al-
ways use them at their clubs and ho-
tels. I send out some thousands of
bundles yearly, and though to the buy-
er they are much dearer, as well as
more ornamental, they leave plenty of
profit to the dealer. They have begun
to creep into strong favor at West End
clubs, and last year I executed some
scores of English orders."

He Wasted His Breath.

I happened into one of the railway
stations yesterday morning, and while
I was waiting for a train to come in, I
sat down beside a grave and dignified
little girl of perhaps 4 or 5. Presently
a man in the uniform of the railway
company came in and bawled out a
long list of perfectly unintelligible
names. The little girl looked at him
disapprovingly. Then she looked up
at me.

"Ain't that a awful silly way for a
great big man to talk?" she said.

Verily, out of the mouths of babes
and sucklings cometh wisdom.—Wash-
ington Post.

A blind man should never attempt to
build a house until he gets his site.

It's foolish to worry about the things
you can help or the things you can't.

SOME CURIOUS WILLS.

MAKERS OF TESTAMENTS SHOW PECULIARITIES.

Several Cases in Which Testators
Have Made Most Unusual Disposition
of Property—One Wished to Pay
Off England's National Debt.

A testator, who evidently intended
to thwart his relatives and be a bene-
factor to the lawyers, gave to certain
persons "as many acres of land as shall
be found equal to the area enclosed by
the track of the center of oscillation of
the earth in a revolution round the sun,
supporting the mean distance of the
sun 21,600 semi-diameters of the earth
from it."

Sir Joseph Jekyll left his fortune to
pay off the national debt. When Lord
Mansfield heard of this he said: "Sir
Joseph was a good man and a good
lawyer, but his bequest was a foolish
one; he might as well have attempted
to stop the middle arch of Blackfriars
bridge with his full-bottomed wig!"

Lord Pembroke gave "nothing to
Lord Say, which legacy I give him be-
cause I know he will bestow it upon the
poor;" and then, after giving other
equally peculiar legacies, he finished
with: "Item, I give up the ghost."

Dean Swift's character was exem-
plified in his will. Among other things,
he bequeathed to John Gratton, of Clon-
methan a silver match box, "in which
I desire the said John to keep the to-
bacco he usually cheweth, called pig-
tail."

In an interesting book called "Curios-
ities of the Search Room," published
by Chapman & Hall some eighteen
years or so ago, will be found the fol-
lowing remarkable bequest made by a
Jonathan Jackson, of Columbus, Ohio.
In his will he left orders to his execu-
tors to erect a cat's home, the plans and
elevation of which he had drawn out
with great care and thought. The
building was to contain dormitories, a
refectory, areas for conversation, con-
grounds for exercise, and gently sloping
roofs for climbing, with rat holes
for sport, and an "auditorium," within
which the inmates were to be assem-
bled daily to listen to an accordion,
which was to be played an hour each
day by an attendant, that instrument
being the nearest approach to their nat-
ural voices.

An infirmary, to which were attached
a surgeon and three or four profession-
al nurses, was to adjoin the establish-
ment. No mention seems to have been
made of a chapel or a chaplain! The
testator gave as his reason for thus dis-
posing of his property that "it is man's
duty as lord of animals to watch over
and protect the lesser and feebler, even
as God watches over and protects man."

In cases of emergency there is some-
times no time to call in a solicitor, so
you must either make your own will or
die intestate. There was a case once
where a gentleman went out shooting,
and in getting over a hedge the con-
tents of his gun were lodged in his
body. A friend and gamekeeper imme-
diately ran to his assistance, but the
unfortunate man found he was sinking
fast and had but a few minutes to live.

He asked for a pencil and paper, and
his friend bringing out his pocketbook,
the wounded man wrote on one of the
blank leaves: "My will—I leave all to
Peggy." He then signed it, his friend
and the gamekeeper doing the same,
and a few minutes later the poor fellow
died, with his wife's name on his lips.
By this will, which was perfectly valid,
the wife, to whom he was fondly de-
voted, was properly provided for. With-
out it she would have starved, as her
husband's property would have gone to
his heir-at-law, who was a reprobate
cousin.—Ally Sloper.

Topics of Times

In Belgium a new fuel has been in-
vented called "vesuve," made of peat
and rosin.

It is a popular belief that a holly
bush planted near a dwelling protects
the house from lightning.

There are in New York city about
100,000 who are exempt by law or cir-
cumstances from jury service.

New York leads all the states in the
production of paper, Massachusetts is
second and Pennsylvania fifth.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Malt-
land, Australia, has forbidden the use
of flowers at funerals in his diocese.

Two streets in Pinar del Rio, Cuba,
which have heretofore borne the names
of two saints, will hereafter be called
Gomez and McKinley.

The results of recent drillings in Bor-
neo have caused many persons to think
that Borneo will prove to be the rich-
est petroleum field in the world.

The largest insect known to entomol-
ogists is a Central American moth called
the erubus strix, which expands its
wings from eleven to eighteen inches.

The horse has a smaller stomach pro-
portionately than other animals, be-
cause the horse was created for speed.
Had he the ruminating stomach of the
ox he would be quite unfitted for the
labor which he now performs.

