

The Enterprise.

Mr. Coy
Fisher Co.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

NO. 11.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:12 A. M. Daily.	
12:42 P. M. Daily.	
6:57 P. M. Daily.	

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

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

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves.	7:35 A. M.
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves.	8:12 A. M.
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves.	8:30 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station.	4:35 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station.	5:12 P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station.	5:30 P. M.
First car leaves Baden Station for City.	6:00 A. M.
Last car leaves Baden Station for City.	6:00 P. M.

COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry.	10:30 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry.	11:43 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry.	12:00 M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at.	11:22 1/2 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at.	12:02 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sundays only at.	9:30 A. M.

NOTE

10:36 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Colma only
11:27 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

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

PARK LINE

Last car from 15th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park.	11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 15th and Guerrero.	11:50 P. M.

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

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

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 3:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	7:45	4:15
South.	7:00	7:00

MAIL CLOSES.

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

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

MEETINGS.

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

MEETING NOTICE.

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

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

To Exploit Rubber Lands.

New York.—The Exploration Company of the Amazon has been organized under the laws of the State of Virginia with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, with the power to purchase rubber lands and concessions in foreign countries. It is understood that a number of leading rubber manufacturers of the United States are interested in this corporation with the idea of obtaining their rubber through the ownership of rubber lands. Richard F. Sheares has just arrived from the Amazon with plans of the several important producing districts.

The Latest Tale From Shanghai.

London.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: According to Chinese report a secret treaty exists between Great Britain and the United States to prevent any further alienation of Chinese territory.

HAVANA A PEST HOLE.

Conditions As Found By the Late Colonel Waring.

FILTH IN STREETS AND DWELLINGS.

Report Urges Improvements to Cost Millions—Says Yellow Jack and Malaria Can Be Driven Out.

Washington.—The War Department Division of Customs and Insular Affairs has made public a very full synopsis of the late Colonel George A. Waring's report of his visit to Havana under the special instructions of the War Department given him early last autumn to inspect the sanitary condition of the city and to make such recommendations for the future improvement of the town as might be suggested.

Colonel Waring says he found the street cleaning without adequate organization or funds, the markets offensive and dangerously filthy for the distribution of human food, with the exception of two, the Tacon and Colon markets. He also found the machinery used for sweeping the streets ineffective; the garbage being thrown into the streets, in entire disregard of the ordinance that it be sent out in proper receptacles. The work of the contractor was all done in the latter part of the night and absolutely in the dark.

Foul pools were found in the streets, in which rubbish and filth had been deposited, which the contractor was not required to clean. This filth was turned over to the buzzards. Some of the streets in the compact part of the city are paved with large stone blocks, others with Belgian blocks and the remainder are unpaved. These streets are filled with dirty holes, which in turn are filled with house garbage. There is practically no sewerage. In many cases households connect their private vaults with loose brick or stone drains just under the pavement along their frontage. These allow the liquid filth to leak out into the ground close to the surface, enabling the householder to get out of hiring night scavengers to bail out and take away accumulations.

Slaughtering pens, while superficially clean, are brutally disgusting while the work is going on. Blood and offal are washed by copious floodings from the water supply into an adjoining creek, and the harbor is reeking with putrid filth. There is no systematic disposal of garbage and sweepings. It is deposited on the surface in and near the town, where the buzzards feast upon it to their full satisfaction. Dead dogs, cats and chickens are left in the streets until the buzzards pick them to the skeleton. And all this is done under an intense sun.

Bad as these conditions are, they are not comparable with the disgusting conditions of the domestic life. There are fewer than 20,000 houses in the city. Sixteen thousand are of one story, 200 of three stories and a very few are four stories, and one higher. At least twelve out of every thirteen of the inhabitants live in one-story houses, the total population being over 200,000. The average population of the houses is over ten.

In all the compactly built parts of the city the entire lot is covered with the house, there being one or two courts included in the building. In the better class of houses the entrance hall is quite commonly the standing room of the carriage. It opens into a parlor at its side and into a reception-room at its rear. Beyond this is a court, then dining-room, then a private vault, practically all in one. Sleeping rooms are in the rear of the parlor and at the side of the court and dining-room. The conspicuous feature of every house is the private vault, and sometimes a second vault for kitchen wastes. These vaults occupy a space practically under and almost in the kitchen. It is rare, indeed, that these vaults have a ventilating pipe, so that they belch forth nauseating odors throughout the house which pervade the streets.

Let the conditions above set forth should fail to do their appointed work of destruction, the broad marshes at the southern edge of the harbor are at hand to furnish their quota of malaria. Into these marshes flow a number of water courses, which bear upon their surface the offscourings of a very poor quarter of the town, the effluvia of the slaughtering pens and of other foul establishments, while a large portion of the flat is used as a dumping ground for garbage.

The water supply of Havana, Colonel Waring says, is of the purest and most excellent character. This, with the winds of the Gulf, saves the city from being absolutely and unqualifiedly bad. The city is a veritable plague spot. Its own people, largely immune though they are to yellow fever, which has prevailed in Havana without interruption for 163 years, fall constant victims to the pernicious malaria and depressing influence to which they are always subjected. It needs only the immigration of fresh material which the enterprise of an American population is sure to bring in, to create a sacrifice such as has not been known yet.

Commerce, says Colonel Waring, will carry the terrible scourge of yellow fever to our shores unless we rise again in a war of humanity and at all costs wipe out an enemy with which no military valor can cope.

COST OF THE ARMY PROPOSED.

Figures Submitted on the Hull Bill—Nearly Sixty Millions More.

Washington.—The cost of the proposed military establishment under the Hull bill reported to the House, as compared with the present regular military establishment, not counting the volunteer forces incident to the war, is shown in letters sent by Adjutant-General Corbin to Chairman Hull of the House Military Committee. It gives the present cost of the regular army at \$24,448,480; cost under the proposed bill, \$82,053,865; increase of cost, \$57,710,381.

