

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 1.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

NO. 32.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**  
5:54 A. M. Daily.  
7:29 A. M. Daily (except Sunday).  
9:15 A. M. Daily.  
12:49 P. M. Daily.  
2:47 P. M. Daily.  
4:19 P. M. Daily.  
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only.

**SOUTH.**  
7:20 A. M. Daily (except Sunday).  
8:49 A. M. Daily.  
10:24 A. M. Sunday Only.  
11:13 A. M. Daily.  
12:10 P. M. Daily.  
5:05 P. M. Daily (except Sunday).  
7:10 P. M. Daily.  
12:19 A. M. Sunday Only. (Theatre Train.)

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

### TIME TABLE.

Cars arrive and depart every forty minutes during the day, from and to San Francisco. First Car arrives from San Francisco at 9:20 a. m., and returning leaves Baden at 9:35 a. m. Last Car leaves Baden at 6:05 p. m.

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

### TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abbot, South San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M. Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

### POST OFFICE.

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

### MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.....9:30 3:00  
South.....10:00 6:45

### MAIL CLOSURES.

No. 5 South.....8:30 a. m.  
No. 14 North.....9:30 a. m.  
No. 13 South.....2:30 p. m.  
No. 6 North.....6:00 p. m.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Pioneer Hall. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

### MEETINGS.

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

### DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT  
Hon. G. H. Bueck.....Redwood City

TREASURER  
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City

TAX COLLECTOR  
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City

DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
H. W. Walker.....Redwood City

ASSASSOR  
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City

COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER  
J. F. Johnston.....Redwood City

SHERIFF  
Wm. P. McEvoy.....Redwood City

AUDITOR  
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS  
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City

CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR  
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City

SURVEYOR  
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

### EPITOME OF RECORDS.

Deeds and Mortgages Filed in the Recorder's Office the Past Week.  
George K. Lawson, Sr., to Abbey Land and Improvement Company, lot 7, block 102.....\$10 00  
Abbey Homestead.....\$10 00  
W. H. Underhill to Flora M. Underhill, villa lot 103, Wellesley Park.....\$10 00  
E. A. Leigh to George Davidson, lots in Abbey Homestead.....\$10 00  
John B. O'Connor and wife to Patrick Deeney, 27 acres, Halfmoon Bay Colony.....\$10 00  
Walker Knight to Henry Crowhurst and wife, lot E, Woodside Villa.....\$10 00  
Peter Wall to Martin Kelly, west half lot 9, block 7, schoolhouse Land Association.....\$10 00

MORTGAGES AND DEEDS OF TRUST.  
Annie O'Brien to J. G. Knowles, lots 1, 2, 3 and 32, block 1, Knowles Tract.....\$10 00  
W. H. Gardner to J. C. Williamson, 110 acres, Pescadero.....\$10 00  
Martin Kelly to Louis J. Genocchio, lots 385 and 386, Mission-street Extension Homestead.....\$10 00  
G. N. Owen to Mrs. Sarah Hanbrich and Miss Lizzie Shields, personal property.....\$10 00  
Henry Crowhurst and wife to Dr. R. O. Tripp, lot E, Woodside Villa.....\$10 00  
J. D. Ehrhart and wife to San Mateo County Building and Loan Association, lot 6, block 17, schoolhouse Land Association.....\$10 00

### NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. William Churchill of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Oakland, has been appointed consul to Apia, Samoa. Mr. Churchill was a very popular newspaper man in San Francisco, and has since won success in the East, both as a journalist and a novelist. He is familiar with the South Seas, where he lived some years, and his appointment is a good one.

The intercollegiate games held in New York this year will be memorable for many years to come. B. J. Wefers, of Georgetown, in the 220-yards dash, not only broke the intercollegiate record, but succeeded in making a world's record of 21 1-5 seconds, which for the distance beats all professional and amateur performances. He won the 100-yards dash easily in 9 4-5 seconds, equaling his own, which is the world's record easily. Four intercollegiate records were broken, namely, the 100 and 220-yard dash, the high jump and half-mile run. The following is the score by points: Yale, 43 1/2; University of Pennsylvania, 11 1/2; Harvard, 16; Georgetown, 10; Columbia, 7 1/2; Boston, 5; Williams, 4; Cornell, 3; Washington and Jefferson, 1; Princeton, 1; Columbian of Washington, 1/2.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

### Important Information From All Over the Coast.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

#### A Budget of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curtly Told in this Column.

The directors of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association at San Francisco have adopted the seal of the association as a trade mark.

Non-union fishermen on the Columbia river are armed with rifles and declare that they will resist any attempt at interference on the part of the strikers. More bloodshed is feared.

The consensus of opinion of the members of the Los Angeles Merchants' Association is strongly in favor of making the annual carnival held in that city during the past three years a permanent institution.

It is said the San Carlos agency Indians are growing insolent and that freighters have been warned to be on their guard. About ten days ago a freighting outfit was stoned by Indians at the Point of Rocks on the San Carlos river.

The Chinese parlor of native sons at San Francisco, is strictly moral in its regulation. The rules prohibit gambling and opium smoking at the lodge rooms, where no one in an intoxicated condition can enter. The penalties are heavy fines.

John P. Harnes, alias "Karl, the Tramp," the man who found the treasure stolen from Wells-Fargo Express Company by Brady and Browning, and squandered it in riotous living, was sentenced to the penitentiary. He will spend three years in prison at Folsom.

A shipper who has been traveling through the orchard sections of the State, as far north as Redding, says the pear crop will be fully up to the average, but all others will be light; yet he predicts that there will be more fruit shipped this year, according to the yield, than there was last.

The annual encampment of the Southern California Grand Army of the Republic Association at Ventura in July promises to be of unusual interest. The Secretary of the Navy has signified a willingness to send a battle-ship to that port during the encampment.

San Francisco's carnival is to open with a coronation of the Golden Gate, which will be done with electric light and fireworks. The queen of the fête will sail into the Gate along the straits in a vessel ablaze with decorations and electric lights. The programme includes one day for a ministers' congress, one for the women, etc.

Suit has been commenced against the Valley Railroad by A. V. Scanlan on two assigned claims for about \$1,000. The claims were assigned by two of the contractors who built the grade of the road in Stockton, and who claim that the measurement of the company's engineer was short and that they were therefore not paid the amount they should have received.

Since San Francisco's present board of health assumed office, seven months ago, a falling off of 8.96 per cent has been caused in the death rate over corresponding months in the past seven years. This is due to its restrictions regarding the butchers, bakers, plumbers and milkmen. The board is now working to stop the sale of adulterated foods, to have inspectors for baths, laundries and sewers.

Dr. Gustav Eisen, an eminent member of the California Academy of Sciences and one of the best-known microscopists of the world, has discovered, after many months of patient toil, that the centrosome was thought to be an organ of each cell, but Dr. Eisen has shown it to be a distinct organism, capable of individual action and surviving in the blood serum long after the rest of the cell has perished.

William H. Baxter died recently at the home of his son, William S. Baxter, in Oakland. In 1850, when the news of California's admission to the Union was hourly looked for, Mr. Baxter went beyond the expectant populace of San Francisco in his desire to hear the tidings. With two men he embarked in a row boat and lay all night in the waters beyond Fort Point awaiting the steamer. When the vessel arrived he intercepted her and was the first to receive the official news of California's admission.

A deal has been closed between the Board of Directors of the San Joaquin Agricultural Pavilion in Stockton for a period of four years. It is the intention of Hutchinson to put in a permanent exhibition of the products and resources of the San Joaquin valley, and he explained that he will get his money back in bond uses paid by various boards of trade and by men with landed interests who will want to show to the thousands who will visit Stockton during the approaching boom what their land will raise.

The walnut-growers of Santa Bar-

boara have formed an association for the handling and marketing of their products. It is the purpose of the growers to unite with the association already formed at Los Nietos, Tustin and Fullerton in the formation of a central exchange to tend to the sale of the combined crops on the model set by the Central Fruit Exchange of Los Angeles. There are, according to the best authorities, 30,000 bearing trees in the county. A large proportion of these were represented.

The canal companies of Fresno county have been greatly annoyed of late by the wanton destruction of headgates by dynamite. One of these headgates was blown up near Centerville a month ago, causing the flooding of a large area under high cultivation. The destruction of the Crescent canal on the west side was attempted the other night by some persons who are believed to be members of the James gang. They had made preparations for blowing up the headgate, but were fired on with buckshot by employees of the canal company and took to their heels. One of the men was wounded, but managed to escape in the darkness.

As passenger train 2 on the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern road, southbound, was rounding a curve ten miles north of McMurray the flange on one of the engine wheels broke and the engine turned a somersault down a three-foot embankment, carrying the tender and baggage-car with it and dragging both coaches from the rails, but not from the roadbed. The train was running at twenty-five miles an hour, but the engineer, George Gabriel, stuck to his post, put on the air brakes, and saved the twenty-five passengers.

Certain alleged defects in the construction of the battleship Oregon have been investigated by the Navy Department. It is said that contract requirements have not been fully met as to the thickness of plates used in making up the protective deck, and that the deck has been made to appear to be of proper thickness by using concealed plates in the body of the deck. It further appears that these defects have been called to the attention of the department by dissatisfied employees of the contractors, but that the latter have promised to remedy the defects.

It is again rumored that the San Diego electric railway, owned by the Spreckels, will be extended to Mission Valley cliffs overhanging Old Town. Competition of the electrified cable road, now the Citizens' Traction company, which will soon be inaugurated, makes this necessary as the Traction company's pavilion and park is a drawing attraction.

The mine which is the greatest in the world outside of the Anaconda is in Arizona. It is located near Jerome, northeast of Prescott. It is known as the United Verde, and was purchased some years ago by W. A. Clark of Montana for \$15,000. It was considered as abandoned and almost worthless. Mr. Clark is in Paris negotiating for the sale of the mine at a price that seems fabulous. He wants \$50,000,000 for the property and when the output is considered the price seems fair. The shaft is only 300 feet deep on the property, and already it is putting out \$6,000,000 a year, and even \$600,000 a month is expected in the future, as the gold increases in wonderful proportion with the depth.

### EDITORIAL OPINIONS.

#### The Crowning of the Czar—Diplomatic Costumes.

The appearance of our minister to Russia at the coronation ceremonies at Moscow in knee breeches and silk stockings has occasioned some criticism among those of his countrymen who object to our representatives at foreign courts arraying themselves in the habiliments of the nobility, but Minister Breckinridge seems to have been called upon to choose between this raiment and staying away from the ceremonies, and he deemed it wise not to raise an issue on this point of etiquette at this time.

#### An "Arkansaw" Colonel.

Minister Breckinridge is a citizen of Arkansas, although it is possible he has never published this fact since he was accredited to the Russian court as minister of the United States. If he were a member of some one of the militia organizations of his native State, our minister could have appeared in the garb of an "Arkansaw" colonel in full regimentals. There is no doubt he would have created a sensation thus equipped. Perhaps he has enough of war togetery, however, when he wore the gray jacket thirty-five years ago, and if he had appeared at court in the tattered uniform in which he did his fighting, he would have been arrested as a Nihilist of the most dangerous and desperate class.

#### The Czar Congratulated.

Throughout the great Muscovite empire a prayer arises that the coronation may pass in safety to the czar. The outside world echoes this prayer, and while offering congratulations to the czar and czarina, wishes them a long, glorious and progressive reign. The coronation gift of religious liberty granted by Nicholas II. to his people is a happy augury for the future. It is to be hoped that his next gift to them will be a constitution.

## TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

### Things That Have Happened all Over the Country.

### SPOKEN OF IN THIS COLUMN.

#### Selections That Will Greatly Interest our Readers Both Old and Young.

Dr. H. G. Miller, ex-United States Senator from Georgia, died at Augusta recently, aged 82 years.

The fourteenth annual convention of the National Plumbers' Association met in Cleveland lately.

Two Californians have been honored at the graduating exercises of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

At the sale of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad the property was bid in by John S. Hannah of Chicago for \$600,000.

P. M. Arthur, of Ottawa, was elected chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by a vote of 326 to 86 for Haberstick of Wisconsin.

Miss Elizabeth Stark, the great granddaughter of General John Stark and one of the last lineal descendants of the revolutionary hero, died lately.

Edwin B. Filter, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, and a member of the well-known firm of cordage manufacturers bearing his name, died at his home in Philadelphia the other day.

The steamer Three Friends of Jacksonville, Fla., has succeeded in landing a large filibustering expedition on the southern coast of the province of Santa Clara, just west of Trinidad.

Herman Kreck, of the firm of Kreck, Coeterman & Co., diamond importers of Cincinnati, was recently found guilty at Philadelphia of attempting to smuggle diamonds.

News has reached Wray, Colo., of a cyclone, the first ever known in that section, that blew down the Postoffice, school-house and a number of residences and farm buildings at Lansing, Eastern Colorado.

Dr. Horatio Guzman, a Government director in the Nicaragua canal project and for nine years minister from that republic to Washington, is in Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary canal.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company the principal financial office of the company was removed from Cincinnati to New York.

The Senate Committee on Coast Defenses, while investigating the defenses of New York harbor has learned there were just two big guns ready for actual use at Sandy Hook, and even these two guns were without men to manage them.

Two young men, George Herpo and Frank Samuelson, will row across the Atlantic from New York to Havre in a boat 18 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet wide. The distance is 4250 miles. The oarsmen will use no sail. They will carry provisions for sixty days.

The National party, organized by seceders from the National Prohibition Convention, made the following nominations: For President, Charles Eugene Bentley, of Nebraska; for Vice-President, James H. Southgate of North Carolina.

Marcus Mills Pomeroy, better known as "Brick" Pomeroy, died at his home in Brooklyn recently. His end was very peaceful. Only the immediate friends of the family were present at the death bed. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., December 25, 1833. He was one of the first to espouse Greenbackism and won fame during the civil war by his severe criticism of Union Generals.

Mrs. Charles H. Eaves, an English woman, has been arrested by the authorities on charge of destroying patriotic literature and tearing up the famous old flag that was shot full of holes in the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac. The woman runs a boarding house at 1222 Washington street. The flag had been hung to the breeze by Chester Salisbury, one of her boarders, in honor of Memorial day. Mrs. Eaves tore it down and ripping it to shreds, told Salisbury to "take the dirty old rag." The incident nearly caused a riot. The woman admits the deed, giving as her only defense that the owner had insulted her.

There was an immense throng at the tomb of General Grant in New York to participate in the memorial day services held under the auspices of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R. The event of the day was an oration by ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska. The United States steamship Newark was in the river below and fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the occasion. The Grant tomb was handsomely decorated by various posts of the Grand Army, and a considerable number of people assembled to pay their respects to the memory of the deceased hero. Many prominent persons were present.

## M. F. HEALEY,

### Hay, Grain and Feed,

### WOOD AND COAL.

LINDEN AVE., BET. ARMOUR & JUNIPER AVES.

Leave orders at Postoffice.

## SAN BRUNO

### Meat :: Market

F. SANCHEZ, Proprietor.

WAGON WILL CALL AT YOUR DOOR with the best and choicest of all kinds of Fresh and Smoked Meats. Chickens on Saturdays.

SHOP—MILLER AVENUE, NEAR GYPSRESS

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.



## Detroit Livery Stable

### EXPRESS AND TEAMING

OF ALL KINDS.

WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN.

W. REHBERG, PROPRIETOR.

## P & B BUILDING PAPER

### ROOFING

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### GEORGE KNEESE

### Groceries, and, Merchandise, Generally.

### BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

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

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Corner Grand and San Bruno Aves

THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM. Editor and Proprietor.

ORIGIN OF ICEBERGS.

A New South Wales Scientist Advances a Theory of Their Formation.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of New South Wales Mr. H. C. Russell dealt with the origin and release of icebergs. As is known, the number of icebergs met with between the cape of Good Hope and Australia differs greatly, being much more numerous in some years than in others. There has, for example, within the past few years been a very large accession of enormous icebergs, and it has been suggested as an explanation of this that unusually heavy falls of snow may account for it by accelerating the motion of the ice.

Mr. Russell, however, assures us that the circumstances forbid the acceptance of this view, because the motion of the glacier depends mainly on the declivity down which it is descending, and that does not alter. The piling up of snow could not in one year cause such a marked increase in the rate of flow as would be necessary to account for the enormous increase in the number of icebergs which appear from time to time. It is obvious that there must be a force sufficient to break off the icebergs which are slowly forming on the shore and to do it at irregular periods separated by many years, and in Mr. Russell's opinion the true cause is found in the volcanoes of the antarctic continent.

When these burst forth in eruption, and by that act shake the freshets, the icebergs are broken off from the glaciers. This view is to some extent confirmed by the report of the United States hydrographic office on the floating ice seen during 1892 and 1893 in the south Atlantic east of Cape Horn. In that report it is stated that the icebergs were of such size that they could not have been formed on small, low lying islands, but only on a large continent, where glaciers of great height could form.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

And All Was Well.