The ports of New South Wales are
the freest on the globe, and in none
of the Australian colonies are there
any discriminating or differential du-
ties.

Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee,
is to have a new dormitory, to cost
\$125,000. It is to be called Kissam
Hall, and is named after Mr. Vander-
bilt's mother.

Charcoal is the great Italian fuel,
Naples alone consuming 40,000 tons of

wood charcoal, at a cost of from \$16 to
\$20 a ton, the national consumption be-
ing 700,000 tons.

Out of 124 law students called to the
London bar in one day not long ago
(which establishes almost a new re-
cord in London) as many as nineteen
have oriental names.

On the electric railways of Milan,
Italy, the general fare is 2 cents, but
for the benefit of the working people
the fare is 1 cent before 8 a. m. in the
summer and before 9 a. m. in the win-
ter.

The wild horses of Arabia will not
admit a tame horse among them, while
the wild horses of South America en-
deavor to decoy domesticated horses
from their masters and seem eager to
welcome them.

The Kansas Bureau of Labor reports
that six of the street railways of the
State cost \$842,720 and are assessed
at \$76,000, or 9 per cent. of the cost.
The telephone plants of the State are
assessed at 13 per cent. of their cost.

Something like \$65,000,000 of insol-
vent indebtedness is said to have been
wiped out or discharged since the fed-
eral bankruptcy act went into effect.
Most of the indebtedness was of long
standing and practically uncollectable.

Among the small islands which came
into the possession of the United States
with Porto Rico is the barren peak of
rocks which the Spaniards call La Mo-
na. On this island, tradition says, the
old buccaneers deposited great treas-
ure. In 1880 an American company
was formed to seek the hidden riches.
No jewels were found, however, though
the deposit of guano made the venture
a financial success.

It is claimed that the pressed steel
freight car is a demonstrated success
and that its use is increasing very rap-
idly. A Pittsburg company, with a
capital of \$25,000,000, is manufactur-
ing cars of this kind, and has unfilled
orders for \$14,000,000 worth of them.
The factories of the company employ
6,000 men and are being run day and
night. An additional plant to employ
4,000 men will soon be completed.

Among the souvenirs which are being
treasured by a lot of Kansas mothers
are letters from their soldier boys writ-
ten on pieces of cartridge boxes with
pencils made of sharpened bullets.
Such a letter was received from her
son by Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Su-
preme Court Justice, the other day,
and in it the young man said he had
suffered no other injury except an arm
which was black and blue from the el-
bow to the shoulder from the kicking
of his gun.

When William Reed, a farmer of
Villa Park, N. J., after advertisement
and correspondence, found a "young
woman" of Long Branch who was will-
ing to become his wife, he set the day
for the ceremony and prepared a great
wedding feast in celebration of the
event. The "bride" appeared on time,
but while a large number of uninvited
friends were partaking of the banquet
she mounted a bicycle and rode away.
It turns out that "she" was a beardless
boy who, with some friends, had put
up a joke on the farmer.

Indian Names.

Poor Lo! He has all but passed
away. Tepee City, Squaw Valley and
Sachem's Head show that he was once
among us, as do also Indianola and
Indianapolis, Indian Bay, and Indian
Bayou, Indian Bottom, Camp, and
Creek, Indian Diggings, Falls, Gap,
Gulch, and Head, Indian mouth, neck,
ridge, and river, Indian rock, run,
springs, and town, Indian trail, and In-
dian valley. He has left behind his
kinfolk and he has been to smoke,
his meccasins that he used to wear,
Medicine Lodge that he used to visit,
and the wampum for which he bartered
his pony or his beaver skins. He has
left behind him also the Indian names
of many familiar objects, though the
memory of these meanings have all
but been forgotten. Mondamin means
corn, Wawa, wild goose; Opechee, the
robin; Dahinda, the frog; Roanoke, a
sea shell; Chicago, the wild onion;
Omeeme, a pigeon; Wawbeck, a rock,
etc.

The Indian has left behind him hun-
dreds of musical alliterative names, in
which the consonant or vowel sounds
are doubled. Good examples are Wa-
waka and Wawasee, Kankakee and
Kennekuk, Tuscaloosa and Tallahas-
see, Ocklocknee, Ohoopce and Oshkosh,
Minnetonka and Massabesic, Conitoo-
cook, Loogootee and Hachechubbee.
We like to roll his Kennebank and Cut-
tyhunk, his Nantucket and Wachusett,
his Kickapoo and Tetonka over our
tongues, for the mountain breezes and
breath of the prairie are in them, and
ill indeed could we spare them.—Self-
Culture.

Out of Pocket.

The chief employment of the Shet-
landers is fishing, and they evidently
can not understand any one fishing
for amusement.

I was having a little fishing in a lake
in one of the Shetland Islands one sum-
mer, and had been at it all day, but
had only caught one small trout.

An old man, who had been eagerly
watching me the whole time, came
close up to my side and asked:

"However much have you to pay for
that thing?" pointing to my fishing rod.

TO MANUFACTURERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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