The cost as applied to the three main departments of the army is as follows:

Quartermaster's department, present cost, \$7,107,000; proposed, \$40,018,246. Subsistence department, present cost, \$2,739,775; proposed cost, \$10,148,478. Pay department, present cost, \$14,498,659; proposed cost, \$31,891,943.

General Corbin incloses letters from Quartermaster General Ludington, Commissary General Eagan and Paymaster General Stanton showing the details of the comparison. The main item of increase in the quartermaster's department are:

Transportation, from \$2,300,000 to \$17,700,000; clothing and equipment, from \$975,000 to \$5,952,246; regular supplies, from \$1,800,000 to \$7,200,000; barracks, quarters and military posts, from \$1,170,000 to \$4,000,000; hospitals, \$90,000 to \$360,000; incidental expenditures, \$600,000 to \$2,400,000.

General Eagan gives the increased cost of each branch of the service, including active, sick and convalescent.

General Stanton says the pay estimate does not cover the 20 per cent of enlisted men during time of war or the proposed 25 per cent to those serving in distant lands.

WONEY FOR YUKON HOSPITALS.

A Movement on Foot to Send Representatives to Washington.

Seattle (Wash.).—According to late advices from Dawson, the United States Government will be called on to relieve indigent miners in the Klondike. The Dawson Nugget, under date of December 7th, says there is a strong movement on foot at Dawson to send a representative to Washington for the purpose of enlisting the United States Government in the cause of aiding in remedying the great distress which prevails among the miners of the Yukon. The hospitals are overcrowded with indigents, and the finances of those institutions will not allow of any more wholesale charity.

The Yukon Council declares itself ready out of funds to care for the indigent sick. Donations for the care of the sick come in regularly, but in small amounts, while at this present moment nothing less than \$9000 per month will come anywhere near taking care of the poor fellows without money or property. The dreaded scurvy has made its appearance. None but those connected with the hospitals know its extent.

The fact is that the amount of distress here has outgrown the total charity of the place, and nothing less than \$200,000 will relieve the distress of this winter. Food is here in plenty, but it takes money to buy it. A memorial will be sent to Washington asking Congress to help.

THEIR GRAVES NEGLECTED.

No Attention Given to the Resting Place of the Maine Victims.

New York.—A Havana cable to the World says: The graves of the Maine victims in the Havana Cemetery are neglected. Two small, sickly shrubs, one weather-beaten pot with a dead plant and two blasted stalks of tree slips are all there is to show that anything has been done in this beautiful burial place for our Nation's dead. A month ago, upon the interment of some sailors of the Resolute, their comrades put an 18-by-24-inch calico American flag on the mound. This little faded flag is the only thing given by either the Army or Navy.

When the palaces in Havana glittered with military gold lace January 1st, and the American standard floated everywhere, this little speck of dimmed national color fluttered pitifully over the graves of the 153 men who were the cause of it all. Their sepulcher is not even sanitary. The ground has sunk some over the three sections of their coffins piled several deep. In one place the depression is eighteen inches deep.

Another Alaska Bill.

Washington.—Chairman Knox of the House Committee on Territories has received a bill drawn by the Citizens' Committee at Juneau, providing a plan of government for that territory. The subject is about to be taken up by the committee in connection with the Carter bill, providing a form of government. The citizens bill preserves the main feature of the Carter bill, but gives to the President, instead of the courts, the selection of commissioners and other officers. Before acting the committee will hear Governor Brady.

LIFE OF ANCIENTS.

New Discoveries Among the Chaldean Ruins.

WORK OF EXPLORERS FROM BERLIN.

Pushing Investigations Into the Region Between Ararat and the Headwaters of the Tigris.

New York.—A cable to the Sun from London says: From Berlin comes news of discoveries made by Dr. Belck near Lake Van. He and Dr. Lehmann are searching for Chaldean inscriptions, and the cost of their expedition is being defrayed from a fund to which the principal contributors are the Kaiser and the Virohow Institute.

According to letters dated Tiflis, November 26th, the two explorers, in excavating among the ruins of the palace of the Chaldean King Argastes II, came across this monarch's wine cellar. It was filled with colossal earthenware vessels, a few of which have been secured for the Berlin Museum.

Of far greater importance, however, is their discovery of inscriptions on the drain of the palace, which furnish a complete chronology to the time of the Assyrian King Tiglat Palasar, about the eighth century before Christ. Belck and his colleague intend now to visit the upper Tigris, Mossul and Nineveh, and to continue their investigations in what is probably the home of the earliest civilization, the district between Mount Ararat and the upper reaches of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Dr. William M. Petrie has now conclusively proved that Egypt was inhabited by men previous to 4000 years before Christ. Excavations between Nagade and Ballos show that some foreign race must have driven out the early inhabitants of the country. Petrie thinks that this prehistoric race in Egypt flourished about 5000 B. C., or possibly even earlier. The people were probably of Libyan stock with some negro mixture. The relics found consisted chiefly of statuettes, games, slate palettes for grinding paint, beautifully ribbed flint knives of extreme delicacy, forked lances, arrows, carved spoons, harpoons, earrings and combs.

CONSUMPTION'S VICTIMS.

Over a Hundred Thousand Lives Annually Sacrificed to the Disease.

New York.—A London cable to the Sun says: The address of Dr. William Broadbent, president of the Society for the Prevention of Consumption, contains the following startling statistics: "We learn from the returns of the Registrar-General that nearly 60,000 deaths are every year registered as due to tuberculosis in England and Wales alone, and to this number may be added a considerable percentage of the deaths set down to acute affections of the lungs, in which tubercle has played an unrecognized part. Of these over 40,000 are from consumption, 6000 from tubercular disease of the intestines and mesenteric glands, and 6500 from tubercular meningitis.