They met by chance on Michigan avenue—a big man and a little man—and accidentally bumped into each other. Shaking his fist at the big man, he shouted:

"You did that on purpose!"
"No, I didn't."
"I say you did! Will you fight me right here and now?"
"I am no fighter."
"Of course not! You are afraid to tackle me!"
"No, I'm not; but I'll bide my time. I can wait."
"Going to hit me with a brickbat some dark night, are you?"
"No, sir. I shall take a manly revenge."
"Have me arrested, eh?"
"No, sir. I am going to California. When I get there, I shall box up a stone weighing about 20 pounds and send it to you by express C. O. D. It will cost you about \$14 to pay the charges."
"But I won't receive it."
"Oh, yes, you will. Curiosity to know what is in the box will be too strong for you. You'll take it quick enough, and my revenge will be complete."
"See here, old fellow," remarked the little man, after a moment's thought, "I was too fast. I have wronged you, and I beg your pardon. Let's shake and make up."

Engraving the Motto.

Very few inscriptions are available for engraving on wedding rings, lockets, bracelets, etc., writes Mrs. Garrett Webster in The Ladies' Home Journal, as the space for engraving is so limited. For this reason the Hebrew word "Mizpah," with its small form and exquisite sentiment, is and has always been, a great favorite between lovers. "Love inspires love," "Love today while we may," "God saw thee most fit for me," "Love and trust," "No heart more true than mine to you," "I am thine, thou art mine," and its well known French, German and Latin forms are all great favorites. A charming fashion is the usage of two rings, in each one of which half the phrase is engraved, the two when read together giving the complete quotation. The last quoted sentiment is the favorite for this purpose. Latin and French phrases are frequently used in this connection because of their brevity. "Prendre moi tel que je suis," "Take me just as I am," "Tuam tebor," "I will defend thee," "Semper fidelis," "Always faithful," "Une je serviral," "One I will serve"—are a few of the most used phrases, with their translations.

Bad For His Business.

Mick O'Flannigan of Liverpool is an Irish gentleman who pursues the humble but useful occupation of a ragman, though at one time he served her majesty in foreign parts as a soldier of the line. Mick is a great orator in his way, frequently addressing local meetings, at which he generally draws upon his military experience for appropriate illustrations.

On a recent occasion he was endeavoring to prove that even a savage state is better than the present condition of Ireland.

"Gentlemen," he exclaimed, "I saw little children out in Africa there. They had no clothes, it is true. They were naked, but they were free!"

"Bad place for a ragman, Mick!" shouted a small boy at the rear, and the orator collapsed amid the laughter of the audience.—London Telegraph.

Joins the Anticigarette Crusade.

An ordinance has been passed in Mexico, Mo., prohibiting the sale or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette wrappers to minors. The law will go into effect as soon as the merchants dispose of the stock they now have on hand.

THE DUDE UP TO DATE.

HOW A WELL DRESSED MAN SHOULD GET HIMSELF UP.

The Proper Caper For Spring and Summer Wear—New Wrinkles In Clothes. Hints on Neckties, Underwear, Shirts and Shoes.

Running rapidly through the main features of the clothes which the dandy of the day is about to fit himself out with, we may say something about the materials. It may be said at once that the fuzzy, rough stuffs used for a year or two in dress suits have entirely gone out of fashion. Why they should ever have been admitted no well dressed man knows. The materials now used, without going into details of manufacture, which I cannot pretend to understand, are of smooth, not shiny, cloth.

In frock coats the same rule applies. The long haired, fuzzy stuffs have been abandoned entirely. The colors in vogue are either black or dark gray. Some men will select olive browns, which are correct enough, but rather too pronounced for ordinary occasions.

The same rule holds good with cutaway coats. In suits of ditto a great deal of latitude is allowed. The best English patterns show all kinds of checks and plaids, which invariably captivate the heart of the dressy young man.

As to sporting suits, which nowadays seem to mean only golf, there is a great choice of the wildest kinds of patterns. To these the stockings—for, of course, stockings are half the continuations of gilding clothes—lend an almost endless variety of color and effect. There is always an effort on the part of the well dressed golfer to finish the lower end of his costume with remarkable plaids and patterns. Our dealers in sporting goods have quickly caught on to this fad and show a great variety.

As for topcoats, I do not see any special changes or improvements over last year's patterns. The Inverness cape, coming down to the heel, buttoning close up to the throat, with a wide collar, will be again the best storm garment in tweeds and friezes, while the smarter black vienna lined with satin will remain, as usual, the best night coat to sling over one's shoulders when in evening dress.

The sack overcoat, lined with satin and faced with satin, is the only other alternative to a man who cares to cover himself at night with a cloak.

A man may be awfully well dressed, so far as his coat, trousers and waistcoat are concerned, yet fail lamentably when it comes to collars and neckties.

As to collars, it is simply impossible to lay down any fashionable rule, because each man has got to dress his throat as best becomes him. A high masher collar on a short, thick throated chap would, of course, be absurd, as would a low lying collar on a skinny necked man. There is, happily, an infinite variety of collars today which will properly cover the neck and make any man look respectable and presentable.

Of course a long throated dude will stick to his London pattern of the highest standing collar, with bent corners, which, after all, seems to be the most impressive and correct for his style of beauty. The standup, turnover collar, which has become so useful and fashionable, seems to have come to stay.

As for neckties, the dude can roam over an endless variety of patterns. It is no longer fashionable to wear a large folding tie, with a bejeweled pin, except on state occasions. For the coming spring and summer everything tends toward a highly colored shirt front and a bowknot tie of many colors, made to look as much as possible like the wings of a butterfly.

These ties are made of soft silk, satin or highly colored linen, to match the shirts.

As to shirts, the best models from London, which, of course, we follow, have entirely abandoned those fanciful little plaits which were so much worn by dudes last year. The soft bosom shirts shown this spring are in the most attractive colors and combinations—pink, blue, gold and brown. Some of the dealers have gone into exaggerations in green and brilliant carmine, colors which, it is to be hoped, our chappies will leave alone. The same effects are shown in zephyr, cotton and silk and in pure silk, the last, of course, coming very high. Men who wear silk shirts get tired of them because they do not wash well, and imitations are so perfect that one cannot tell whether you are wearing silk or cotton and silk.

Men have now come to pay the same regard to those things which do not appear above the surface. There is great variety in underclothing prepared for men. To my mind the best summer covering for the legs is a linen lawn, cut off at the knee, with a light jersey, shown in many colors and stripes.

The bell crown style of hat, which seems to have been forced upon New York last winter by a certain very consequential maker, had a short life. The prevailing fashion this spring is an almost perfectly straight crown, very moderate rim. In pot hats the same conservative fashion prevails.

So with boots and shoes. The abominable toothpick pointed footwear sold about town during the winter were as far from correct form as anything could possibly be. If we imitate, as we are supposed to do, the English, we never could have gone more wrong than in attempting to wear these narrow, cramping abominations.

The London bootmakers, who are world renowned, insist upon giving their customers, either British, American, Australian, French or German, the widest possible capacity for their toes. The fashion shoe of today, therefore, is not that fine pointed monstrosity sold on Broadway and Sixth avenue, but a good, sensible, round toed, slightly pointed boot.

The tan colored shoe will be more popular than ever this summer, both in

laced boots and oxford ties, but never in buttoned boots.

For evening wear in warm weather there is nothing smarter than the black or embroidered silk sock and the patent leather pump or the plain buttoned patent leather shoe with cloth top.

Last summer, as for several previous summers, the fashion here seemed to run to tremendously broad brimmed straw hats, whereas in London, whenever straw hats were permitted—at Ascot, where they were always permitted, and Homburg, where they were accepted as a matter of fact—the brims were all narrow, the crowns high. It may be that the warmth of our western sun has exacted the very wide brim for our straw hats; but, after all, when the brim is enough to keep the sun out of your eyes, what is the use of building out a long piazza all round your head? It is not only unbecoming, but soon wastes away and becomes pulp and a receptacle for dirt and dust.

The mode for straw hats this summer will repudiate the exaggerated rims of last season and come back to reasonable and much smaller brims. As for the many colored ribbons which are so popular, have we not now 100 and more golf clubs, each with its own particular color, to make our straw hats radiant?

As for gloves, few men care to wear gloves in spring and summer here, but almost every well dressed man carries a pair in his hand as he strolls up and down Fifth avenue. Dogskin has practically gone out of use for summer wear, although some English makers are sending them out here as thin and light as ladies' opera gloves. The most popular glove will be the light gants de suede in pearl gray colors.

As for walking sticks, I do not see any chance of a revival, and am glad there is not, of the heavily mounted canes in gold and silver. I find the most fashionable dudes of the day sticking to an ordinary stick, without ornamentation of any kind, a stick which might cost a shilling or half dollar. This seems to be in keeping with the general abandonment of jewelry for neckties and shirt studs.

The cost of dressing, therefore, as to jewelry and other elegancies, may be, and probably is, very less; but, on the other hand, the variety of clothes now considered the thing to have in one's wardrobe, even if worn only once, more than makes up for the economy in other directions.—New York Herald.

MISS CROCKER'S ROMANCE.

Cleveland Heires to Marry the Man Whose Life She Saved.

Cleveland's wealthiest society girl has thrown over a baron who is an officer in the German army and chamberlain to Emperor William for an American gentleman. Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Crocker announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Laura T. Crocker, to William Hayes Acklan of Washington.

This is the outcome of something of a romance. Several years ago, when Miss Crocker was traveling in Europe, she met Mr. Acklan, then in the diplomatic service, in a French city. The next winter the acquaintance was renewed at St. Augustine, and Mr. Acklan came to Cleveland to visit the Crockers in June.

Miss Crocker, who is a superb horsewoman, saved Mr. Acklan's life during a runaway. Both were severely injured. The young man was nursed back to health under the Crocker roof and fell in love with his rescuer. The next winter they met at St. Augustine, but Baron von Eichtritz, a German nobleman of fine appearance, was also there and tried to win the heiress. He lingered, but at last was compelled to return to Germany alone.

Miss Crocker went to Washington, where she was the guest for several weeks of Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson. She met Mr. Acklan again and consented to become his wife. Miss Crocker is 22 years old and has traveled extensively. Mr. Acklan is the author of several books.—New York Journal.

A FAMOUS CASE.

The Davis Will Case to Be Reopened in Montana.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin of Springfield, Mass., has filed a petition in the Eighth district court of Montana for the purpose of reopening the famous will case contest involving the many millions left by the late Judge Andrew J. Davis.

Mrs. Bowdoin is a sister of the dead millionaire, and she asks the court to revoke the probate of the old will, over which the contest by the Root faction was carried on for years, and which was finally admitted to probate about a year ago under some private arrangement for the division of the estate, but which arrangement did not include some heirs-at-law who had taken no part in the original contest. Mrs. Bowdoin was one of these.

In her petition she alleges that the old will, executed in 1866, in Salt Creek township, Ia., when Davis was a poor man, was a forgery; that the body of the instrument and the signatures of Davis and three witnesses were forged. The principal point raised in the petition is the allegation of the fact that in 1880 Davis executed a will, by the provisions of which all former wills were revoked, but this will was subsequently destroyed. Mrs. Bowdoin, however, claims that the fact that it was destroyed did not revive the old will, even if the latter was genuine. The estate involved, in spite of the great litigation, has constantly increased in value, and is worth probably \$10,000,000.—Chicago Times-Herald.

It Has Come to Stay.

The bicycle manufacturers are expecting to sell about 800,000 of these vehicular contrivances this year, the aggregate cost of which to the purchasers will be not less than \$50,000,000. The rapidity with which the wheel has gained popularity is one of the striking facts of current history, and it has manifestly come to stay.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

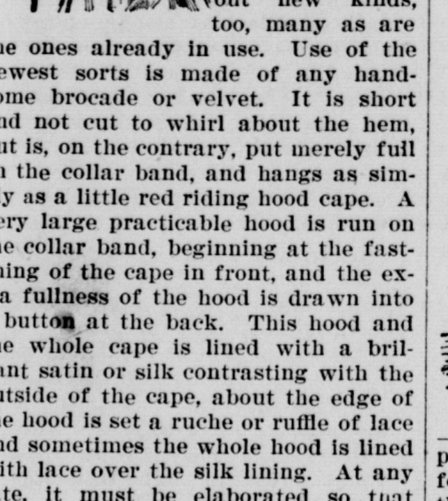
FANCIES OF FASHION.

GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

Elaborate New Capes of Slight Textures for Evening Wear—Rich Stuffs for Princess Gowns—Jackets Can Be Worn Over Shirt Waists.

Fashion's Late Fancies. New York correspondence.

OW that the weather is so warm that there is little daytime call for outdoor garments, the designers get to work making new capes of slight textures for wear of evenings or at other times when there's a chance to stave off a chill by some ornate means. They turn out new kinds, too, many as are the ones already in use. Use of the newest sorts is made of any handsome brocade or velvet. It is short and not cut to whirl about the hem, but is, on the contrary, put merely full on the collar band, and hangs as simply as a little red riding hood cape. A very large practicable hood is run on the collar band, beginning at the fastening of the cape in front, and the extra fullness of the hood is drawn into a button at the back. This hood and the whole cape is lined with a brilliant satin or silk contrasting with the outside of the cape, about the edge of the hood is set a ruche or ruffle of lace and sometimes the whole hood is lined with lace over the silk lining. At any rate, it must be elaborated so that when the hood is drawn over the hair



A NEW CUT OF JACKET BODICE.

played, too, for very handsome gowns for afternoon wear. It is one of these that the artist next presents, a dress of amethyst silk, whose skirt is tucked twice around the hem and further garnished with panels of yellow satin. These continue up the bodice and disappear under two straps that extend from the round yoke. The latter is finished with a satin stock collar and lace frilling, a triple basque trims the hips and a triple set of ruffles finishes the yoke. The sleeves are composed of alternate bands of satin and cloth, the latter tucked to conform to the remainder.

Unusual designs of jacket bodices still demand attention, and some of them are quite outside the lines of those that are generally accepted. Here is one, for instance, in the next illustration that was sketched in white cloth. It hooked in the center, had deep points in back and front and ended in short basques over the hips that had looped garniture. The bodice was embroidered in back and front with black silk soutache braid, and the same ornamented the sleeves, edges and turned-down collar. Oblong ivory buttons trimmed the sleeves and front.

In the jackets that are to be worn over silk blouses and shirt waists there is little that is strikingly new. A jaunty type of this sort of garment is to be seen in the final picture, and was found in light tan cloth. Its sides and back were fitted, its loose fronts turned back widely in revers when opened and a tiny pocket appeared at each side of

and about the face the face seems to be the chief blossom of a very big bouquet. You will, if you are wise, consider first whether under any circumstances your face can look like a blossom, but if it really can, then go ahead and put yourself into this sort of a hood. This kind of a cape is generally worn with an evening gown, which may be so very simple that the whole effect shall center in the cape. This means that the cape is chiefly planned for out-of-door dances and garden parties, or for box use at the theater, where the wrap is not entirely laid aside. One further particular of the cape's construction may be added, though it is hardly necessary, and that is that the inevitable ruff is put about the neck. This notion prevails generally, and promises to hold for some time. It is not peculiar to evening capes, but extends to all sorts. In the example pictured here the neck is encircled by a pleated chiffon ruching, which holds a spray of poppies in front. This pendant bloom may be of any sort, but as poppies trimmed this hat, so they were added to the ruche. The cape itself is pleated chiffon trimmed with black satin ribbon near the edge and lined with colored taffeta. It has no yoke, but commences directly at the collar, which is only a narrow band. The large revers of black satin end in knots and hold two long sash ends of black satin ribbon that fall nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

Low-necked morning gowns are being shown by importers. They are nice to look at and are kept from seeming like evening dresses by being built on the plan of a flowing gown open over a fit-



RICH STUFFS CUT PRINCESS.

ted undergown. The overgown open to the waist to show a petticoat seems a favorite design, and the overgown is frequently a maze of needlework and insertions. Then another type resembles the tea gown, though it would be

ONE MAN CAN LIFT IT.

REMARKABLE ENGINEERING SCHEME FOR A NEW YORK SKYSCRAPER.

The New St. Paul Building to Be on a Foundation—To Be Twenty-six Stories High—How the Wonderful Feat Will Be Accomplished.

A 26 story skyscraper office building is being built in New York on a movable foundation.

This building will weigh about 30,000,000 pounds, and one man will be able to lift it with the aid of a very simple invention.

These statements seem absurd, but they are true. The building is now being put up on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, on the site of the old Herald building, and the architects of the building will tell you that these astonishing facts are true.

No architect ever attempted to construct a building this way before, although a somewhat similar device was used on the foundations of the famous Eiffel tower in Paris with entire success.

The St. Paul building, which is to tower above every other skyscraper in the city, is to rest upon jackscrews, which are to be operated by hydraulic power directed by a single hand. The feat performed by Samson on one memorable occasion will be outdone. Even Atlas in his act of balancing the world upon his head will have to look to his laurels, for this structure, with its population of several thousands, will actually be balanced and raised or lowered at will.