"The destructive work of tuberculosis does not end here; 550 deaths are attributed to other forms of tuberculosis, among which are diseases of the bones, humpback, hip-joint disease, disease of the knee, ankle, elbow, wrist and other joints, which cripple or disable so many children, are the sign manual of the tubercle."

The society has decided to investigate the report of a new cure which has come from St. Petersburg. Dr. Lovsky has been making experiments with natrum cinnamylum, for which he announces wonderful results. At a meeting of the Russian Society of Medicine Dr. Lovsky recently gave particulars of five cases upon which he had produced visible effects by injections of natrum cinnamylum.

Aimed at the Negroes.

Raleigh (N. C.).—Two bills have been introduced in the House of the North Carolina Legislature requiring all railroads in the State to operate separate coaches for white and colored passengers. A bill was introduced in the House to amend the State Constitution so as to provide "that all the moneys arising from the taxation of the polls and property of the white race for public schools shall be appropriated to the support of the public schools of the white race, and all the moneys arising from the taxation of the polls and property of the colored race for public schools shall be appropriated to the support of the public schools of the colored race."

The school fund is now proportioned according to population, the negroes getting as much per capita as the white people, though they pay only about 10 per cent of the taxes.

Armour's Gift to Princeton.

Princeton, N. J.—It is announced that George A. Armour of the class of '77 has given \$10,000 to Princeton University to found a classical department in the university library. For the next three years he will give \$2700 annually for the further support of the department. Mr. Armour came to Princeton from Chicago four years ago.

J. L. WOOD,

Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited. South San Francisco, Cal.

FRANK MINER,

Contractor FOR Grading and Teaming-work

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

ORDERS SOLICITED. Office and Stables, Lux Avenue, South San Francisco, Cal.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

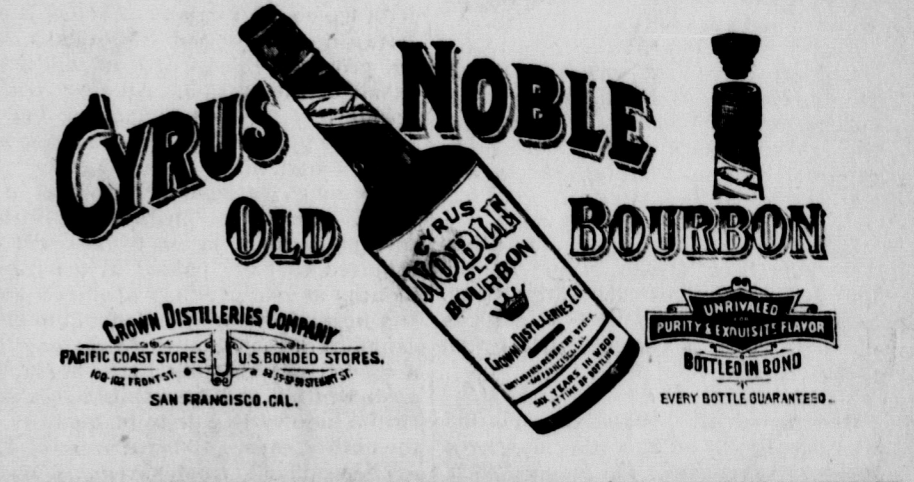
This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps, AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES. Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. ++ ++ Wood and Coal. ++ ++ ++ ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service. LINDEN AVENUE, Between Armour and Juniper Avenues. Leave Orders at Postoffice. South San Francisco, Cal.



PIONEER GROCERY

GEORGE KNEESE Groceries, and Merchandise Generally.

BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

My stock is extra choice and my prices cheaper than city prices. My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.

GEO. KNEESE, 206 GRAND AVENUE, South San Francisco, Cal.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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

::: Free Delivery. :::

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

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

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

MAY BRING LEPROSY TO THIS COUNTRY.

It is pointed out that the United States soldiers in Hawaii may contract leprosy there, and bring it to this country when they return.

The man who went through the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny and had been in scores of battles was killed by a van while selling boot laces in the streets of Tottenham.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable.

"That thermometer," remarked Hiebal, looking at a cheap one that registered something like 40 degrees below zero, "is like some medical colleges; it's degrees are bogus."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

We pay \$100 if we cannot prove that we can save you MONEY on everything you buy. We are saving the people of the Pacific Coast thousands of dollars every month.

"The apparel of proclaims the man" and especially the tie which his wife gave him Christmas.

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

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Sharks and the Dead Whale.

The presence of any large quantity of easily obtainable food is always sufficient to secure the undivided attention of the shark tribe. When "cutting in" whales at sea, I have often been amazed at the incredible numbers of these creatures that gather in a short space of time, attracted by some mysterious means from heaven only knows what remote distances.

The harpooners and officers from their lofty position on the cutting stage slew scores upon scores by simply dropping their keen edged blubber spades upon the soft crowns of the struggling fish, the only place where a shark is vulnerable to instant death.

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

Worthy of Worship.

"Faw gwacious sake, dear boy, who was that common fellow you let shake youah hand?" "Deah boy, he may have a common look, but he has a gweat soul. He is the fellow who designs the new collaws."

It is an easy thing to be a millionaire in Berlin. A yearly income of over \$9,000, representing the interest on 1,000,000 marks, is the qualification for that title, which is enjoyed by 2,002 Berliners.

Rheumatism

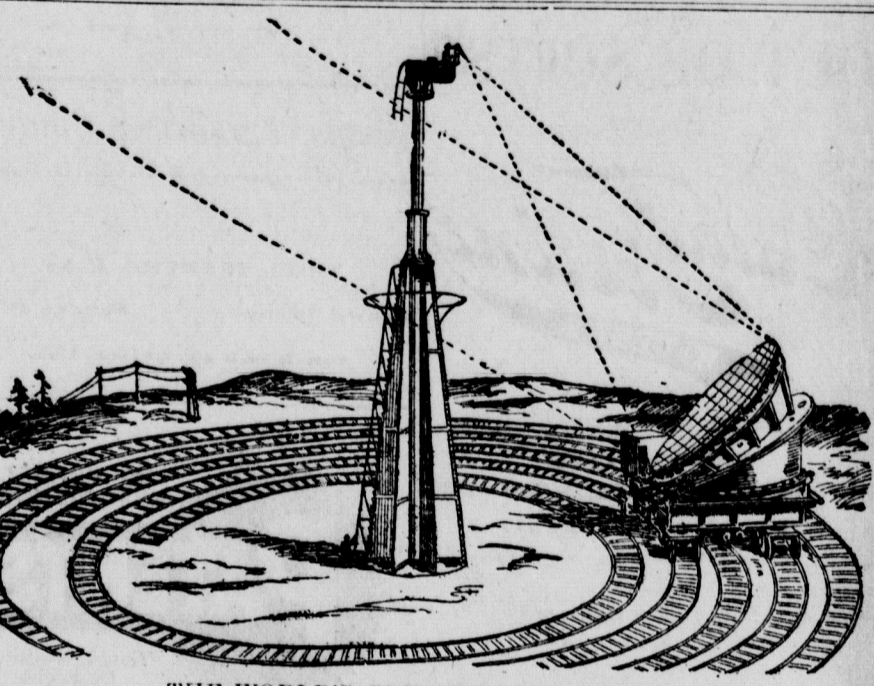
Is one of the troubles peculiar to this season, owing to the overworked condition of the liver and kidneys, which are unable to expel the impurities from the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is wonderfully successful in curing this disease. It neutralizes the acid in the blood and permanently cures the aches and pains which other medicine fails to relieve.

HUNTER'S HUGE TELESCOPE

Philadelphia Inventor Who Says He Can Reveal Mars' secrets.

Rudolph M. Hunter claims that he has invented a telescope with which he can see the cities of Mars, if such exist, and even the beings that inhabit that planet. That such a telescope would cost much money is a natural inference.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST TELESCOPE.

form of a reflector, as shown distinctly in the accompanying picture. By this means a lens can be obtained of any desired size and the sectional reflectors can be so ground and adjusted as to make one compact whole.

The greatest drawback to lens manufacturing so far has been the inability of the grinders to produce a surface large enough for doing the work intended. Gradually the disks have grown larger, it is true, but the best authorities are confident that the limit has been reached and the great lenses at the Yerkes and other large observatories are the climax in that particular kind of lens construction.

"I propose to build a telescope of such magnitude that nothing need any longer be mysterious as far as the planets are concerned," said the inventor; "or, rather, it would be for the government of the country to stand behind an enterprise that is to be of untold benefit to the nation and to man. I have no desire to gain a profit from my invention. The great reflector as you see it in the illustration will be supported at an angle upon an immense platform. This platform rests on trucks that move on a circular or rather spiral-like track. The object of the track? Simply the manner in which the operator will be able to focus his enormous instrument. By moving the platform along the track one way or the other the distance from the operator in the tower can be lengthened or lessened. Hydraulic power devices will change the angle of the reflector in whatever direction desired. Electrical power is to be the means of moving the reflector.



TOMB OF THE VIRGIN



RUINS OF THE HOUSE OF THE VIRGIN AT EPHESUS

tion in regard to the spots consecrated by the presence of Christ as infant, boy and man was completed at a very early date. But the legend which took up the story of the Virgin's life after the death of Christ had no domiciliary witness to its truth until, on July 29, 1891, the last home of the Virgin was discovered under the ruins of the ancient city of Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

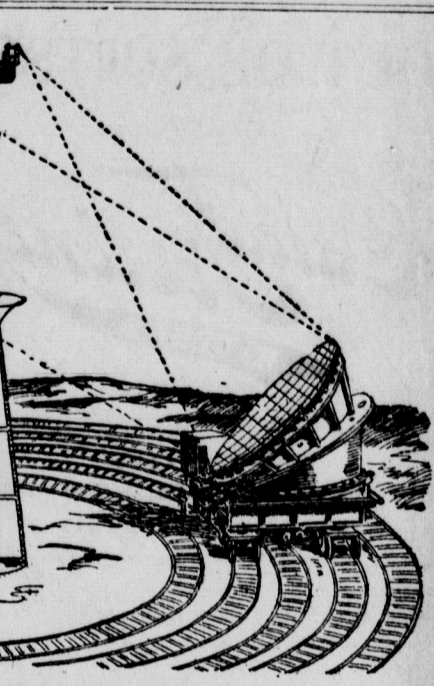
This discovery was made by the superior of the College of the Propaganda in Smyrna. He was led to the search by accident. A little volume by one Catherine Emerich, a German peasant girl of the seventeenth century, fell into his hands. She professed to have been enlightened by a vision as to the precise locality of the sacred spot. She gave full directions and a description of the house. The directions were followed. The house was found exactly as described.

be 500,184 square inches. In other words, the magnifying capacity would be 500 times as great. That the moon is a dead planet has perhaps been demonstrated through telescopes in use.

HOMES OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

Title Given from the Sultan Through William II. to the Pope.

A memorable incident of the German Kaiser's last week in Jerusalem was the presentation to him by the Sultan of a small lot of ground reputed to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home in that city. The Kaiser turned the lot over to the Pope, to be held in trust for the Catholics of Germany. This lot is not, as some newspapers have asserted, a vacant one. A two-story establishment devoted to business purposes has stood there for the last two centuries. This will probably be torn down, and a chapel or church will be erected upon it. The attendant excavations may re-



veal something to confirm or deny the tradition that here the Virgin Mary lived with her son during the last three years of His life.