The importance of this undertaking may be appreciated from the fact that the building will rise 307 feet above the Broadway level and will contain 25 full stories and an additional roof structure equivalent to another. The foundations, however, are not carried down as deeply as those of several of the buildings erected during the last few years. Instead of being founded on solid rock, they will rest on concrete beds and rolled iron beams planted in the wet sand.

Buildings on such foundations settle, but never evenly. The proposed arrangement will affect that tendency and keep the structure perfectly level.

It is this fact which has prompted the introduction of this system of hydraulic jacks, by means of which an average man will be able to excel every feat of strength yet performed or imagined.

Forty-seven steel uprights, placed at regular intervals over an area of 6,500 square feet, support the entire weight of the St. Paul building. It is under these uprights that the mechanism is being introduced which will alter the level of the building at any time during its construction, or even after the whole of its material has been placed in position.

The person who is fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the foundations of the St. Paul building as they at present stand will notice at the foot of each of these columns a support consisting of rolled steel sections united at an angle. Between this conical support and the base of each column are inserted half a dozen steel plates. It is the removal or insertion of these plates which will alter the height of the building, either raising or lowering it.

The actual work of raising the building will be done by hydraulic jacks. These are constructed on a well known scientific principle, by which the pressure exercised by a lever upon the surface of water in a steel compartment is increased to an incredible extent by being conveyed through a very small pipe to another water filled compartment.

In the case of the St. Paul building the second steel compartment will be actually under the supporting columns of the structure. The jacks will be movable, and while the work of raising the building will doubtless be done by a number of men working together it will still be possible for a single man to perform the operation alone.—New York Journal.

AT PEACE DURING WAR.

His Only Happy Time When He Was at the Front.

Unlike most men, R. C. Young, when he bade his wife goodbye and marched off to join his command in the civil war, heaved a sigh of relief and went into the thick of the fight with a light heart. He smiled when shot and shell burst over his head. He was happy. He was away from his wife.

He filed a petition for divorce the other day asking that he be legally separated from his wife, who resides in Atlanta. He states that since his marriage in 1859 his life has been a constant burden because of the strange actions of his wife. His wife, he states, constantly abused him and was a promoter of strife among the children, of which he had seven.

The petition states that the only peace in his life was during the years of 1861-5 when he was a soldier in the civil war.

Young was once a member of the city council of Atlanta. He now resides in Alabama.—Atlanta Constitution.

Are Lovers Still.

John L. Jones, aged 90, and Mrs. Melissa Brown, aged 88, were married at New Buffalo, Ind., recently.

The romantic feature of their marriage is the fact that the couple were lovers 60 years ago, and after being engaged parted, with the understanding that if their love did not grow cold they would be wedded in their old age. They became separated, and each mourning the other as dead both finally married.

Recently they were brought together, and the vows made a half century ago have just been fulfilled.

She Likes It.

Hon. Bob Cousins of Tipton, Ia., has been sitting in the lap of fame for one whole week, and fame rather enjoys the experience.—Washington Post.



A NEW CUT OF JACKET BODICE.

played, too, for very handsome gowns for afternoon wear. It is one of these that the artist next presents, a dress of amethyst silk, whose skirt is tucked twice around the hem and further garnished with panels of yellow satin. These continue up the bodice and disappear under two straps that extend from the round yoke. The latter is finished with a satin stock collar and lace frilling, a triple basque trims the hips and a triple set of ruffles finishes the yoke. The sleeves are composed of alternate bands of satin and cloth, the latter tucked to conform to the remainder.

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COMING OVER SHIRT WAISTS.

the fluted basque. Taffeta was used for lining in this model, but lining is not essential unless the material is especially thin. When lining is used, however, it will be better if bright colored.

As to shirt waists, they become more and more discouraging, because they cost dreadfully and are not very pretty. Grass linen in natural color barred or striped with green or dark-blue seems the swaggar thing, and these are shown with adjustable collars. The collar worn with such a shirt may be solid linen or white, as is preferred, but there is so much difference between the price of a shirt with collar made on it and one with adjustable collar that the average woman is in despair. The latter costs a lot, and yet it seems almost essential to be able to put on a fresh collar without changing the whole shirt. Whisper! here is a little trick. Buy a shirt with collar on it. When the collar needs changing, pounce it off! Cut well above the neck line so that a collar band may be left. When you have overcast the raw edge and worked a buttonhole at the back of the band for the back collar button, your shirt is all fitted for adjustable collars. The collar you have cut off can't be used any more because it was cut above its own front buttonhole, but you had one wear out of it. Thirteen and a half is the collar the average woman takes, though thirteen and fourteen are each much called for.

Copyright, 1896. Seventeen species of wild dogs are known.

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**Mother of Amateur Photographer—**What an idiotic guy you've made your papa look! Amateur Photographer—Yes, mamma dear. But isn't it like him?

**HOIT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,** BURLINGAME, Cal.

This excellent institution closes its fifth year accredited at both of our universities. Ex-State Superintendent Hoit is well known in educational matters. The mention of his name as master of the school is a guarantee to all who know him, that none but first-class teachers are employed and that the school under his management ranks among the first of its kind. Nowhere are boys better cared for. —San Francisco Call.

San Francisco's board of education wants \$1,598,212 to run the school the coming year. Of this \$200,000 is to erect a high school building in the mission and buy a site.

**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 and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Mysterious cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**EVERY ONE CAN SING**

**INGENIOUS THEORY ABOUT THE TRAINING OF VOICES.**

**Singing Is Just as Natural as Talking, but the Voice Must Be Cultivated According to Inflexible Rules—Practice Should Begin at the Top of the Voice.**

In fairy days when the fox wished to make his voice sweet he went to the miller and asked for chalk. This he ate with such satisfactory results that his next call was made without any of the unlucky effects generally produced by his naturally harsh voice. It is very evident from all that one hears and reads nowadays that this end of the century is expecting to be told of some royal road to voice improvement. Why should not such a road be found? In these days of Roentgen rays and consumption cures why should not the art of music advance tremendously?

The human voice is used for two purposes—by every one to speak with, by many to sing with. That many wish to sing but find themselves unable to do so is unhappily true. That all these could learn to sing is also true, though this is not without question in many minds.

Much has been written lately in criticism of the disagreeable qualities of the speaking voice, especially the harshness of the voices of American women. Little has been suggested, however, to remedy the defects. As for the singing voice, it has lately been stated that "of all branches of musical study the most discouraging perhaps is the cultivation of the voice."

Here is something which interests thousands of persons, and when we include in our subject the improvement of the speaking voice it is one which should interest millions. People are scarce who really care nothing about music. They are scarce still who do not carry a musical instrument about with them wherever they go. The singer is at no trouble or expense to procure an instrument upon which to perform. All he needs to do is to open his mouth and it is ready. Moreover, this instrument, rightly treated, needs far less practice than any piano or violin, and there is a method of right treatment which can be described to "out of the way students." This method consists of just two things—relax the throat, begin all practice at the top of the voice.

In order to gain a relaxed throat simply try to stretch the throat open, as in yawning, and to sing as low down in the throat as possible. Never imagine that any tones proceed from or go to the top of the head, but think that they all start from a point low in the throat, and must come directly out of the mouth, toward the front teeth. A contracted throat produces a rough, rasping or nasal voice. An open, relaxed throat produces a round, smooth, clear voice.

The second injunction—begin all practice at the top of the voice—is most important. More harm has been done by the training of voices upward than the world has yet any idea, and it is marvelous that we have not learned this fact before the end of the nineteenth century. Scales should never be sung upward by beginners, because this tends to emphasize instead of bridge over any breaks that the voice may have. By always training the voice downward the difficulties with regard to breaks and registers are overcome without any theorizing and experimenting on the part of the student. An exercise which can be practiced with immense benefit by every student is to begin at the highest tone that the singer can take easily and sing each successive tone downward to the syllable "ha" low down in the throat as possible, using a great deal of breath for each syllable and taking fresh breath for each one.

Besides the question how best to improve the singing voice, persons are seeking answers to two other questions—how can we improve our speaking voices and can we all learn to sing?

The speaking voice can be made pleasant and agreeable in the same way that the singing voice is improved. It is most emphatically true that many persons speak habitually in tones that are unnecessarily shrill and rasping. This is caused by throat contraction, which squeezes the tone and renders it rough. To relax the throat by stretching it open as in yawning and to speak low in the throat allows the tone to be smooth, round and clear. A very unwise injunction is often given in this connection—viz, "Do not speak in such a high key." The very opposite of this should be inculcated. Voices are never shrill because they are high; they only sound shrill because the throat is apt to be contracted more on high tones. This weakens the high tones and the effort to speak loudly causes forcing of the voice. If people would relax the throat and then strengthen the high tones by their free and proper use, they would soon notice a vast improvement in tone quality.

"Can every one learn to sing?" Unquestionably, yes. Every one who can speak can also learn to sing, if he will take a little trouble, for the very same instrument, the larynx, furnishes the voice for both speech and song. The only difference between the speaking voice and the singing voice is that the former uses the lower and medium tones and the latter uses chiefly the higher and medium tones. If a person thinks he cannot sing, let him, in the first place, be satisfied to begin at the beginning, instead of at the end. Let him not be discouraged because he cannot at once sing a whole tune correctly, but let him believe that, if, as must be the case, he can form any single note or two tones correctly, he can improve upon this ability, just as any one who can add two and two can also add three and three, and then four and four. The main thing to understand is that inability to sing is not generally caused, as is so often supposed, by want of voice or want of ear, but simply by lack of flexibility of voice—that is, weakness of the muscles which tighten and relax the vocal cords. —New York Herald.

**MIND YOUR EYE**

**What You Should Avoid if You Desire to Preserve Your Sight.**

As nature has endowed each one of us with only one pair of eyes and will not duplicate them when injured, the following half score of "don'ts" should not only be indelibly impressed on our memories, but be religiously remembered:

1. Don't read in railway trains or in vehicles in motion. 2. Don't read lying down or in a constrained position. 3. Don't read by firelight, moonlight or twilight. 4. Don't read by flickering gaslight or candlelight. 5. Don't read books printed on thin paper. 6. Don't read books which have no space between the lines. 7. Don't read for more than fifty minutes without stopping, whether the eyes are tired or not. 8. Don't hold the reading close to the eyes. 9. Don't study at night, but in the morning when you are fresh. 10. Don't select your own glasses at the outset.

"It would almost seem as though some of these rules were too obvious to require mention, but practical experience shows that most people abuse their eyes just in the way stated.

"In short, anything which tends to increase the quantity of blood in the organ favors the increase of the defect, leading in extreme cases to detachment of the retina and blindness." —Canadian Lancet.

**Kerosene's Many Uses.** Kerosene oil is in a house for many purposes besides burning in lamps. It is said it will take iron rust and fruit stains from almost any kind of goods without injuring the fabric. Wash the stained part in kerosene as you would in water. The spots must be washed in the kerosene before they have been put into soap and water, or it will do no good. In washing windows or mirrors, if two or three teaspoonfuls of kerosene be put into the water the work will be done more quickly and with better results.

**Its Cheapness Proved.** The argument from experiment or observation, known as a posteriori, is illustrated by the Chicago Inter Ocean:

Mrs. Nuwed—I am certain that beautiful vase the Carters gave us when we were married must be very inexpensive.

Mr. Nuwed—What makes you think so?

Mrs. Nuwed—Bridget has dusted it four times, and it's not even cracked.

**They Captured the Prince of Wales.** The St. James Gazette, commenting upon the Prince of Wales' acceptance of honorary membership in the Thirteen Club of New York, says there must be a misunderstanding somewhere. The Gazette asks whether the prince was informed of the nature of the club, which, according to a New York newspaper, on the night that the prince's acceptance was read pledged itself to do all in its power to aid Cuba.

**WHEN THE SUMMER BREEZE** Blows through the trees, most of us who can sets off for a country jaunt. Fewer cross the Atlantic. Whether it is business or pleasure calls one from home. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best accompaniment of a voyage or an outing. Yachtsmen, sea captains, commercial travelers and emigrants concur in this opinion. The Bitters is unrivaled for bilious, malarial, dyspeptic or liver disorder.

At an official ball: "Sir, allow me to shake hands with you, just by way of showing that I know somebody here." "With pleasure, sir, as I am precisely in the same boat as yourself."

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

**MORPHINE HABIT.** DR. J. C. ANTHONY, 68 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., will furnish Home Treatment of "SOTERIA" at \$5 to the first 100 who apply. All correspondence strictly confidential. "SOTERIA" has never failed to cure the habit.

Try Germa for Breakfast.

**Pure Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**

BEST IN THE WORLD. Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

**Rowell's Fire of Life!**

An unfailing Cure for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO AND ACUTE NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES. For sale by all Drug stores. \$1 per Bottle. Burnett & Co., 327 Montgomery St., S. F., Cal.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

Itching and Bleeding, Swelling or Protruding Piles yield at once to Dr. CO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, kills worms, cures hemorrhoids. Price 50c. Druggists or direct. Address the Dr. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

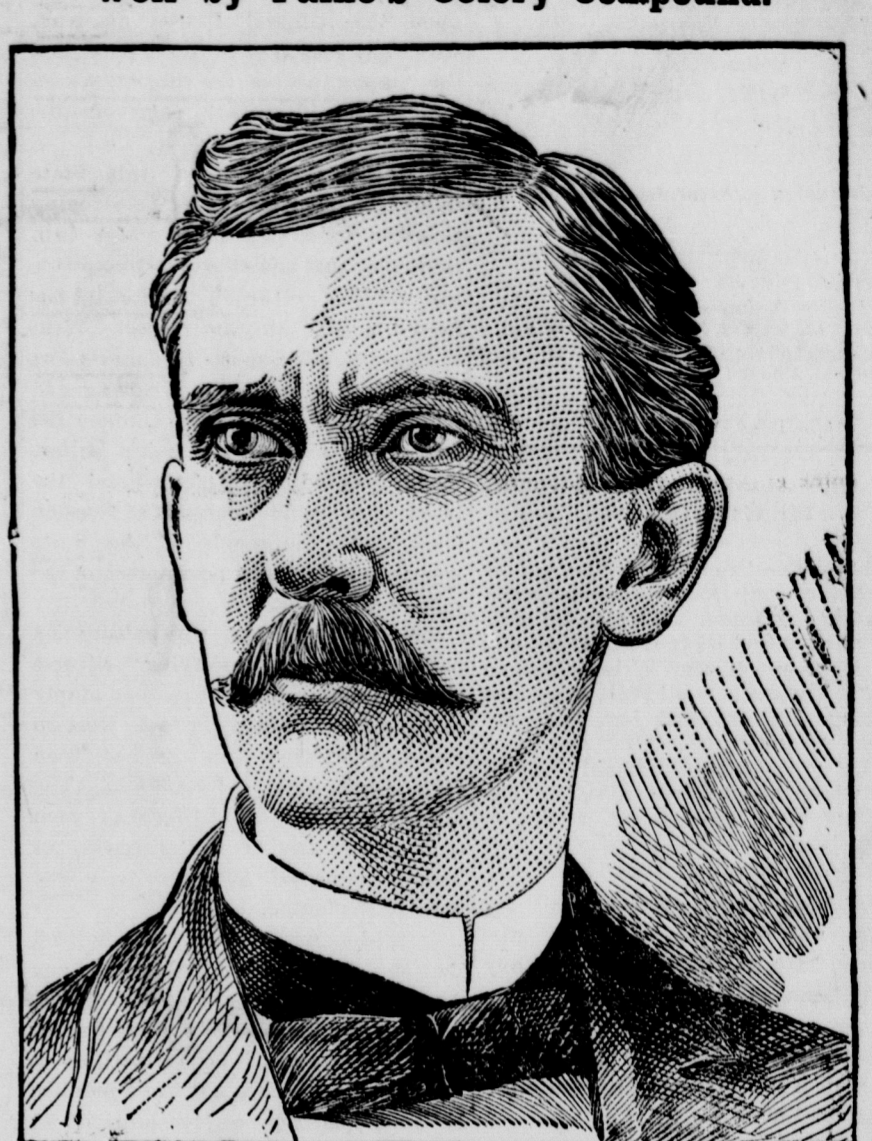
**AYRES' The Leading Colic.** Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping, etc. 225 Montgomery St., S. F. Send for Catalogue.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

S. F. N. U. No. 730. New Series No. 25

**MAJOR W. W. ROBBINS.**

**Framer of the Indiana Military Bill Made Well by Paine's Celery Compound.**



Major Robbins of the 2nd Indiana State guards, aide on Gen. McKee's staff and president of camp Gray, has been for two years one of the most influential members of the Indiana legislature and the author of the famous Indiana Military Law of 1889.

Major Robbins was a very sick man up to the time of taking Paine's celery compound.

In proof of what that remarkable remedy can do to make a sick person strong and well, Major Robbins' letter from Indianapolis best tells its own straightforward story.