There are many spots in the Holy Land which are associated with the Mother of God. She was a native of Nazareth, Christ was born to her at Bethlehem, he was brought up under her care at Nazareth. Later the family domicile was transferred to Jerusalem. After the crucifixion, according to the legend, Mary fled with St. John, the Evangelist, to Ephesus, where John, the beloved disciple, built her a house, in which she spent her last days.

In Nazareth is still pointed out the remains of what is claimed to be the erstwhile home of the Holy Family. This is now a portion of the Latin convent, a large square building enclosed by a wall. A chapel known as the Church of the Annunciation rises over the spot, but underneath the church are shown the kitchen, parlor and bedroom of the Virgin and the workshop of Joseph. It is a little difficult to reconcile these details with the other legend of the Santa Casa, or Holy House of Loreto, in Italy. The Santa Casa is reputed to be the veritable house wherein the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, which during the night of May 12, 1291, was miraculously severed from its foundations and borne through the air by angels to Tesalio, in Illyria, and transferred thence, three years later, by the same agency, to Loreto.

The precise spot in Bethlehem where the stable stood in which Christ was born is marked by the Church of the Nativity, originally built, according to tradition, in the year 330, by Emperor Constantine. Thus the cycle of tradi-

tion in regard to the spots consecrated by the presence of Christ as infant, boy and man was completed at a very early date. But the legend which took up the story of the Virgin's life after the death of Christ had no domiciliary witness to its truth until, on July 29, 1891, the last home of the Virgin was discovered under the ruins of the ancient city of Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

This discovery was made by the superior of the College of the Propaganda in Smyrna. He was led to the search by accident. A little volume by one Catherine Emerich, a German peasant girl of the seventeenth century, fell into his hands. She professed to have been enlightened by a vision as to the precise locality of the sacred spot. She gave full directions and a description of the house. The directions were followed. The house was found exactly as described.

In 1896 the Pope decided upon the plans for a grand cathedral which is to enclose the ruins for the future veneration of the faithful. It now remains to build a suitable memorial over the site of the Virgin's home in Jerusalem.

Gillings—You said that kerosene was perfectly safe, and that it could be used without the least danger. I took your word, and what is the result? The stuff has exploded and made a ruin of our kitchen. Dealer—I said the oil was not dangerous. I did not say anything at all about the servant girl.—Boston Transcript.

There's nothing that bores a man who is in love more than a crowd.

BEARS NATURALLY PEACEABLE.

Are Mischievous, but Not Dangerous Unless Attacked.

Stories of bears are current talk in the backwoods and the old residents have learned a good deal of their habits in this way. Often in the then very thinly settled North Michigan woods I have accompanied my wife on her berry gathering excursions, fearing to let her go alone on account of the numerous quantities of the finest berries which grew in the windfalls. Once when thus engaged at one side of a gigantic pine which lay over breast high we heard a sort of scuffling on the other side of it, amid the dense growth of blackberries. Thinking some other person was on the same business as we were no notice was taken, but all of us, bear as well, as we found afterward, went along the fallen pine tree until we came near to the top of it, when, looking up, both of us saw at the same instant the head of a huge bear, as it showed itself by its head being far above the level of ours.

The bear saw us at the same instant and stopped eating, with an armful of bushes gathered between its forelegs. We did not move, but stood quite still, and very soon the bear went on with its meal, picking off the fruit with its mouth. We, of course, gently backed out of the bushes and left the bear still feeding without any offensive movements.

After that, and with some other experience that bears are by no means quarrelsome if not disturbed or driven to resistance, or even disposed to fight when attacked, but rather inclined to get away, even the women and children of the locality were not alarmed further than to get away in the easiest manner and leave the field to the big, black, shaggy fellows. In fact, this animal seems to be in no way quarrelsome if he is permitted to get his share of what is lying around, and is only dangerous when attacked and brought to bay.

Bears often amuse themselves in the woods by breaking trees. When camping out on exploring expeditions or on surveys I have heard the bears at night breaking down the limbs of quite small trees, apparently for amusement, and they are quite fond of tearing the bark from trees, apparently for the same reason or otherwise to get at the sweet underbark, which is doubtless what they are after. In fact, they are playful animals, and when seen without their knowing it they will play and romp together as a lot of boys will. Wrestling with each other and chasing each other in a rough sort of game, which is very amusing when their really inoffensive habits have become known. But few people care to get too closely acquainted with them.

They are exceedingly mischievous and play havoc with one's camp and blankets, which they will tear into strips—in fact, completely wrecking the outfit. Once, on going to a camp which had been left for some days, we found on returning to it a big bear in a most ludicrous mess. An old butter firkin had been left outside of the camp, of course having some leavings of butter in it. Nearing the camp, we heard a noisy sort of scuffling and at once thought of bears. Coming near the camp, there was a bear on its hind legs dancing around in such a manner as to throw my Canadian-French foreman in a helpless condition of imbecility and helplessness.

He pranced and howled and rolled on the ground. The bear had its head fast in the keg and was pawing for all it was worth to get its head loose. It rolled on the ground along with Francois, who might have got into trouble had the infuriated bear got its head free. But it was not until the bear ran against a tree and knocked the staves loose that it could see what was the matter. Then it made off with the hoops around its neck into the woods and was lost to sight. Francois did not quite recover for a long time, but would at times burst into a roar of laughter when at serious business when anything recalled this adventure with the bear.—Forest and Stream.

A Severe Critic on Carlyle.

Carlyle's severest critic, and a critic of his own school, was an old parish roadman at Ecclefechan.

"Been a long time in this neighborhood?" asked an English tourist.

"Been here a' ma days, sir."

"Then you'll know the Carlyles?"

"Weel that! A ken the whole of them. There was, let me see," he said, leaning on his shovel and pondering. "There was Jock; he was a kind o' tougher sort o' chap, a doctor, but no a bad fellow, Jock—he's deid, mon."

"And there was Thomas?" said the inquirer, eagerly.

"Oy, ay, of course, there's Tam—a useless, mune-struck chap that writes in London. There's naething in Tam; but, mon, there's Jamie, owre in Nowlands—there's a chap for ye. Jamie takes ma' swine into Ecclefechan market than any ither farmer i' the parish."—Tid-Bits.

Life of Trolley Car Wheel.

What is the life of a trolley car wheel? The United Traction Company, of Pittsburg, reports the average life of its wheels to be about 35,000 miles, and estimates that about one-third of this life is secured by prompt grinding when the wheels become flat. This company, as well as some others, buys its wheels with the guarantee of a 33,000-mile life, and if they should require renewing before that time the wheels are replaced at the expense of the manufacturing company, while if the life should prove to be longer the company receives a corresponding credit.

Female Dentists. It has been estimated that there are between 150 and 200 women who are practicing dentistry in the United States.

The Missing Pawn.

One Saturday afternoon two friends of the noble game of chess sat playing together in a cafe. Suddenly one of them started up in a passion and exclaimed, "You have pocketed one of my pawns."

A glance at the board and men sufficed to show that a pawn was really missing. The excitement over the lost pawn became so intense that a lively altercation ensued, in which everybody in the room took part.

Quiet was at last restored, and the player who had lost his pawn resumed his seat and began to drink his coffee, which was covered with thick cream, when he all at once got something into his throat which nearly choked him. He succeeded, however, in extricating the intrusive article, which turned out to be the missing pawn.

The chess player, intent on the game, had thrown it into his cup in place of a lump of sugar.—Pearson's Weekly.

Uses of Adversity.

It is something new to discover that a bodily affliction can assist one in mastering the difficulties of learning a foreign language, but there is a case of the kind on record.

Miss Gertrude came down stairs one morning with red eyes, a swollen nose and a generally distressed appearance.

"What is the matter, Gertrude?" asked her mother.

"An awful cold in my head," she replied.

"I am very sorry," said her sympathizing parent.

"I was when I got up," cheerfully rejoined the young miss, "but I'm not now. I can get that French nasal sound exactly. Tray be-ong, Bong zhoor, How's that?"—Youth's Companion.

Took Her In.

"Yes," said the business man, "I have given up trying to collect that little bill from Bikkins. You see, he is a pretty big, husky fellow, and he used to throw my collectors out."

"Then why didn't you employ a woman collector? He couldn't do that to a woman."

"That's what I thought. So I got one and sent her around, but she never came back."

"Why not?"

"He married her."—Chicago Post.

The plant known as vervain, which is not distinguished for its beauty and which grows nowadays utterly disregarded, was so sacred to the Druids that they only gathered it for their divinations when the great dog star arose, in order that neither sun nor moon should see the deed.

Advertisement for SYRUP OF FIGS. NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY. THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy.

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COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. MADGE BARCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words: "Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and



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SELFISHNESS.

We Nearly Always Discover It In Others, but Never In Ourselves. Probably the most insidious of all the faults is that upon the absence of which we most pride ourselves, and that at the same time we notice most readily in others.

We do know that nearly every one we meet is selfish, but we seldom discover how selfish we are ourselves unless shown by a sudden touch of deep regret. Most of us discover, for instance, that we were selfish in reference to some dear friend dead, but we stop right there, and while we regret the past and shed useless tears over the lost chance we do not make any new discoveries—namely, that we are selfish to our living friends—and while we think that they are being unfair, unkind, to us we forget to be generous ourselves, to look beyond the frown, the hard word, the selfish act or neglect, and see what it is that causes all this, to see what strain our friend is bearing and share it in so far as patience, generous forbearance, will lighten it.

Do not make a very close examination of things in general and see whether you are not yourself more selfish than are your friends, and remember that the greatest generosity in this world is to have patience with others in their "selfishness," for in half the cases at least it is pain or worry, not real intended unkindness at all.—Philadelphia Times.

OUR JAWS NEED EXERCISE.

Lack of Mastication Causes Dyspepsia and Teeth Troubles.

Mastication is rapidly becoming a lost art, and, although we have become hardened to the fact that three-fourths of the dyspepsia is due to this cause, it might surprise some of us to know that the early decay of the teeth and diseases of the gums are occasioned by this same lack of maxillary exercise.

A disease of the gums, called Rigg's disease, which is every day becoming more common, is caused almost entirely by the want of proper mastication. Twenty-five years ago this trouble was not considered of any importance by the dentist on account of its rare occurrence.

Today it is given more care than the decay of the teeth, as he is frequently consulted by patients who have a full set of natural teeth which are quite loose in the jaw. Aside from this they are sound and healthy, and after a certain development in the disease nothing can be done to help them.

By lack of exercise the blood which should nourish both the bones and the gums is not carried to the part, nor does the blood carry sufficient material to the teeth; hence the enamel formed is defective, and early decay results. Frequently, too, the mechanical development of the jaw is arrested by this same want of motion.

Most of the food among the better class of people today is cooked so as to require very little mastication, and the consequence is that the muscles have become flabby, the jaws slender and the processes for the attachment of the muscles almost obliterated.—Boston Globe.

A Lost Opportunity.

It was near one of the large railroad stations. A man rather advanced in years, whose old fashioned attire and open mouthed wonderment proclaimed that he was a visitor from the rural districts and not accustomed to the everyday sights of a large city, was suddenly accosted by a sharp visaged youth with, "Mister, yer dropped yer wallick." As he spoke he held forth a large wallet well stuffed with old revenue stamps covered with a couple of dollar bills.

Uncle Rube looked at the greenbacks bulging out of the wallet with equally protruding eyes, hesitated just one moment, and then, his cupidity evidently getting the better of him, reached for it. "Hold on; give us a tenner first," exclaimed the possessor of the wallet.