"I was troubled with a torpid liver, constipation and the accompanying sallow complexion, while my entire nervous system was entirely deranged, and I was greatly reduced in flesh. While in this condition I was taken down with a very severe attack of the grip, and was, for a long time, confined to the house and my bed.

"I resorted to various medicines and tonics, and under their temporary influence made several attempts to resume my business of traveling about in the interests of A. Steffen, cigar manufacturer of this city; but relapse succeeded relapse, and I not only was obliged to abandon my business, but growing gradually worse, became apprehensive of the ultimate result.

"At this juncture, my mother-in-law, who had used your remedy with gratifying results, prevailed upon me to commence taking Paine's celery compound, and it

gives me great pleasure to state that I at once began to feel its beneficial effects.

"My appetite, which had failed me, returned, my constipation ceased, and very soon my liver became normal in its action. Following this my sleeplessness and headaches ceased, and I began to gain flesh. The insidious hold on me that the grip had hitherto had was relaxed, and I felt invigorated and strengthened, so I could resume my vocation, and feel free from the languid, enervated feeling that had so long possessed me.

"My friends were pleasantly surprised with the change in my condition, and I was only too happy to recommend Paine's celery compound to such of my acquaintances as were suffering from any of the complaints which so complicated my case. Therefore, I again say I feel impelled by a deep sense of gratitude to express how much I have been helped, for I now feel and look like a new man."

Physicians who rely on Paine's celery compound—as thousands of the most wide-awake members of the profession are doing, especially now that nearly every one feels the need of a genuine spring remedy—physicians know very well what that languor and that tired feeling means. They know that debility today often results in nervous prostration tomorrow, unless the tired system is quickly invigorated.

That is why all over the country today Paine's celery compound is being taken by the advice of skilled physicians. It is the one remedy that physicians can conscientiously call a genuine spring remedy. Try it.

**Look Out**

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**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.** DURNAM, N. C.

**To ALL Merchants Who Retail TOBACCO.**

Dear Sir: You are entitled to receive FREE from your wholesale dealer, WHITE STAR SOAP with all the Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco you buy. One bar of soap Free with each pound, whether 16 oz., 8 oz., 4 oz., or 2 oz., packages.

We have notified every wholesale dealer in the United States that we will supply them with soap to give you FREE. Order a good supply of GENUINE DURHAM at once, and insist on getting your soap. One bar of Soap FREE with each pound you buy. Soap is offered for a limited time, so order to-day. Yours very truly,

**BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.**

If you have any difficulty in procuring your soap, cut out this notice and send it with your order to your wholesale dealer.

**BattleAx PLUG**

The Large Piece and High Grade of "Battle Ax" has injured the sale of other brands of higher prices and smaller pieces. Don't allow the dealer to impose on you by saying they are "just as good" as "Battle Ax," for he is anxious to work off his unsalable stock.

"Knocks Out All Others."

**Findings—** "The best, of course," you tell your dressmaker, and trust to her using the

**S.H. & M.** REGISTERED TRADE MARK

**BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING**

Why don't you tell her to use it or, better still, buy it yourself? If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dressmaking," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Bias Velveteen Skirt Bindings sent for 25c., postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

**BEFORE** I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease I had spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

**HOT SPRINGS**

Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try S.S.S. The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover at once, and after I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S.S.S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed.

**S.S.S.**

Wm. S. Loomis, Shreveport, La. Cut out this Treatment mailed free to any address. W. H. W. SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS. \$0 per cent. saved. FACTORY PRICES. Write for Catalogue or call. Carriage... \$15 to \$25. Wagons... \$20 to \$100. Harness... \$50 to \$75. Write to California Wagon and Carriage Co., San Francisco, Cal. 364 Fremont Street.

# THE ENTERPRISE.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at Baden, Cal., as  
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One Year, in advance.....\$2 00  
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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San  
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SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

**THE CHIEF PLANK OF THE PLATFORM—  
THE ISSUE IS SILVER.**

There is no issue before the people  
of this country today between protection  
and free trade. The Democratic  
party abandoned its free trade heresies  
by the passage of the Wilson-Gorman  
tariff act when it was in full possession  
of the government, and has, since that  
time, repudiated Cleveland and "free  
wool," and elected a national convention  
which favors "free silver." The  
only difference between the parties on  
the tariff is a question of a little more  
protection.—Petalmu Argus.

The Argus, in its extreme zeal for  
silver, outthunders Herod, and goes  
farther than Gorman or Brice, or any  
other Democrat would venture, in an  
attempt to fool the people with regard  
to the real attitude of the Democratic  
party upon the subject of protection to  
American industries.

The trouble with the sweeping asser-  
tion of our esteemed contemporary is,  
that it is at variance with the facts  
disclosed by the political occurrences  
and events of the past four years.

If the passage of the Wilson-Gorman  
tariff act by the Democratic party, was  
an abandonment of that party's free  
trade heresies, and there is, therefore,  
no issue before the people of this  
country between protection and free  
trade, to what cause can the Republi-  
can tidal wave of 1894 be attributed?  
Certainly not to the attitude of the  
National Republican party on the  
silver question, for both in and out of  
Congress, free silver had then, as now,  
a larger following in the Democratic  
than in the Republican party. If pro-  
tection to American industries is not  
at present regarded by the people as  
the vital question and dominant issue  
in American politics, how account for  
the latest manifestation of public  
opinion, which has, despite the most  
carefully devised plans and combined  
efforts of party bosses and practical  
politicians, declared overwhelmingly  
in favor of William McKinley as the  
candidate of the National Republican  
party for the highest office in the land?

This spontaneous demand of the  
masses for McKinley as the candidate,  
means protection as the platform.

Protection is, and will be, the con-  
trolling issue in this campaign. It is  
the only issue between the Republican  
and Democratic parties. It is the  
only great National question upon  
which all Republicans and all Demo-  
crats are arrayed upon opposite sides.

The Democratic party is today as  
much opposed to the adjustment of  
tariff rates with a view to the protec-  
tion of American industries as in 1892,  
when it denounced protection as a fraud  
and a robbery and declared that the  
Federal Government has no constitu-  
tional power to enforce and collect  
tariff duties, except for purposes of  
revenue only.

Silver is not, strictly speaking, a  
party issue. In the language of our  
esteemed contemporary aforesaid:  
"Political sentiment throughout the  
entire country seems to be hopelessly  
divided on the financial question, and  
both the old parties are about equally  
muddled."

There are silver men in both of the  
old parties. There are in both parties  
radical silver and ultra gold men. Be-  
tween these two extremes stands the  
great body of conservative voters, who  
occupy middle ground upon this ques-  
tion and who are sincerely opposed to  
a monometalism of either gold or  
silver; who are true bimetalists, in  
favor of sound money and the use of  
both metals as a circulating medium  
and measure of values. A large ma-  
jority of this middle class of voters are  
to be found in the ranks of the Republi-  
can party, which accounts in part for  
the fact that the financial feud which  
is rending and threatens to disrupt the  
Democratic, has not had a like effect  
upon the Republican party.

The voice of the people has, in gold  
and silver States alike, united to name  
McKinley as the candidate of the Na-  
tional Republican party; the same  
voice, with equal force and unanimity,  
has already named the chief plank in

the party platform and its name is  
protection.

## TREE PLANTING.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Sun-  
day last contains an editorial article  
upon the subject of tree planting,  
which, by reason of its excellence and  
the importance of the subject, we re-  
produce upon another page of this  
issue.

It is time the people of this State  
should change from a tree-destroying  
to a tree protecting policy and turn  
their thoughts and efforts to tree plant-  
ing and tree culture. California has  
been a laggard in this respect. With  
the exception of a short-lived movement  
inaugurated a number of years ago, in  
San Francisco and Oakland, under the  
lead and inspiration of Joaquin Miller,  
which resulted in a picnic and the  
planting of some thousands of trees on  
Goat Island, the people of the State  
appear to have taken no interest in the  
subject whatever.

Tree planting and tree culture is a  
potent factor in modifying adverse  
climatic conditions, as has been amply  
demonstrated in many of our western  
states, where tree planting has been  
carried on upon a large scale. The  
climate and soil of California is such  
that almost any of the varieties of  
fruit ornamental or forest trees will  
flourish if planted.

In this connection we have noticed  
that one of the most valuable of all our  
American forest trees is seldom to be  
found in the State. We refer to the  
black walnut, which is as beautiful as  
well as valuable tree. It has a number  
of good qualities to recommend its  
introduction. It is a moderately rapid  
grower and begins bearing nuts at from  
ten to twelve years of age. It is a  
handsome shade tree. Last, but not  
least, it grows to immense size and its  
wood is one of the most valuable of all  
the trees of the world.

Why it has not been tried as a way-  
side tree, if nowhere else, we do not  
understand.

The experiment of having the in-  
mates of the County Jail mend the  
roads appears to have worked well in  
Santa Barbara. Mission lane in that  
city has been widened and improved  
with stone gutters by prisoners from  
the County Jail. They seemed to enjoy  
the work, as it gave them good air  
and outdoor exercise. One great bene-  
fit of the system was to discourage  
tramps. As soon as they discovered  
that jail prisoners at Santa Barbara  
were forced to do work on the roads  
the county was free from their pres-  
ence. It would pay some counties  
which are cursed with an army of  
worthless tramps to adopt the Santa  
Barbara system, if only to be free from  
the "hobos."—S. F. Chronicle.

A heavy hammer and a huge rock  
pile is the furnishing needed in our  
County Jail yards for the healthy hobo.

We notice the discussion going on  
with regard to the publication of legal  
notices, the country press insisting  
that such notices should be published  
in the paper nearest the property in  
question. Some of our contemporaries  
advocate the enactment of a law com-  
pelling such publication.

There should be no difficulty in this  
regard, nor any need for legislation on  
the subject. Any fair-minded official  
will comply with this just demand  
without compulsion.

This is the season of the year in Cal-  
ifornia when the delinquent tax list is  
in evidence from Siskiyou to San Diego,  
which circumstance moves us to re-  
mark that the delinquent tax list of the  
county of San Mateo discloses but  
seven lots of property delinquent in  
this little burg, with an aggregate of  
only \$25.18 unpaid taxes, and of these  
seven lots all but one belong to non-  
residents.

The Palo Alto Times has ceased as a  
daily and will appear weekly. We  
understand the suspension of the daily  
is only temporary and due to the three  
months' University vacation. The  
Times is one of the brightest and best  
country papers published in the State,  
and as an exchange we find it a con-  
stant spur to better efforts.

The colored delegates to the Republi-  
can National Convention may console  
themselves with the reflection that  
upon the occasion of another noted  
gathering in the world's history, "they  
laid him in a manger because there  
was no room for them in the inn."

Among the ancient landmarks of St.  
Louis, which unfortunately, the recent  
cyclone failed to wipe out, is the hotel  
color line.

The second place on the National Re-  
publican ticket, outranks the first on  
any other, in this campaign of 1896.

## TWO WOMEN AT A LUNCH.

**They Monopolized the Room and Obtained  
Their Money's Worth.**

In lower Broadway there are "quick  
lunch" rooms where busy men resort at  
midday for a light meal. At these places  
men, without removing hats or outer  
coats, sit on high stools at higher coun-  
ters or stand in front of buffets and  
help themselves to the food arranged for  
their convenience. Women are seldom  
seen in these rooms, but occasionally a  
slight sensation is caused among patrons  
and waiters by their appearance.

While I was seated at one of the coun-  
ters the other day two women with sev-  
en packages of various sizes entered and  
while five score or more of eyes were on  
them stepped up to the counter and  
asked what the menu was. A polite  
waiter answered the question by rattling  
off the names of a couple of dozen  
dishes.

"We will have coffee," answered one  
of the women as they climbed onto  
stools that didn't allow their feet to  
touch the floor and spread out their  
packages on the counter.

"I have changed my mind and will  
take chocolate instead of coffee," said  
one when the waiter came with the cof-  
fee. With a smile on his averted face  
the waiter retraced his steps, and when  
he returned with the chocolate found  
the women had opened one of the seven  
packages and displayed six homemade  
sandwiches.

"Will you give us a plate and knife?"  
asked one.

"And some butter?" requested the  
other.

The plate, knife and butter were set  
before them.

"Do you furnish pickles with coffee?"  
asked one. The answer was a dish of  
small choice pickles set in front of them.

"Some water, please?" came from  
the same woman.

"And napkins?" said the other.

They received both water and nap-  
kins, and all for 5 cents apiece.—New  
York Herald.

## THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

**Not Often Really Frightened, but Now and  
Then Perhaps a Little Startled.**

"I don't suppose a man in my busi-  
ness is apt to get frightened very much,"  
said the retired burglar. "He's all the  
time expecting things to happen, and  
he's always on the lookout for them.  
Still, I suppose that any man, unless he  
has an absolutely cast iron nerve, and  
such men are very few, is likely at  
times to be startled. I know that I am.  
For instance:

"I went into a house one night, and  
after groping around down stairs for a  
while in the blackest kind of darkness  
I went up stairs. There I found an open  
door. I had located from the outside of  
the house the windows of the room that  
this door opened into, and when I struck  
the door I knew where the bed ought to  
be. It was there, and I went along the  
side of it until I came to the head. I  
found a chair there with a man's clothes  
piled up on it. I picked up the trousers,  
and as I began to feel in the pocket—  
br-r-r-r-r-r-r-r! went an alarm  
clock on the bureau, not a foot from my  
head, and out of bed jumped a man,  
bumping square against me, of course  
not knowing I was there, but knocking  
me endways and tumbling over on the  
floor himself.

"I certainly was startled by that  
alarm clock, make no mistake about  
that, and I have no doubt in my own  
mind that the man that jumped out of  
bed was startled when he fell over me,  
but I didn't stay to ask him about  
that."—New York Sun.

## AUSTRIA'S BARBERS.

**They Must Be Apprenticed Three Years  
and Pass Examination.**

The Austrians take no chances with  
their barbers. They must be good, and  
the Barbers and Wigmakers' union of  
Vienna sees to it that they are. Provi-  
sion is also made in their code for wom-  
en barbers who desire to carry on the  
business of their husbands in case of the  
latters' death or illness.

But in order to do this the wife must  
have been enrolled in the union as an  
apprentice for three years. Apprentices,  
by the rules of the union, must appear  
in Vienna in the presence of judges of  
the union and show their skill before  
they are allowed to open shops of their  
own.

A properly certified barber must have  
a knowledge of and pass an examination  
in shaving, hair cutting, hair curling  
and wigmaking, and during the period  
before the issuance of a certificate the  
poor and others who are frugal serve as  
subjects for experiment.

At the examination the young men  
have their razors dulled by four strokes  
in a pine plank, and they must then  
sharpen them. A subject is assigned to  
each, who must be tonsorially perfect,  
in the opinion of the judges, when the  
apprentice has released him.

After this a certificate is issued and  
the apprentice serves two years as a  
journeyman before he may open a shop  
as an employer. The average age of ap-  
prentices when they begin to learn their  
trade is 13 years.—St. Louis Post-Dis-  
patch.

## Playing With Words.

Nearly everything is subject to anger.  
Sometimes even a river will foam at  
the mouth.

There are no corns on the foot of a  
mountain.

No bracelet is ever found on an arm  
of the sea.

Even the canalboat has a stern way  
of doing things.

Roses are books within whose leaves  
is found the honey of nature's thought.

Don't talk through life. Even the cab-  
bage does that.

Don't brag about your beard. Even  
such a common thing as barley has a  
beard.

Nature and humanity are kin. Even  
some flower gardens have tulips.

Some farmers are smaller potatoes  
than those they raise.—Florida Times-  
Union

**F. A. HORNBLLOWER,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Building.

**Redwood City, Cal.**  
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Dentist,

14 GRANT AVENUE, San Francisco, Cal.,  
Offers his professional services to the  
residents of Baden and vicinity, and can  
be consulted at the LINDEN HOUSE from  
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. SUNDAY and WEDNES-  
DAY of each week, commencing May 31st.  
Reference, by permission, to Dr. Marion Thrasher

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

**NO BAR.**  
Accommodations for Families a Specialty.

**H. J. VANDENBOS,**  
Proprietor.

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**HARNESS SHOP**

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

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: : : : OF ALL KINDS.

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Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for  
Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand  
and Gravel for Concrete.

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

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

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E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

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**CALLING DAYS:**  
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Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco.  
*Special Attention Paid to the Washing of Flannels and Silks,*  
All Repairing Attended to. Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

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## PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

## House Broker.

... NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenues,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NEWS.

A week of accidents. Mrs. Kate Hennebery visited her friends here Sunday.

H. M. Hawkins is repainting his house on Baden avenue.

The Wallace brick works have commenced manufacturing brick.

Mrs. L. C. Ewing is paying a visit to her sister, Mrs. S. L. Aikins of this place.

Mrs. S. L. Aikins returned home last week from a two-weeks' visit in Stanislaus county.

Hon. T. G. Phelps, of San Carlos, paid our town a brief visit on Friday of last week.

Mrs. Dillingham, sister of Mr. Geo. R. Sneath, is recuperating from a serious illness at the Jersey Farm.

Several families in our town are arranging to spend a few weeks camping in the Santa Cruz mountains.

Quite a party of citizens, with their families, have arranged to spend the Fourth of July holidays at La Honda and pebble beach.

Mr. Jos. Gibson spent last Monday in flushing all the sewers in our town. Yesterday the flush tanks were all scraped and repainted.

John B. Wallace returned on Thursday after an absence of two years, and has again entered the employ of the Western Meat Company.

Rumor says there are up to date no less than five candidates for Supervisor in the first township. This means a hot campaign locally this fall.

L. R. Woodward has removed to San Francisco where he will continue in the employ of the Western Meat Company at Sixth and Townsend streets.

On Monday last Charles Funk, who was at work in the tank house at the abattoir, was struck on the head by a falling bar of iron and received a severe cut, which will disable him for a few days.

The San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway will begin to run cars next Sunday (tomorrow). Cars will be run regularly week days and Sundays as per time table printed on first page.

On Tuesday last Fred Werler, stableman at Jersey Farm, No. 1, was kicked in the stomach by one of the horses under his charge. Doctor Holcomb, who was called, says Werler's injuries may prove serious.

On Tuesday the wind caught up and carried a section of iron pipe from the hill where the Spring Valley Water Company is at work on its pipe line, and carried it into the yard of the Sierra Point House.

The Spring Valley Water Company brought a force of fifty men from the city on Wednesday and put them to work on the improvements the company is making in its pipe line near the Sierra Point House.

FOR SALE.—One Wooden Street Roller, one cheap Farm Wagon and one first-class Hay Press. Inquire of W. J. Martin. Property can be seen at any time by inquiring of John Schrick, at the ranch.

Superintendent Noble of Cypress Lawn Cemetery, in company with Mr. Frank Miner, of this place, made a visit to the abattoirs and packing-houses of the Western Meat Company on Friday of last week.

Mrs. H. B. Maggs and her son Fred, will leave on the 23d inst. for a visit to friends at Tacoma, Washington. Young Master Fred was the first child born in this town and this will be his first visit outside of our little burg.

The city papers announce that the Mission Electric Railway will begin at once to extend their track to the San Mateo county line. This is a step in the right direction. Another step and we will have first-class electric car service in South San Francisco.

Mr. R. W. Smith last Wednesday let the contract for the building of a house on his lot in block 134. Mr. Smith believes in owning his own home and wisely calculates that every dollar saved from a landlord is just that much of an accumulation for his family.

Mr. George R. Hudson met with a painful and somewhat serious accident on Monday evening. Mr. Hudson was riding up Grand avenue, when his horse stumbled and fell, throwing Mr. Hudson to the ground and fracturing the small bone of the left arm below the elbow.

Mike Foley has added a new feature to his market business and will hereafter deal in all kinds of marketable poultry as well as vegetables. He is prepared to furnish choice poultry for the table of his customers and to buy in any quantity lots for this or the city market.

Our esteemed townsman, Herbert B. Maggs, has been engaged by Charles M. Morse of San Mateo, as architect of the new residence which Mr. Morse is preparing to build at our neighboring town of beautiful homes. Mr. Maggs is an accomplished architect and a master in his chosen profession.

Quite a number of citizens have been busy during the past week in cutting the long grass in the unfenced fields of the Land Company. As this grass is composed mainly of wild oats, a very good quality of hay is obtained. Permits will be issued on application to any citizen of the town to harvest this grass.

Everybody should sign the petition of the Land Company for the opening of a road from San Bruno road to Sneath avenue. Those who have not signed should do so at once, as it is the aim of the Citizens' Committee to bring the matter before the directors of the Land Company during the coming week.

Nearly twelve hundred dollars has

been subscribed to date towards the new church building. Quite a number of handsome volunteer subscriptions were received from San Mateo and Redwood City during the past week. It is the aim of the subscription committee to secure enough money to build the church free from debt. Only three hundred dollars more is needed. Let everybody do what they can in this good cause.

Mr. William Cavanaugh, wife and family, spent Sunday in our town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maggs. Mr. Cavanaugh visited all points of interest in the manufacturing district and predicts a glowing future for our little burg. Mr. Cavanaugh was for six years foreman of Swift & Co.'s car repairing shop at the Union stock yards in Chicago, and is now foreman of the Valencia-street car shops in San Francisco, which position he has held for the last five years.

Mr. George H. Chapman, the genial secretary of the Land Company, is spending a two weeks' vacation in the Puget Sound country. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jerome departed last Sunday for Vancouver and Seattle on the steamer "Progresso." The steamer "California" arrived in San Francisco port last Wednesday from over the same course and reports unusual rough weather and an extraordinary amount of seasickness on board. As Mr. Chapman has never before experienced a sea voyage, his vacation will, undoubtedly, be quite numerous.

We trust Captain Ed Smith will call without delay at these newspaper headquarters and furnish us a full, true and correct report of the cruise of the good boat Rattling Rover on Sunday last. It is current gossip along the waterfront and the story has found its way up town, that the gallant captain and his jolly crew, consisting of Curt Riley, mate; Ed Sheehan, cook, and Frank Murray, able seaman, were in big luck to be able to get back again to solid land alive. It is also reported that Capt. Mariner who succeeded in saving the officers and crew, has claimed the boat as salvage.

SECOND ANNUAL VENETIAN WATER CARNIVAL AT SANTA CRUZ.

June 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 1896.

The Second Annual Venetian Water Carnival, at Santa Cruz, June 17th to 20th, '96, will surpass in its every feature the magnificent spectacle that charmed the thousands who visited the Sea Side City in 1895.

The experience gained last year has been turned to profit, and the thousand and one necessary arrangements have been accomplished without a hitch. An immense dam has been sprung across the San Lorenzo river at its mouth and Laguna de Carnivale, a pretty lakelet six feet in depth is the result. Here will be the scene of the greatest festivities of the week.

On the eastern shore of the lake will be the throne of her Merry Majesty, the Queen, erected so that from her seat of state she may view the drills of her armies, her navy, the scenes of her favorite players and all of the many entertainments that her happy courtiers will provide for her upon the enormous platform before the throne. Upon the opposite bank tribunes have been built to accommodate the multitude of loyal subjects who will gather from many dependencies throughout the State to do her homage. These tribunes will comfortably seat 20,000 people and will provide a magnificent view of the throne and platform and of the brilliant scene on the lake itself.

Over 1500 incandescent lights with an aggregate candle power of 30,000 and three 5000 candle power electric search lights with vari-colored lenses will light the scene and provide one of the finest electrical displays ever seen in the State.

On the river and lake hundreds of gayly decorated floats and boats with their crews of sweet singers and musicians will float to and fro, and from the throne Roncovieri's American Concert Band will throw the glamor of their music round the whole entrancing scene.

Add to all this the constant brilliancy and beauty of the finest pyrotechnics and the nightly scenes of La Laguna will be beyond description or comprehension.

Through the week three war boats of our navy, the Monterey, Monadnock and Philadelphia, with Admiral Beardslee commanding, will be in the harbor and the naval procession with 1000 seamen in line will be a feature of the Carnival not the least in splendor or interest. The second night of the fete will have for its especial feature the grand ball at the Carnival Pavilion. Money has been almost wasted upon the rich and tasteful decorations, and with Roncovieri and his incomparable music, the gold lace of the Army and navy and the officers of the State to make obeisance to their Queen, the event will be one of truly regal splendor.

The last night will be given over to the merry-makers; ashore and afloat upon the lake. The avenues of the town will be enlivened with the gay throng and its followers, while the gay procession of maskers of the Laguna will be a scene of fun and beauty that must be seen to be in anywise appreciated. The town and all in it will belong to any one who wants it. An edict has gone forth from King High Jinks directing all subjects to mask or remain in a place of safety as the Merry Monarch will not bear responsibility for the doings of his uncontrollable subjects.

All of the day events will be highly interesting and wholly free from any charge for admission. They will consist in a splendid street parade of floats, flower-bedecked carriages, civic organizations, the children of the schools with floats and all else to make it interesting. A military parade of

the seamen from the war boats in the harbor, the local naval division and the Watsonville Drill Corps, and another feature will be a parade by day on the river of floats, barges and boats and all manner of water craft "decorated to the Queen's taste." This feature is one that has been never before attempted in this country.

Beside all this the field and aquatic sports, to-wit: Bicycle races, baseball, swimming and rowing matches participated in by the crack teams of the State will lend an added interest.

The admission for night events are the lowest—from twenty-five cents to one dollar (\$1) for the tribunes and one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per head for seats in the boxes. Cards for the grand ball admitting two, \$2.50; to the masked ball, fifty cents.

FRANK MATTISON, Chairman Press Committee.

WM. H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following is the roll of honor of the San Bruno school for the month ending June 5th:

Grammar Department—Josie Miner, Mamie Todt, Robbie Silva, George Kneese, Ethel Kofod, Davie Martin, Lena Driessae, Leland Kofod, Nellie Collins.

Primary Department—Carolina Nesier, George Smith, Louise Lachele, Jennie O'Donnell, Adolf Le Monnier, Kenneth McLennan, May Dervin, Marion Miner, Dora Le Monnier, Harry Harder, Sophie Zaro, Frieda Bierman, Amelia Jenevein, Mary McDonald.

CALL FOR A MEETING TO ORGANIZE A REPUBLICAN CLUB.

All voters who are in favor of Republican principles and policies are requested to meet at the court-room in the Postoffice building, at 8 o'clock p. m., of Thursday, June 18, 1896, for the purpose of organizing a Republican club. Turn out and let the club start with vigor, strength and enthusiasm. Young men are especially urged to participate.

LOST.

Pension certificate, No. 561,362 of David J. Moore, was lost on Friday, June 5, 1896, on San Bruno road, between this town and the city of San Francisco. Anyone finding same are requested to send it or leave with the Postmaster, Baden, Cal.

PRESS NOTES.

PLANT TREES.

The California ranchman or landowner who fears an overproduction of fruit and hesitates to increase the extent of his vineyard or orchard, yet wishes to see something more permanent than hay or grain flourishing in his fields, has within easy reach an industry which will not only in time yield a rich return upon his investment, but which will greatly increase the beauty and value of his land. He should plant trees—forest trees, trees which are useful for their wood and for various miscellaneous products, and which will yield a splendid heritage for posterity.

The vast field of enterprise which opens with this suggestion can only be appreciated by one who will briefly scan a list of forest trees adapted to this climate and make a superficial study of their products. The varying conditions of soil and climate in our State make it possible to gather here the growths of every zone and every land. Noble forest kings from the slopes of the stately Himalayas will flourish side by side with the transplanted exotic from the South seas, with the product of South American forests, with the beautiful Norway pine, the acacia, the tree ferns of New Zealand, the somber evergreens of Northern and New England woods, the birch, the alder and the maple.

No tree grows which does not have its use, and most forest growths are extremely valuable. Generally speaking, they are well worth planting for their wood alone. In all portions of the State there is a demand for wood for fuel. In many localities the supply is already running short, and an acre or two of woodland, even the slow-growing native live oak, will yield an excellent income from the trimmings of the trees alone if a wise policy and a far-seeing one preserves the parent stem. The common blue gum has yielded a richer harvest to the planter than was ever taken from wheat or barley field. Even that rank growth of brush known in California as chaparral, in many instances, by its sale for fuel, pays for its own clearing from land more valuable for other uses. It is, however, for building purposes and for cabinet use that forest trees are usually of the greatest value. So long as the world lasts nothing that invention can supply will ever take the place of natural woods, as no other material in the scheme of civilization has ever furnished an acceptable substitute. The time may come when we will have glass houses, and copper, aluminum, tin, and a wide range of metals will be employed for building purposes in ways which we can now only dimly foresee, but there will never be a building material which will combine the sanitary qualities of wood with the beauty of the natural grain and tints, deepening and writing their own history as the hues ripen and the grain hardens with age. The ease with which it is shaped into different forms, its lightness and variety and beauty, and its genuineness as a natural product, will always cause it to be sought for inner finishing and for articles of furniture, even should science provide us with a host of other substances of equal utility and manufactured at a fraction of its value. For various mechanical uses, where its tough fiber and resistance in the direc-

tion of its grain makes it a factor of absolute reliability, it will probably never have a rival.

The vast scope of products yielded by these trees cannot be estimated, and these have never been catalogued. Investigation is constantly determining new uses and new products. Forests are a chief source of supply for the pharmacopoeia; they yield acids and gums and countless extracts of inestimable value in various industries; in some instances their foliage furnishes clothing for man and thatches his roof. Forest trees fence land, offer a grateful shade and form windbreaks which alter the climate of large districts where they have been wisely planted. Nor are they lacking in fruits for the nourishment of mankind. Nuts of almost every kind—Brazil nuts, pecans, butternuts, walnuts, black walnuts, hickory nuts are the fruit of majestic trees. Valuable as these nuts are for the sustenance of the human race, it seems singular that research and experiments in culture should have advanced so little along this line. In China and Japan and in the wilds of Africa edible nuts are recognized as articles of food which are unknown in this country. It is probable that the slow maturity of these trees has discouraged experiment, but there is no room for doubt that their products could be increased in quality and size, as berries and various deciduous fruits have been. The man who will plant the hickory or pecan in favorable soil, give it faithful culture, thin its crop and select from the largest and finest new seed for another planting, will give to future generations a product which will surprise the market and bring distinction and honor to his name.

One of the advantages of tree-planting along these lines is that every foot of soil in the most unpromising situations can be utilized. The tree that will not grow in the canyon bed will thrive on the stony hillside. One forest tree flourishes in sunshine, another in shadow. One seeks exposure, the other braces itself against the sweeping trade winds. Judicious tree-planting will reclaim sand wastes and drain our swamps. Some trees flourish best in the mountains; others wash lustrous in the damp breezes of the seashore.

It is not wise to plunge into any industry without due investigation, and in this, of all others, the utmost discretion should be exercised. A little inquiry will soon show the would-be planter along what lines he can safely trust himself, leaving, if he likes, a wide margin for experiment. In one direction he can make no mistake. Elwood Cooper's thorough experiments demonstrate that the eucalyptus, in all its wide variety and with its infinite uses, can be successfully grown in almost every locality in the State, and under the most adverse conditions, if the young tree is only properly started. For purposes of fuel, for cabinet uses, for resistance to the limboria and the teredo under water and within the wash of the tide, this tree has no rival. Valuable medicinal qualities are found in its bark and leaves, and in countless other ways it commends itself to the planter. Best of all, its quick growth makes it a tree for the present generation.

There is another thought—and it is a large one—in connection with the planting of forest trees in California. Notwithstanding the great forest growths of the high Sierras and a few mountain valleys, as well as the redwoods and pine regions of the North, our State, and especially the central and southern portions, is poor in this one feature. This dearth of natural growth is all the while being rapidly increased by the destruction of the redwoods by the lumberman and the sweep of forest fires. The reaction upon the community is sure to come in a decrease of the rainfall and water supply, the wealth of the horticulturist and grain grower. Already this supply is failing in some localities, and threatening loss and ruin to the farmer. The increase of forest areas means increased rainfall and the widespread prosperity of our people.—S. F. Chronicle.

MARKET REPORT.

Live stock of all kinds in fairly good demand at steady prices, and being offered freely.

Provisions and lard are in fair demand but at much lower prices.

LIVESTOCK.—The quoted prices are 1/2 lb less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers, 7 1/2 @ 8c; 2nd quality, 5 1/2 @ 6c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 4 1/2 @ 5c; second quality, 4 @ 4c.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c; over 250 lbs 3 @ 2 3/4c.

Sheep—Wethers, unshorn, dressing 50 lbs and under, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c; Ewes, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2c; Wethers, shorn, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2c; Ewes, shorn, 2 @ 2 1/2c.

Lambs—1 1/2 @ 1.75 per head, or 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2c gross, weighed alive.

Calves—Under 150 lbs, alive, gross weight, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c; over 150 lbs 3 @ 3 3/4c.

FRESH MEAT.—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

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

Veal—Large, 5 @ 6c; small, 6 @ 7c.

Mutton—Wethers, 5 @ 5 1/2c; ewes, 4 1/2 @ 5c; Lambs, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2c.

Dressed Hogs—5 1/2 @ 6c.

PROVISIONS.—California hams, 9 @ 10c; picnic hams, choice, 6 @ 6 1/2c; heavy S. G. bacon, 10 1/2 @ 11c; med. bacon, clear, 6c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 7c; light, dry salt bacon, 9 1/2c; ex. light dry salt bacon, 10 1/2c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$10 60; do hf-bbl, \$5 75; Extra Mess, bbl, \$8 00; do hf-bbl, \$4 25; Smoked, 7 @ 11c.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 6 1/2c; do, light, 7c; do, Bellies, 9c; Extra Clear, bbl, \$14 00; hf-bbls, \$7 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 50; do, kits, \$1 20.

Lard—Prices are 1/2 lb:

Tea—1/2-bbls, 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s.