The old man quickly put his hand in his trousers pocket; but, after a moment, drawing forth his empty hand, he drawled out, "Take it out o' the wallet."

The youth, closing the wallet with ill concealed disgust, turned on his heel and hurried off. The stranger in town looked after the youth a moment, and then, muttering, "Gol dern! Missed it ag'in. I told Sal I'd need more'n \$3," he resumed his peaceful way.—Philadelphia Record.

Professor Bryce made a bad clip in his book on South Africa. He accuses the Boers of abusing the English by speaking of them usually as "rotten eggs," whereas the Transvaal phrase is root neck, "red neck," and applies to the British complexion.

Iron horseshoes have been found dating back to the year 461.

"IT'S NOT MY WAY."

"It's not my way." How often is this heard. "It's not my way, to speak the kindly word; I feel enough, but 'tis not well to speak. To tell my loving out it seems so weak."

"It's not my way." How often hearts have broken. Because the loving word has been unspoken. Because the smile we looked for was a frown. The hand that should uplift, but held us down.

"It's not my way." To speak the word that craving love requires. To voice approval, foster vain desires. Hearts often faint and fall out by the way. Because to speak is not your way.

"It's not my way." Ah, well, when death shall come And touch the best loved lips and make them dumb. Had will it be for you if grim regret And stern remorse upon your heartstrings set Their fingers firm.

Because it is their way to torture and to wring. Then you'll remember every little thing. The smile you did not give, the word unspoken Which might have gilded life and kept a heart unbroken.

Aye, then you will remember! And in blood sweat and agony will say, "Would it had been my way To love, approve and tell it out, so meet, For it was you that made my life complete." —Rose Seelye-Miller in Observer.

INSECTS AS HOODOOS.

They Keep Settlers Away From Many Parts of the World.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the importance of small things than the large role which is now attributed to the mosquito in the etiology of some of the most serious and widespread diseases to which the human race is subject. It is truly said that what prevents the successful colonization of many tropical countries and what throws the greatest obstacle in the way of civilization and good government in vast regions of central Africa is not climate, not distance from home and not unfriendliness on the part of the natives. The obstacle is malaria, and now we find that the prevalence of malaria, so far as man is concerned, depends on the mosquito, and that this pestilent little insect, in addition to irritating and annoying, is the means by which the poison of malaria is propagated and distributed.

For years back botanists have known the important part played by birds in the scattering of seed and of insects in the distribution of the pollen of plants, and it seems not unlikely that pathologists will have to recognize in a much larger degree than has till lately been done the large part taken by the subordinate forms of life by which we are surrounded—our cattle, our horses, our dogs and cats, our flies, our mosquitoes, and perhaps even our fleas—in distributing disease from man to man, and, as is stated in regard to the mosquito and malaria, in deciding whether the extension of our empire over great areas of the globe's surface shall be possible or not.—Hospital.

Their Wedding Trip.

A summer visitor in a New England mill town made friends with one or two of the French Canadians who were employed as operatives in the mill.

One of these was an elderly widower whose two youngest children the visitor had taken to drive with him several times.

"I make a marriage next week, ma'mselle," said the father as she deposited the children at their home late one afternoon. "You see us all go past your house on the wedding trip."

"Indeed!" said the young woman. "Shall you go in the coach?"

"No, we go in hired buggy. My wife she go, and I with her, to the bury ground, same as our people most always," said the man, with evident surprise at the lady's ignorance. "Three buggy more behind us, and we all carry two, three bouquet to put on my first wife's grave. Yes'm, it is a pretty wedding trip to the bury ground, and respectful."

Three or four days later the summer visitor was filled with mixed emotions as he saw the four buggies, laden with the wedding party clad in gay attire, pass the house and turn into the little cemetery. Some minutes later the buggies again went by, that time at a cheerful trot, and she was favored with an elaborate bow from the bridegroom, whose face wore a happy and virtuous smile.—Youth's Companion.

Luxury and Extravagance.

In general the destruction of wealth is a social as well as an individual loss. The wealth that is used up in riotous living is diverted from better uses. Extravagance is not necessarily luxury. The mere transfer of wealth from one hand to another does not involve destruction. Consumption means using up. When a nation spends \$250,000 for a great picture, the wealth is not destroyed; it is simply transferred. When the jubilee plunger ran through \$2,500,000 in 12 calendar months, the wealth of the world was diminished only by the amount of it he and those who sponged on him put down their throats and otherwise wantonly destroyed. In so far as it was simply transferred to others to whom he paid extravagant prices, it was not destroyed.

To give high prices for articles which are rare is not necessarily luxury, for the price and the rare edition or the old master both remain. It is true that extravagance may mean the transfer of wealth to those who will not use it well, but it does not usually mean this. It generally involves a transfer to the hands of those who will use it more wisely.—Journal of Ethics.

Children's Sleep.

Growing children cannot too carefully be enjoined to get plenty of sleep. The boy or girl who has lessons to learn must waken early after a good night's rest, and this is insured only by punctuality in retiring. Eight o'clock is a good bedtime for all young people under 15 and should be insisted upon by parents.—Harper's Bazar.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

HOW TO BUILD A TOWN.

The best way to build up a town is to stand by every man in the place who does right. Whenever a man is doing well we do not tear him down. All

AT THE TURN OF THE ROAD.

Where the rough road turns, and the valley sweet smiles bright with its balm and bloom...

THE DUPLICITY OF COL. DAINTREE.