Compound 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 6 1/4 6 1/2

Cal. pure 6 1/2 6 1/4 6 1/2 6 1/4 7 1/2

In 3-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, \$1 80; 1s, \$1 00; Roast Beef, 2s, \$1 80; 1s, \$1 00; Lunch Beef, 2s, \$1 90; 1s, \$1 10.

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

Notice of Appointment of Inclosures for the Detention of Animals Impounded in First Pound District of San Mateo County, State of California.

I HEREBY APPOINT THE FOLLOWING as the Inclosures wherein shall be detained all animals impounded in First Pound District of San Mateo County, State of California, under the provisions of Ordinance, No. 76, of said county.

1. At the residence of Jason Wright, 2. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.—At the Stock Yards of the Western Meat Company.

3. POUNDKEEPER First Pound District of San Mateo County, California.

Dated, April 28, A. D., 1896.

JASON WRIGHT, Pound-keeper of Pound District, No. 1, of San Mateo County, State of California.

By A. WILBER, Deputy Pound Keeper.

Notice of Change of Location of Inclosure for Impounded Animals at South San Francisco, in Pound District, No. 1, of San Mateo County, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE location of the Inclosure for Impounded Animals, at South San Francisco, in Pound District, No. 1, of San Mateo County, State of California, is hereby changed from the Inclosure at the Stock Yards of the Western Meat Company, to the Inclosure at the corner of Grand and Maple Avenues in said town of South San Francisco, and said Inclosure at said corner of Grand and Maple Avenues is hereby appointed as the Inclosure for Impounded Animals at said town of South San Francisco.

JASON WRIGHT, Pound-keeper of Pound District, No. 1, of San Mateo County, State of California.

By A. WILBER, Deputy Pound Keeper.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

YERBA BUENA MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff.

vs. GEORGE W. HANSBROUGH, ELM HANSBROUGH, JOHN W. HANSBROUGH, LINA FRANCO, MARK BRADLEY, FESSENDEN, JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, Defendants.

SUMMONS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to George W. Hansbrough, Elma Hansbrough, John W. Hansbrough, Lina Franco, Mark Bradley, A. N. Fessenden, John Doe and Richard Roe, defendant, and you are hereby required, to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten (10) days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty (30) days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the complaint, and executed by the said George W. Hansbrough, defendant, on the 31st day of March, 1895, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for Ninety-four Hundred (\$94,000) dollars, with interest at seven (7) per cent per annum, said mortgage being upon and covering the following described property, to-wit: Lot, number one (1) in block number one hundred and thirty-eight (138), and lot number seventeen (17) in block number one hundred and twenty-four (124) as per map filed in the County Recorder's office of the county of San Mateo, State of California, on March 15, 1892, entitled "Plat number one of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, Cal.;" and for the sum of Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty (\$9,700) dollars alleged to be due upon said mortgage, with interest upon said amount at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from the 31st day of February, 1895, and for costs of suit, and for Seven Hundred (\$700) dollars as attorney's fee for foreclosure of said mortgage, and that the usual decree may be made for the sale of said premises by the Sheriff of said county of San Mateo, and that the proceeds of such sale may be applied in payment of the amount alleged to be due the plaintiff; and that said defendant, and all persons claiming under them or either or any of them, subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage, which said mortgage is alleged to have been executed on the 31st day of March, 1895, either as purchasers, assignees, mortgagees or otherwise, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or equity of redemption in said premises and every part thereof, and that the said plaintiff may have judgment and execution against the said defendant, George W. Hansbrough, for any deficiency which may remain after applying all the proceeds of the sale of said premises properly applicable to the satisfaction of said judgment; all of which more fully appears by the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is annexed hereto and herewith served upon you.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Superior Court at the county of San Mateo, State of California, this 29th day of February, 1896.

J. F. JOHNSTON, Clerk.

By H. W. SCHUBERT, Deputy Clerk.

FRANK H. LUNNE and PERCY V. LONG, Attys for Plaintiff, Room 3, 8th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.

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

Strictly First-Class

European Plan

Reasonable Rates

Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement.

THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'NOTE.

Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. \$1.00

Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts.

THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS.

A. F. KINZLER, Manager.

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.

MONTGOMERY BAGGS

Insurance Agent

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

Special facilities for placing large lines on all classes of insurable property. Property specially rated. Correspondence solicited.

132 California St., San Francisco.

GREEN VALLEY

MEAT MARKET.

G. E. DANIEL.

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

WM. NEFF,

Billiard

AND

Pool Room

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

SAN BRUNO AVE., - NEAR GRAND.

J. L. WOOD,

Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD

MEAT

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

THE . COURT.

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

&lt;

## AN EVERYDAY EVENT

BUT THE POLICEMAN IN THIS STORY IS A HERO.

**Tried to Stop a Maddened Horse and Had a Frightful Ride—Saved Ernest Smith, Who Was Routed to the Spot With Fright, From Almost Certain Death.**

A runaway, which commenced at the lower end of Central park and terminated at One Hundred and Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue, New York, was attended with numerous exciting incidents, the most prominent of which were the bravery of a policeman and the almost miraculous escape of a resident of Harlem.

The horse which caused all of the excitement was being driven through Central park by Otto Bellmund, when the bolt which connects the front wheels and the shaft of the wagon came out. The wagon, which was still attached to the rear wheels, parted from the shaft and the front wheels with such suddenness as to throw Bellmund out into the road.

The horse started off at a breakneck pace. The animal had a clear road all the way through the park and finally dashed out of the Seventh avenue entrance at One Hundred and Tenth street. Then it increased its pace as it went up Seventh avenue, and the pedestrians along that thoroughfare scattered in all directions.

At One Hundred and Thirtieth street Policeman Daniel Nealis jumped out into the roadway to stop the horse. As the animal dashed by him the officer jumped into the air and grasped the horse by the bit.

The horse ran along faster than before and dragged the policeman. Nealis held on for life, and occasionally as the horse lifted its head the policeman would hang in midair for a moment.

Ernest Smith had seen the policeman grasp the horse by the bridle from where he stood, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, and became fairly rooted to the spot. As the horse approached, dragging the policeman, Smith found it impossible to stir, and a cry of horror rose from those in the street as they saw the horse take to the sidewalk just at the point where Smith stood.

Nealis, seeing that Smith would probably be killed unless quick action was taken, let go his hold on the bridle with one hand, and as the horse reached Smith he struck him in the face with his clinched hand and knocked him several feet away, thus saving his life.

The next moment the horse crashed into the storm door which extends about four feet from the main entrance to Henry Hainhorst's roadhouse on the corner. The collision shattered the glass of the door, and as the horse struggled to free himself he fell in a heap.

In a moment the policeman was sitting on his head. A number of persons rushed up and assisted him, and soon after the horse was locked up in a stable in the rear of the roadhouse.

The policeman, who had been bruised about the head and body, returned to the station house, where his injuries were dressed. Then, after half an hour's rest, he went back to his post.—New York Journal.

## THE PULPIT JUST RIGHT.

She Thought It Better to Change the Preacher Than Cut It.

In a very handsome little church not 200 miles from Indianapolis the reading platform is adorned by a remarkably beautiful pulpit, flanked by equally decorative chairs. The artistic oaken pulpit, hand carved in passion flowers and lilies bordered with trefol, is almost the "graven image" in the eyes of the association of church women who earned and purchased the pulpit furnishings when the edifice was built. Recently a new minister came into charge of the congregation, and it was some time before he learned the peculiar doctrine of "love me, love my pulpit" which his people entertained. He was a little fellow, and one day casually remarked to one of his feminine church members:

"Mrs. Badger, that pulpit is entirely too high for me; think it had better be cut down a trifle."

"Cut down?" the horrified woman exclaimed. "Cut that pulpit down? No, indeed; it would ruin it! It would be much easier to get a taller preacher."—Indianapolis Journal.

## CAN HE CURE CONSUMPTION?

Lymph Without the Dangerous Toxine Elements.

Dr. Karl Van Ruck announces through the New Orleans Parish Medical society the discovery of a cure for consumption. It is said that the society will recommend its use by the state and the city authorities at their next meeting. Dr. Van Ruck has been making a study of tuberculosis and Professor Koch's lymph for several years. About a year ago he conceived the idea of a lymph which should embody all of the curative properties of the Koch discovery without the terrible reactionary effect which proved so fatal in the American experiments—a lymph without the toxine elements.

His experiments have been conducted at Asheville, N. C., and the results have been startlingly successful. The record for the year shows 125 complete cures.

### Fastest Boat Yet.

The Desperate, British torpedo boat destroyer, designed and built by J. Thornycroft & Co., ran a preliminary trial on March 17, obtaining a mean speed of four runs on the measured mile of 31.035 knots, or 35 3/4 statute miles. The speed was taken by British admiralty officials, and is the highest on record. The Desperate is the first of the new class of 30 knot destroyers that has been tried.

### The Same Old Story.

England will grab the Sudan. The other robber nations will merely enforce a division of the spoil. History is repeating itself, that is all.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## COUNTRY HOUSE SEWAGE.

How to Dispose of Liquid Wastes from Isolated Dwellings.

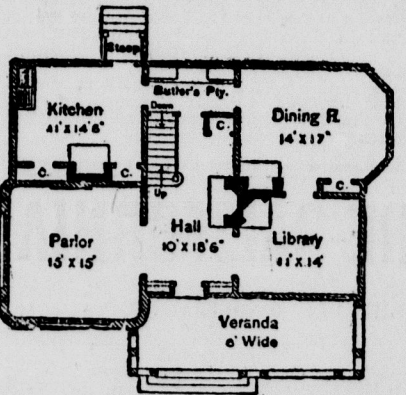
In building a city house or a house in a suburban town that is provided with sewers, the question of plumbing is comparatively simple. It mainly resolves itself into a question of the



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

amount of money one is willing to expend for methods and systems that are well tried and proved. But in the construction of a country house, a most important and vexing problem confronts the builder. The disposal of sewage in the country has caused more trouble than all of the other features of house building and management put together; even the near neighborhood of a running stream into which the sewage may be discharged does not afford relief. Those who dwell lower down on the stream are likely to make complaint of the contaminations, and they may ask relief from the law. At the present time the main reliance is upon cesspools, but they are always filthy contrivances, and serve as a constant menace to health. The sewage matter accumulating for months in the cesspools putrefies and becomes indescribably loathsome. The liquid matter percolates through the sides and saturates the soil. As this is not accessible to the purifying agency of sunlight and free oxygen, it loses all the disinfecting qualities of the soil.

Therefore, one has close to his house at all times sewage matter in its most dangerous form. It may seem from this that the whole question of sewage disposal in country houses is absolutely hopeless of solution, but this is far from the case. At a recent meeting in New York, Colonel George E. Waring and Alexander Potter, both eminent sanitary engineers, delivered brief addresses on "Country House Sewage," and the former gentleman has written an article describing and fully illustrating a system for the disposal of liquid wastes for isolated houses in a recent issue of "Shoppell's Modern Houses," published in New York. Both of these gentlemen are thoroughly opposed to the cesspool system, and advocate the daily delivery of sewage onto the surface of the ground. At the first glance, this seems most repugnant to the uninitiated, who conceive of sewage as the contents of the cesspool after it has putrefied. But fresh sewage that is delivered upon the surface is absolutely inodorous and inoffensive. According to the Massachusetts standard it consists of 998 parts of water, one part of mineral matter, and only one part in a thousand of organic matter. It furnishes no menace to health when delivered on the surface, but merely enriches the ground and makes it more productive. It is not intended that it should be a constant flow over the same



FIRST FLOOR.

section of ground, for in that case the soil would soon become saturated and offensive. Two sections of land are made available, and the flow is daily diverted from one to the other, thus giving the soil a chance to recuperate. It must not be thought that this system is merely theoretical. It has been in use with the most satisfactory results. Not only is it in operation on single estates, but it has been tested by large institutions, by villages and even by cities. One of the most notable examples is in the case of the town of Avane, Pennsylvania, where it has been found to work admirably.

There are certain modifications of the system that make it more widely applicable. It may be that in a country estate there is no available section of land that can be used for sewage drainage without becoming too conspicuous. In that case the drainage may be through porous agricultural tile drains laid a few inches below the surface of the ground. In case it be impossible or inadvisable for any reason to discharge the sewage as soon as it is produced, a retaining tank may be constructed. But in any case it should be discharged within twenty-four hours before there is any chance of putrefaction.

We illustrate this article with a design of a house, attractive in appearance and suitable for erection in a territory where the sewers have not been laid, and where a system of "surface disposal" could be adopted to better advantage than the use of a cesspool. General dimensions: Width, including dining-room, bay and tower projection, 44 feet 4 inches; depth, including veranda, 35 feet 2 inches. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet 6 inches; attic, 8 feet. Exterior Materials: Foundation,

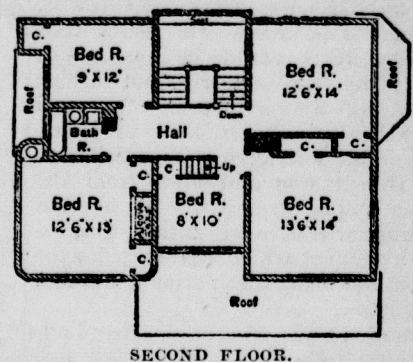
stone; first and second story walls, gables and roofs, shingles.

Interior Finish: Three coat plaster, hard white finish. Plaster centers in hall and principal rooms of first story. Soft wood flooring and trim throughout. Ash staircase. Panel backs under windows in hall and principal rooms, first story. Kitchen and bathroom, wainscoted. Chair-rail in dining-room. All interior woodwork grain filled, stained to suit owner and finished with hard oil varnish.

Colors: Shingling on walls, gables and roofs, dipped in and brush-coated with moss-green stain. Trim, including cornices, veranda posts, rail, outside casings for doors and windows, conductors, etc., dark green. Sashes, blinds and outside doors, dark red. Veranda floor and ceiling, oiled.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the whole house, with inside floor. Laundry with two set-tubs in cellar. One servant's room finished in attic, the remainder of attic floored for storage. Bathroom, with complete plumbing, in second story. Stationary wash bowl in tower bedroom. Brick-set range. Fireplaces in hall, dining-room and library. Wide double folding doors connect hall and parlor and hall and library.

Cost: \$3,500, not including mantels, range and heater. The estimate is based



SECOND FLOOR.

on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

Feasible Modifications: General dimensions, materials and colors may be changed. Cellar may be reduced in size or wholly omitted. Laundry tubs could be transferred from cellar to kitchen. Two additional rooms may be finished in the attic, or the attic may be left entirely unfinished. Fireplace may be planned in parlor. Veranda may be increased in size. Dining-room bay could be carried up two stories, thus enlarging the bedroom over the dining-room.

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### Memories of Sir Walter Scott.

A writing desk on which Scott wrote most of his novels was given to his amanuensis, William Laidlaw; on the death of his daughter, Katherine, last year, it passed, along with a collection of letters, to her nephew, Mr. W. L. Carruthers, Inverness. The gold snuff-box presented by Scott to Sir Adam Ferguson is now in possession of Mr. C. E. S. Chambers, the editor of this journal. In 1892 Mary Gray Garden, a daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd, possessed a small gold brooch, set with pearls, and containing a lock of Sir Walter's hair, perfectly white, cut off after death and given by one of the family to her father. His pony phaeton was possessed by Mr. W. Macfie of Clermiston, Midlothian; the sofa and fire grate from his study in Castle street by the Rev. Donald Masson, Edinburgh.

To the Advocates' library, which already possessed a novel of Scott's in manuscript, the Marquis of Huntly has handed over 47 instruments of credit, drafts and promissory notes (1819-25), the latter showing sums amounting to £30,000. The gold watch which Scott presented to Dr. Clarkson of Melrose, his medical adviser, after Lady Scott's death, is still worn by a descendant. A ring, bearing the inscription, "From Jedediah Cleishbotham to his friend, Baillie Nicol Jarvie," along with a scarf-pin, are possessed by a son of Mr. Mackay, who acted this character in "Rob Roy." The picture by Sir David Wilkie, "The Abbottford Family," representing the Scott family in lowland Scots' peasant costume, was added in 1895 to the Scottish National gallery at a cost of 800 guineas.—Chambers' Journal.

### Couleur de Rose.

There is a story told of an English woman whose husband was in politics, and who was in consequence obliged to entertain numerous people in whom she not only felt no possible interest, but many of whom were absolutely distasteful to her. It was exceedingly trying at times, this being forced to welcome unwelcome visitors with a show of cordiality, but a subtle plan of revenge, which would at the same time afford her amusement, finally occurred to her. At the next large dinner that she and her husband gave the room was lighted by little electric lights with colored globes, which were suspended from the ceiling and hung above the table in a big circle. Upon such of the guests as had been the lady's choice a soft, rosy light was cast, making men and women alike appear at their best, while here and there ghastly green rays fell upon some unfortunate constituent of her husband who was too much impressed by the magnificence of the feast to have any thought for his or her appearance.

### The Mikado.

The mikado is the religious head of the Japanese as well as their ruler. His place is hereditary, and it has been filled by members of his family for more than 2,500 years. It is incomparably the most ancient lineage known. The mikado is the one hundred and twenty-second of the line. The founder of it, whose hope of posterity in his wildest dreams could not have equaled the result, was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 660 B. C. Of the seven great religions enumerated by Max Muller as possessing Bibles, the mikado's family is older than five.

## GREAT PENSION LIST.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

A Great System to Be Inaugurated—How All Objections Have Been Met and Put Aside—Supported by the Different Heads of Departments.

Uncle Sam's civil service employees throughout the country will be greatly pleased with a measure soon to be reported by the house committee on reforms in the civil service. It looks to the creation of a great civil pension system. This committee has lately been giving consideration to the question of providing a retired list for supernumerary employees and has about agreed upon a measure which, it is believed, will overcome the principal objections which have heretofore been raised against this form of relief for government employees. A few minor details are yet to be perfected, but all the general features have been agreed upon.

The general scheme contemplates the creation of a fund to be deducted from the salaries of the clerks, from which payments will be made to civil service employees who become unfit for further service. Recognizing the objection to a retired list which will mean a drain upon the United States treasury, the committee has endeavored to so formulate a measure as to make it evident that there will be no additional expense upon the federal government. It is estimated that an assessment of 3 per cent on the total salaries received by each employee will create a fund sufficiently large to meet all the demands that may be made upon it by retirements under the proposed law.

As an experiment it was first proposed to confine the proposed law to employees in the government departments at Washington, but the civil service commission took hold of the matter, and as a result it is now deemed practicable by the committee to apply it to the entire civil service throughout the country. Disbursing clerks will be required to deduct from the salary of each employee 3 per cent of the amount that may be due to him each month. In order to obtain a good nucleus to start with it is proposed that these assessments shall begin at once, but that there shall be no retirements before 1900. With this fund as a basis and subsequent assessments it is believed the entire expense of the retired list for many years to come will be assured without any probability of the United States treasury being drawn upon.

Various forms of retirement will be provided for. There will be disability retirement, voluntary retirement after 30 years' service, and compulsory retirement at 70 years of age. Those retiring for age will be allowed to draw three-quarters of the pay they received while in active service. The rates for voluntary and disability retirements have not been fully determined upon.

To overcome the protests of those employees who do not expect to remain permanently in the civil service or may have misgivings as to their tenure of office, it is proposed to allow each person who may leave the service for any cause who has become eligible for retirement to draw from the government the amount that has been actually deducted from his salary, with 4 per cent interest. Inasmuch as the government will have the use of the money received by these monthly assessments, it is argued that it can well afford to pay interest upon it, especially as the amount so received can be used to pay the current expenses of the government, thus avoiding the necessity of paying interest on bonds.

The proposed measure has the support of the heads of the respective departments, the civil service commission and of advocates of civil service reform throughout the country. One of the strongest arguments used to convert those employees who have been reluctant to submit to a reduction of their salaries is that the assessment will be only 1 per cent more than they were formerly required to pay in the shape of political assessments. This, in addition to the proposition to pay back with interest to those who may leave the service before they become eligible for retirement the amounts which they have been assessed, has converted practically the entire civil service force to the proposition, and petitions by the thousands for the adoption of the system have been pouring in on the commission and the civil service committee of congress.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## BOYS' X RAYS SOCIETY.

Novel Organization in Kansas With Good Aspirations.

A new secret society, with all the grips, signals and signs, intended to save the boys of America, has been organized in Lincoln county, Kan., and is to be extended into every nook and corner of the country.

Ralph Brunt is the originator, and the name is "X Rays Developing Society." Boys between the ages of 12 and 19 only are eligible to membership.

The primary object is temperance, and the second one is to train the boys to speak in public without embarrassment, to the end that a new generation of orators may be ready to go upon the stage of action. A member is expelled if he stays out nights later than 10 o'clock.

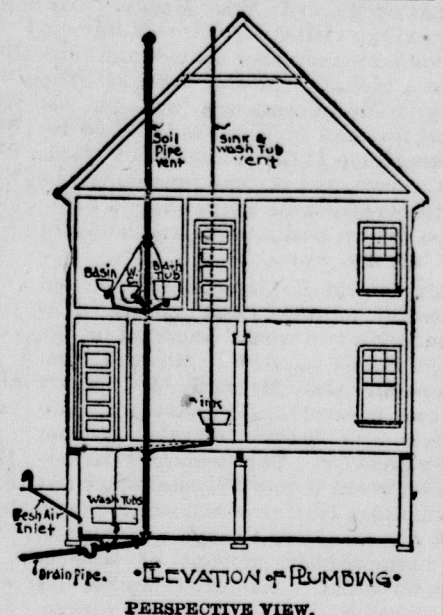
## Nineteen Million Eggs in One Season.

It has long been known that there are several species of fish that lay an unthinkable number of eggs during each spawning season, but nothing like accurate figures were ever given until the learned Dr. Maunder gave the results of his experiments to the world. He found that the mackerel produces 454,651 eggs every year; the herring, 36,960; the cold, 3,686,760, but that the ling, the wonder of all egg laying creatures, deposits 19,248,625 eggs on an average during each spawning season.

## SANITARY PLUMBING.

No Feature Should Receive More Attention from Architects.

In the general regret of the passing of artisanship and fine handwork to make room for cheaper and more pretentious machine work, there is little of this feeling towards plumbing. It is true that the old journeymen were splendid workmen and turned out jobs that are a pleasure to look at. But sanitary science was not understood until a few years ago, and not the most perfect workmanship can make up for a lack of traps that cannot be siphoned,



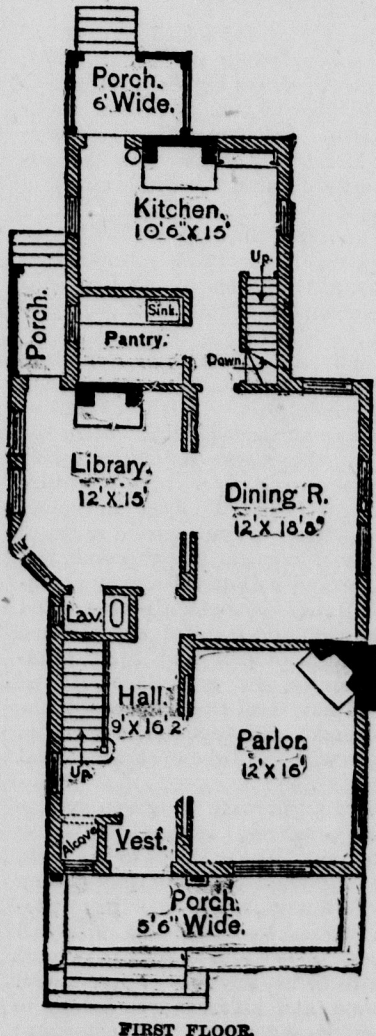
ELEVATION OF PLUMBING.

or a lack of adequate ventilation. Within the limit of ten years past, plumbing has made wonderful strides in advance.

In the "Modern Houses" no feature receives more attention from architects and house builders than the sanitary arrangement. So now, among the many practical and utilitarian details of interior construction tending to increase the comfort and convenient arrangement of houses none occupies a more important position than those relating to the fixtures, traps and pipes which introduce and distribute into our buildings a supply of pure water for household use, and afterwards remove from them the semi-fluid foul wastes, designated sewage.

When a man makes up his mind to build, almost his first temptation to cheapen his estimates comes when he gives out his plumbing contracts. It is one of the main items of expense, and he reasons that much of it will be out of sight and evidence, and he is strongly tempted to put the money on aesthetic adornment, rather than on a matter of pure utility. But if this reasoning prevails, the builder will never cease to reproach himself. It is to be taken for granted that no one would so lower the plumbing estimates as to provide a menace to health. But if light-weight and cheap materials are used troubles are never ending—cheap closets, hoppers and faucets are a constant abomination. Laymen do not seem to understand that lead pipe which is subject to constant changes of temperature will decay so that it may be broken almost like decayed leather. The thinner it is the quicker it goes out of all proportion. For this reason, to say nothing of bursting from sudden pressure, cheap lead pipe is the most expensive of all economies. The general adoption of iron instead of lead pipe is a most important improvement only excelled by what it naturally led to—exposed plumbing.

On the ground of sanitary safety, cleanliness, attractiveness and economy, in the long run there is no comparison between exposed plumbing and the old system, where everything was boxed in with wainscoting. It is true that the first cost is rather more, but this should deter no one from adopting it. Closets, washstands and bath tubs that are boxed in form a lurking place for filth and vermin that defy the most



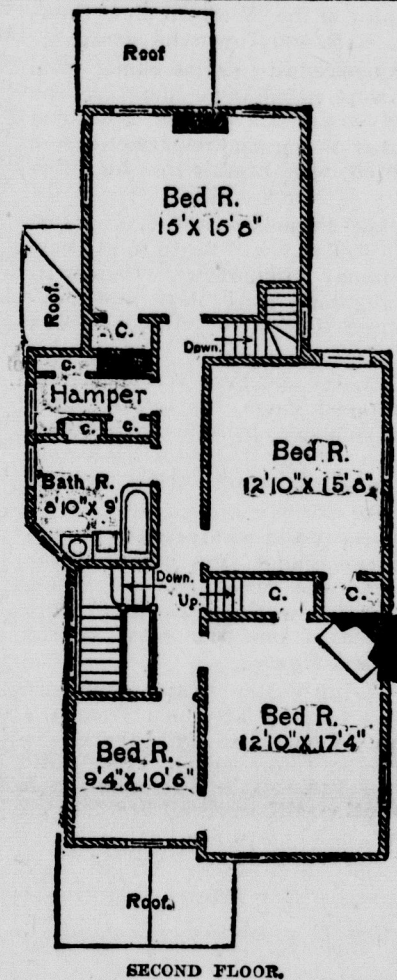
FIRST FLOOR.

thorough housekeepers. The inner surface of the wood, which is always damp and never exposed to fresh air, rots and decays slowly. Although no careful experiments have yet been made, and no statistics have been compiled, medical observers have recently determined that decaying wood is a prolific source of disease. Where the plumbing is exposed there is absolutely no chance for lurking disease germs. The initial cost is a small price to pay for this immunity.

Boxed-in plumbing calls for constant renewal, but that is exposed has practically as long life as the house that shelters it.

To secure a house immunity at all times from sewer gas, and to prevent any subsequent annoyances, have the system of fixtures, traps, supply and waste pipes well planned and arranged in accordance with the best rules. The constant grouping and concentrating of fixtures will materially reduce the cost of the work. Avoid a useless multiplication of plumbing fixtures in sleeping rooms. Plumbing fixtures, especially water closets, must always be located in well lighted and well ventilated apartments. In small cottages plan the bath room as nearly as possible over the kitchen, in order to reduce the amount of piping. Numerous and elaborate plumbing appliances are useless and expensive. The above design is an example of economical and concentrated sanitary plumbing.

The pipes are all exposed so as to be easily accessible in case of leakage. The wash bowls are porcelain with marble slabs, back and sides, and are located in lavatory and bath-room; galvanized iron sink and drain board set on iron legs in pantry; copper boiler in kitchen; two soapstone wash trays in laundry in cellar. The bath-room contains, besides the wash bowl before mentioned, an iron porcelain-lined bath-tub, with hot and cold water supply through combination bath cocks; also an all porcelain front outlet water-closet with tank, chain-pull, etc., complete. All fixtures are trapped and the exposed pipes in the bath-room, including traps, are nickel-plated. The soil pipe runs up through the roof for vent pipe above highest fixtures. There is a three-inch fresh air inlet on this line extending up to grade from the point just back of the trap to a point ten feet from house.



SECOND FLOOR.

Sink and wash tray traps are ventilated separately by two-inch iron pipe extending up above roof. All lead water-service pipes are AA' lead pipe. The above mentioned plumbing will cost about \$350, and could be cheapened about \$30 by omitting the nickel-plating of pipes in bath-room.

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### A Chinaman's Indignation.

There is a Chinese laundryman in San Francisco who was convinced that the patrolman who arrested him several nights ago should be committed to an insane asylum. Unmindful of the existence of a municipal ordinance prohibiting laundry work being done after 10 o'clock at night, Wong Sam was busily engaged at the ironing board when arrested. On the way to the station he was informed of the gravity of the offense, and cautioned against ever working at midnight in his laundry.

The desk sergeant was busy when Wong Sam was hustled into the police station. A South Side vagrant was being searched preparatory to being thrown into one of the cells.

"Washa matta him?" asked the laundryman, pointing to the prisoner.

"Vagrancy," replied the patrolman, tersely.

"Washa callee vagrancy?" "He don't work." "No workee?" remarked Wong Sam, inquiringly.

"That's it," said the patrolman. "You p'leccemans heap crazy!" exclaimed Wong Sam, angrily. "One man 'lested no workee. Me heap workee get 'lested alle same. Too much dam-foolee. Me tellee my lawyer, he finee you all same quick. You go clazy house, you see."—San Francisco Examiner.

### Noise Makes Him Nervous.

A Kansas City gripman who has run a cable car for three years changed his lodging place last week to a street which is traversed by a cable line, and he couldn't sleep for nearly a week on account of the noise.

### Different.

Mangled Party (slowly picking himself up from the foot of the stairway)—I thought you said the editor upstairs was one-armed?

Office Boy (who has waited to see the fun)—No, I didn't. I said he was unarmed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### World's Language and Religion.

The seventy-two races inhabiting the world communicate with each other in 3,004 different tongues, and confess to about 1,000 religions.

A woman is beginning to get old when she has trouble in finding a hat that is becoming to her.

## MAY BE 918 OF THEM.

WHAT REPUBLICAN MANAGERS MUST FIGURE ON AT ST. LOUIS.

Secretary Joseph Manley of the National Committee Corrects Some Misstatements as to the Size of the Convention—Utah to Have a State Delegation.

One of the curious things about the campaign for delegates to the Republican national convention is the amount of misinformation which is floating around the country in regard to the representation at St. Louis, the total number of votes and the number necessary to a choice. Representatives of the different candidates have given out tables which are misleading, and the newspapers have differed widely in this regard. To settle the matter the secretary of the Republican national committee, Joseph Manley, was asked for the facts based on the proceedings of the committee and the official call.

"This call provides," he said, "that each congressional district shall have two delegates, elected in the usual manner. In addition to these each state is entitled to four delegates at large in its own right and two additional delegates for each congressman at large, if any. In other words, the states will be represented in the convention by twice as many delegates as they have senators and representatives. There are now 90 senators and 357 representatives, or a total of 447, in congress, so the states will have twice that number, or 894 delegates. In addition to these the call provides absolutely for the election of two delegates each from the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, the District of Columbia and the unorganized Indian Territory and Alaska. This is a total of 12, which makes the convention consist absolutely of 906 delegates.

"When the call was issued, Utah was still a territory and entitled to only two delegates, but since then it has become a state, and it may send six delegates to St. Louis, and they are so included in the figures given. When the roll is made up by the national committee, therefore, the convention should contain 906 delegates, of which 454 would be necessary to a choice. The national committee, however, recommended to the people of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma that they should elect four additional delegates, making the total for each territory six, the same as the smallest state, instead of two, as designated in the call. They were given the full six votes at Minneapolis, and probably there will be no objection to doing so again. There is no provision for extra delegates from the District of Columbia, Indian Territory and Alaska, which must remain content with two, as they have not even a territorial form of government.

"If the additional delegates from the three organized territories are admitted, as will probably be the case, the full convention will consist of 918 delegates, of whom 460 will be necessary to the choice of a candidate. To sum up, therefore, I will say that the convention, when it meets, will have authority under the call to swell its number at once to 918, and this will probably be done at once, although the convention must decide for itself, as the national committee has no further authority in the matter."

Among some of the Republican leaders a strong movement is on foot to cut off Alaska and Indian Territory from representation in future conventions. It is represented that they have but a small fraction of voters and should not be allowed to possess the political influence they now wield. Alaska is a great tract of barren country, for the most part devoid of population, and is not yet even deemed worthy of being organized into a territory. Its chances for statehood are remote, to say the least. Yet Alaska has a member of the national committee, and in all party questions it has as much of a voice as Illinois or New York.

There will be a sentiment cropping out in the convention to deprive Alaska and Indian territory of representation on the national committee, possibly leaving them their delegates in the convention, who are too few to amount to much, but whose strength is wonderfully compounded when transferred to the committee. There is similar opposition in the case of the District of Columbia, though it is not so strong. The Republicans of the District never have an election of any kind except to elect two delegates to the national convention, and one of those two goes on the national committee.

Though representing not a single vote at the election, Colonel Perry Carson, the giant colored man who now represents the district and who probably will again, has just as big a vote in the committee as Clarkson or Manley or ex-Governor Fifer. The representatives of the big states have long chafed over this state of affairs, and there is a formidable movement going on to limit the national committee, which is responsible for the conduct of the campaign, to states only, as they do the voting, leaving the territories to have their say only in the convention.—Chicago Tribune.

Lord Craven and Ben Jonson.

Lord Craven once invited Ben Jonson to dine at his house. At the appointed time Ben trudged off in his usual poor clothes, patched all over, and knocked at his lordship's door. The astonished porter was rather dubious, and before he conducted the stranger in sent to inform Lord Craven that a shabby clodhopper, who called himself Ben Jonson, desired to see him. His lordship flew to the door to welcome the poet, but started back in surprise when he saw such an odd figure. "You Ben Jonson!" said he. "You Ben Jonson, indeed! Shouldn't care for your clothes, but your face—goodness! You couldn't say 'Bo' to a goose." "Bo!" said Ben. His lordship burst into a hearty laugh, and, satisfied by the joke of the personal identity of his famous guest, conducted him in.

## STORIES OF THE DAY.

How Hetty Green Got Rich—The Story of Osman Digna.

"The way Hetty Green got her first millions, two or three at least, was by inheritance," said Mr. R. A. Chase of Boston at the Hotel Page. "She has added a good many more millions to the original pile left by her father, the late Edward Mott Robinson. Robinson got his start in life up our way. He was a New Bedford man and laid the foundation of his fortune by close attention to the whaling business. His boats made many a capture of these monsters of the deep, and they turned to gold in the hands of Robinson. Afterward he went to New York and became one of the greatest traders on the seas of his day. He did not leave all his wealth to Mrs. Green unconditionally, but finally the bulk of the estate passed into her keeping.

"Mrs. Green at one time did business with the well known New York banking house of John J. Cisco & Co. and deposited with them her cash, bonds, securities and other forms of money, running into big figures. One day she went to the bank to express her dissatisfaction with the way some matter of hers had been conducted. Mr. Cisco, the head of the concern, argued the question with her in a temperate way, but her wrath was aroused, and she would not be appeased. Finally she stated her intention of withdrawing from the bank, then and there, every summarkee that stood to her credit. She said it with emphasis and not in the way of one who merely puts forth a bluff. Anyway Mr. Cisco took her seriously and told her it would give him pleasure to accommodate her, that she should have every dollar that was hers on the spot, and straightway ordered an employee to get out Mrs. Green's gold and silver coin, greenbacks, treasury notes, stocks and bonds and all other kinds of money the lady possessed. The clerk was a good while at it, but he at length piled \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 in front of the owner, who had been regarding the task without comment.

"There's your property, Mrs. Green," remarked the old banker; "please remove it."

"I have changed my mind, and you can keep it."

"Excuse me, madam, but we don't care for your patronage any longer. Please take your money away."

"Old Cisco was deaf to all her pleadings to let the stuff stay. He was just as resolute as she had been wrathful, but he consented to let one of his men go out and buy a trunk to pack the cash and other financial tokens in and then let the man accompany Mrs. Green and her trunk to another depository."—Washington Post.

Osman Digna, the rebel leader who during the last ten years has kept the English troops at bay around Suakin, causing an immense expenditure of British blood and treasure, and who is now in command of the dervish army marching on Kassala, is a renegade Frenchman, a native of Rouen. The authenticity of this strange story is vouched for by the famous African traveler, Dr. Schweinfurth, by Dr. Felkin and by several other equally renowned authorities on questions relating to the Sudan. Osman Digna was born on the banks of the Seine in 1836 and was christened at the cathedral at Rouen under the name of George. When about 11 years old, his father, a certain Joseph Nisbet, failed in business and betook himself with his wife and child to Egypt, where he died a short time afterward. His widow, who found herself almost penniless, contracted a few months later a marriage with a well known Mohammedan merchant of Alexandria, Osman Digna by name.

Having no children of his own, he became exceedingly fond of young George Nisbet, insisted on his becoming converted to the Mohammedan faith and entered him under the name of Osman Digna, Jr., at the military school at Cairo, where the lad received a careful training at the hands of the distinguished French, German and British officers attached to the college as professors. In 1860 the whole family took up their residence at Suakin, where old Osman Digna soon became known as the leading merchant and principal slave dealer of the whole Red sea coast. On his death, five years afterward, his stepson, George Nisbet, inherited his fortune and his business, and under the name of Osman Digna soon acquired even greater wealth, power and influence.

When the insurrection broke out at Cairo in 1882, he warmly espoused the cause of Arabi Pasha, the rebel leader, who was an old classmate and friend of his. It was on this occasion that he was elected chief of the sheiks of the eastern Sudan. So great was his power that both the Mahdi and his successor were forced to treat the "French Arab" with extreme consideration and to defer to him. Osman Digna is of herculean stature, with eyes of piercing blackness, shaggy eyebrows and an immense beard. He has lost his left arm in battle and contents himself with as few as three wives, who, however, are daughters of the chiefs of the most important and powerful Arab tribes of the Sudan. It is to his training at the military school at Cairo that must be attributed the remarkable skill displayed by Osman Digna in the construction of fortifications and intrenchments around Suakin, fully equal in merit to those of the British royal engineers.

As the Sudanese have never anywhere else shown any knowledge of throwing up earthworks, their skill around Suakin gave rise to the suspicion that Osman Digna was but the nom de guerre of a European, possessed of a very extended knowledge of military tactics. The suspicion has now become a certainty, as shown above.—New York Journal.

Market Note.

A market note: Southern delegates are selling steady and at good prices. For June delivery.—Family Call.



Etiquette of Audiences.

A question of the etiquette of audiences arose once in New York when the Symphony society's concert was given. Mr. Joseffy played the second Brahms concerto, which threw the audience into a state of intense enthusiasm. He was called out a dozen times, and yet the audience persisted in its applause. Finally Mr. Damrosch, the conductor, made as if to proceed with the programme, but the audience kept up their applause. Mr. Damrosch waved his baton and began the next number. The sounds of the orchestra were drowned, however, by the noise of the audience. Mr. Damrosch then rapped sharply upon his desk, and the musicians and the audience both became silent. He turned to the audience and gave them a sharp rebuke for the manner in which they had conducted themselves, saying to them that to ask a pianist, no matter how much he might have pleased them, to add to his exhausting labors after playing such a concerto was neither an appreciation of his art nor an evidence of good manners. The audience very sensibly accepted the rebuke, and the performance went on.

Interruptions by the Court.

Lord Chief Justice Erle was prone to interrupt counsel when it was found that the judges had already made up their minds against him. On one occasion Mr. Bovill, Q. C., soon afterward made a judge, was stopped with: "Here we stand, we four men, and we have all firmly (emphasizing the adverb) made up our minds that there must be a new trial, but if you think it worth your while going on after that (playfully), why of course we'll keep on hearing you." Whereupon the Q. C. laughingly sat down.

On another occasion he again interrupted with "I beg to inform the counsel there is a time in the mind of every man at which he lets down the floodgates of his understanding and allows not one more drop to enter, and that time, in my mind, has fully arrived."

He Wanted to Ride.

"Wait a minute, mister; I want to ride up," said a toddling, ragged little coddler to an elevator operator in the Monadnock building yesterday evening. "Get in," replied the manipulator of levers and compressed air.

When they reached the thirteenth floor and the child had called no number, the elevator man asked:

"Where do you want to go to, boy?"

"Way up to the top."

At the top he made no move to get out.

"Well, where did you want to go?"

"Down."

"How far down?"

"Way down to the bottom."

"Oh! You just wanted to ride?"

"Yeth. Didn't I say I wanted to ride?"—Chicago News.

One on Herrmann.

Herrmann, the magician, gave a private exhibition in a club a few nights ago. When he had finished, the members surrounded him and the spokesman stepped forward. In a graceful speech he told the magician how flattered and entertained they had been, and to commemorate the event they had decided to present him with a ring. Herrmann's heart fluttered as the speaker raised his hand. It came down suddenly on a bell on a small table. Herrmann blushed, declared it was the best trick he had ever seen and paid the bill.

## CONTESTS FOR GLORY

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AMONG THE ANCIENT GREEKS.

Foot Races, Boxing and Wrestling Were the Main Features in the Earlier Festivals—Races for Boys and Girls—How They Were Conducted.

In the April number of Century there is an article by Professor Allan Marquand on "The Old Olympic Games," apropos of the attempt to revive the festival at Athens. Professor Marquand says in part:

The foot races were three in number, called respectively the dromos of stadion, the diallos, and the dolichos, according as the course was traversed once, twice or a number of times. The dromos was a straightaway dash of about 200 yards, or exactly 192.27 meters. A long line of flagstones, grooved so as to be firmly gripped by the feet, was laid at each end of the course. This permitted the finish for both long and short races to take place at the same end of the stadium. Along these flagstones posts were erected, dividing the line so that 20 runners might start at once, for there seems to have been an all comers' race, from which the victors were selected to contend on the following day in groups of four.

The diallos was not a straightaway race, but involved a quick turn at the farther end of the course and a return to the starting point. The dolichos was a long race, the length of which is variously stated as 6, 7, 8, 12, 20 and 24 stadia. At the longest this race did not reach three miles, but the quick turns and heavy sand made it a contest in endurance of quite different character from running the same distance on a modern cinder track. Such physical endurance proved most useful at times, as when Phidippides, sent to notify the Spartans of the approach of the Persians, ran from Athens to Sparta and back (135 miles) in two days. But all the feats recorded of long distance runners in Greece have been eclipsed by the six days' running and walking matches of modern times. The military value of speed was recognized in the Olympic festival by the hoplitodromos, or race for armed soldiers, who ran the length of the course and back in heavy armor. At first they seem to have carried the helmet, spear, shield and greaves, but later the vase paintings indicate that only helmets and shields were carried. Twenty-five brazen shields were preserved in the temple of Zeus for this purpose.

The races for boys were not a revival of ancient usage, but were instituted by the people of Elis "because the idea pleased them." These races were over a shorter course than that for the men, as were also the races for young girls. The races for girls were not a portion of the great Zeus festival, but took place under the auspices of the goddess Hera on another occasion. Pausanias thus describes them: "Every fourth year 16 matrons weave a shawl for Hera, and the same number preside over the games. And the contest is a race for maidens of various ages. In the first race are the youngest, and next those slightly older, and last of all the eldest. And they all run with their hair down their back, a short tunic below the knee, and their right shoulder bare to the breast. They use in this contest the regular race course in Olympia, but make it a sixth part of a stade shorter. And the victors receive crowns of olive and part of the

heifer sacrificed to Hera, and paintings of them are made for Hera. And the 16 matrons who preside over the games have as many handmaids.

Severer and more dangerous, but more popular, were the contests in wrestling, boxing and the pancratium. Wrestling, however, since the days of mythical Theseus, had ceased to be a contest of brute force, and had become a trial of skill. Pindar praised the victor Epharmostus as being "deft handed, nimble limbed, with the light of valor in his eyes," and Plutarch regarded wrestling as the most scientific of all the games. Quickness of eye to detect a weakness in the stand of the opponent, activity in the use of arms and body and legs, and the timely application of muscular strength brought into play a harmony of athletic qualities which made the contest an object of beauty to the plastic mind of the Greeks. Few were the restrictions, such as the rules against striking and biting. Many were the stratagems which were permitted, such as choking, squeezing, tripping, clambering upon an opponent's back, or breaking his fingers. Thrice must an opponent throw his adversary so that both shoulders touched the ground before he could be declared victor, and if we may judge from the figured representations the final overthrow was by no means a gentle act.

Altogether Too Suspicious.

A very worthy visitor, recently deceased, of a charitable organization in the south end related the following incident in his official experience: "You know our conference is particular to see that the parties to whom it gives relief are worthy. I was assigned to visit the house of a woman who said that she had no husband, son or other male support. After being in her tenement long enough to note that she was apparently poor I noticed a man's hat on a table near the door at which I entered and began to doubt that she was bereft of all male comfort or support, as she represented.

"Whose hat is that?" I asked.

"She looked surprised and did not seem ready to answer. Then my suspicions of sinister visitations were aroused, and my imagination conjured up a male visitor to the widow, who must have passed into the adjoining apartment when he heard me coming up stairs, leaving his hat as an unthought of witness.

"Madam, I said with increased severity, 'I cannot authorize relief sent to you if you are deceiving us in regard to male support or if you have men coming here whose presence you are ashamed to acknowledge. Now, I ask you again, whose hat is that?"

"Why, sir," she answered, with an expression of injury and surprise, "isn't that your own hat, that you left there as you came in the door?"

"It was my turn to be surprised, and seeing the manner in which I had got into an awkward predicament by over-suspicion I was obliged to back out of it as gracefully as I could by saying: 'Madam, the joke is on me. I will order the aid that you need from our conference.'—Boston Globe.

To Raise the Church Debt.

To raise a debt of \$600 upon the Methodist church at Winslow, Neb., the pastor, Rev. William Eatheral, has secured 60 acres of land for the coming year from members of the congregation and obtained pledges of labor from others to plant it with wheat. When the crop is harvested, it will be sold for the benefit of the church. He is now asking the brethren for seed wheat.

## MRS. BOOTH HAS HOPE

TALKS OF THE PROSPECTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Attitude Toward the Old Army—A Distinctly American Movement—The Apostle of the New Womanhood—Another Kind of "New Woman."

Mrs. Ballington Booth, who, with her husband, is now in control of the Volunteers, the newly formed Salvation Army of America, said recently to a reporter in reply to inquiries:

"Such a short space of time has elapsed since the movement was inaugurated that it is impossible to say much in detail about the new organization, except that we have bright prospects ahead of us and feel confident of success. We look for much uphill work, but there are many friends who will help us on the way, and we have reason, therefore, to be full of hope. The meetings thus far have been very successful. We have the Cooper institute on Sunday nights and have already attained encouraging results."

Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth have been in New York or points immediately surrounding that city since the trouble which caused the retirement of the well known leaders from the command of the Salvation Army in this country.

Mrs. Booth said in this connection: "We have not yet decided on the details of our new work and my husband and myself will have to be at the office for some time formulating plans for the organization. You wish to know the name of our new army? It is called the Volunteers. Everybody knows that we are American and everybody knows also that we are for God, so there was no need of designating these features when we decided on our name. So we are called simply the Volunteers.

"It is a name peculiarly suitable for America. This is the one country in the world that has depended on its volunteers in time of need. The European nations keep their standing armies, and men are forced into service when needed. In the past America has always had an immediate response from volunteers, men who have left the plow and the desk to take up arms against the enemy. And so our work is to be of the same kind and is to be extended to all kinds and conditions of men. My husband and I know the country, its conditions and its laws better than when we took charge nine years ago, and are therefore better prepared for the work.

"We are not making any efforts to secure converts from the old Army, except those who come to us of their own free will. We have held no meetings with our old comrades, although the other side has gone from city to city trying to keep the old people from joining us. We do not want to force our old comrades to come to us, for we feel that if they come freely instead of under pressure, they will never regret their action nor feel that they were compelled to it.

"The movement is distinctly an American one, and will not be governed in any way from London. In this connection," said Mrs. Booth, "it is only right to say something about the property of the Salvation Army and to set us right before the public. The Salvation Army moneys and properties have not yet been decided over, and the other side has used this fact to attempt to show that we feel reluctant about giving them up. This is not so, however. The matter is in the hands of Mr. Ralph E. Prime, our attorney, and he is hurrying the business through as rapidly as possible. A bond of indemnity is, however, demanded, and the arranging of the schedule of leases has retarded the matter somewhat."

Mrs. Booth was asked to say something in regard to the true nature of the trouble which occasioned the recall of the command from her husband and herself, but on this subject she preferred to remain silent. "You know this is not an ordinary worldly matter," she said. "It is one in which the spirit of Christ is concerned and we do not wish to talk about it. I will say, however, that the matter is not a matter of disobedience of orders. We have disobeyed no orders."

Mrs. Booth claims the Salvation Army is the apostle of new womanhood; that the Army was the first to allow them to do battle on the same footing with men. But there is another kind of new woman, of whom she says:

"The new woman of the times is a woman who hates men, who sneers at wifehood and motherhood, who dislikes children, and who lavishes the affection which belongs to them on a pug nosed dog, which she carries in the great manish pocket of her mannish attire. She wants to emancipate us, but the new woman in rising higher must rise to man's level, and then raise him and woman alike to the same higher plane.

"I would like to take the new woman's dress and change it. I would have it made over for the children in the slums. Her big sleeves would clothe a whole family of ragged little ones, and I would give some of her other habiliments to the sex to which they belong. I would take the books she writes and the books she reads, the examples of disgusting realism which her mother would blush to see, and burn them in the fire with her cigarettes and her chewing gum. Then I would try to get her down to the Salvation Army hall and emancipate her. If that did not work, I would prescribe for her a strong willed husband, who would teach her all that is great and good and strong in the other sex."—Philadelphia Press.

Booth Selects a Button.

Ballington Booth has announced the design of the button to be worn by members of the Defenders' league, the auxiliary to the Volunteers. It is a white button bearing a shield, the top half of which is covered with stars and the lower half with stripes. Across the latter are the letters "D. L."

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