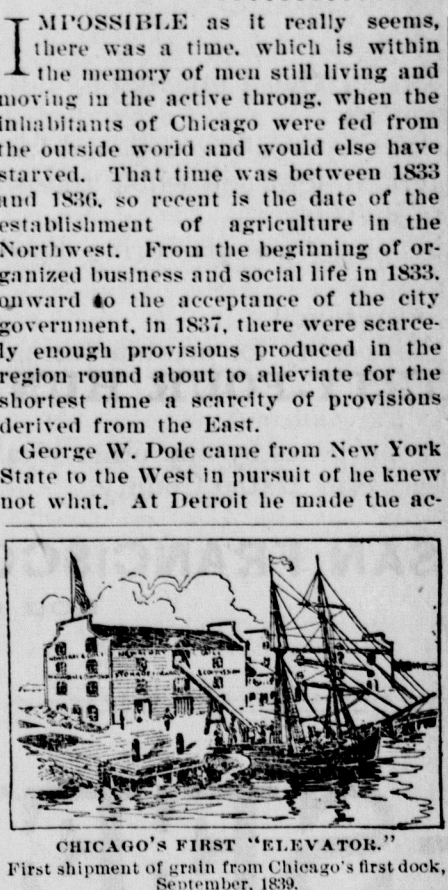


HELEN declared Miss Gale, "it's a splendid exercise." "Of course," said old Col. Daintree.

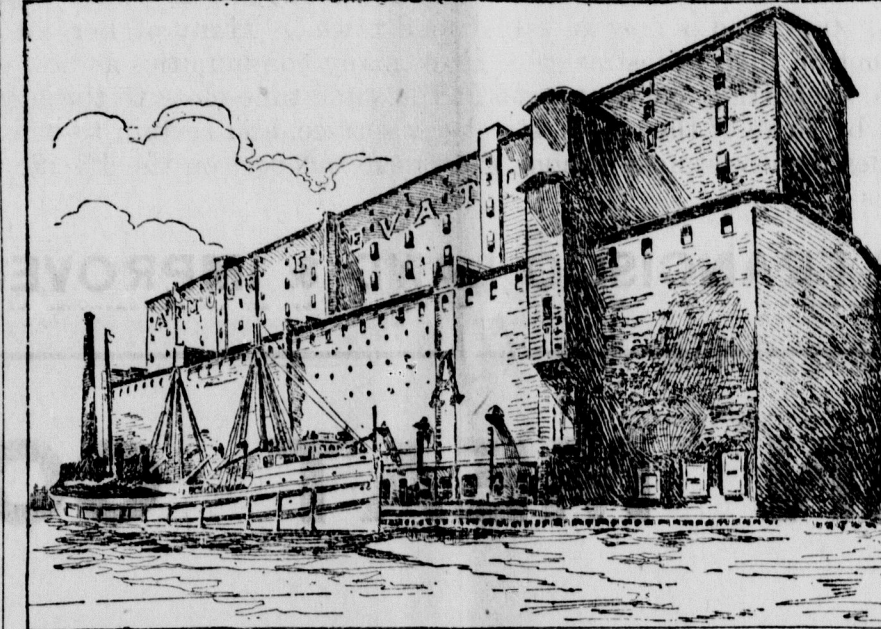
Gale requires the hand of steel more than the glove of velvet. "Not sure that I quite follow you, sir," said the other doubtfully.

Colonel Daintree was a man who read his newspaper carefully and completely, beginning with the births and finishing at the announcement of the printer's name...

EVOLUTION OF THE ELEVATOR



IMPOSSIBLE as it really seems, there was a time, which is within the memory of men still living...



GREAT ARMOUR ELEVATOR—CAPACITY, 3,000,000 BUSHELS.

not till 1838 that a change occurred—in that year the farmers in the vicinity of Chicago had grain to sell in excess of the local demand...

erected another, elevator B, of equal capacity. For both the power was supplied with a Corliss engine. The space between the floors for the storage of grain in bins was enormously increased...

quaintance of W. L. Newberry, came to Chicago soon after, and set himself up in the provision trade. He and Mr. Newberry became partners together...

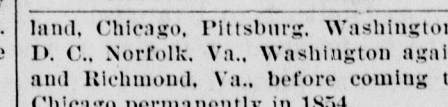
Losses in the Great Fire. Of the seventeen public elevators in Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871, all but six escaped destruction.

At the present time the trade is not conducted at all as it formerly was, so far as the elevators are concerned. It must be admitted that Chicago is not the market for grain it once was.

capacity of all the elevators, public and private, is for storage 50,000,000 bushels. The cost of building one of the larger elevators is certainly great...

OLDEST EMPLOYEES.

James Kerr and John Teahon Hold That Record in Chicago Postoffice. Uncle Sam has many faithful servants in different parts of his domain...



TEAHON. KERR.

The Photo-Getter.

The craze for illustration has created a new occupation, that of the photograph-getter. The photograph-getter accumulates a collection of rare likenesses...

New Use of the Kangaroo.

Surgeons at Oakland, on the bay opposite San Francisco, have resorted to the use of kangaroo tendons to tie up the fractured bones of a broken leg...

Red and Dark Hair.

Dark hair and complexion, in races as well as in individuals, signify strength. Dark-skinned races are always behind the lighter hue peoples in fine civilization...

WONDERS OF YUCATAN.

Pyramids and Interesting Ruins Built by Early Inhabitants. "Yucatan is exceedingly interesting to the traveler, the historian and the archaeologist...

Mexico has just conquered the Yaqui Indians in the State of Sonora, after a ten years' war, but the native Indians on the mainland of Yucatan have never been conquered by the Mexicans.

French Superstitions.

The French superstitions regarding deaths and funerals are all but numberless. "If you meet a funeral while driving you will have an accident before your drive is over unless you turn back..."

Precaution.

"You wouldn't mind telling me what topic of conversation you are most interested in," said Mr. Meekton to the friend who had accepted an invitation to dinner.

Making It Right.

"Madame," said the leader of the Best Citizens' League, "I have come to inform you that we have lynched your husband by mistake."

Unkind Critics.

"Stubborn, the critics say your book shows great promise for your future." "Future? Great Jupiter—can't a man ever do anything good and then quit?"—Detroit Free Press.

QUER STORIES

It is a fact not generally known that there was a tunnel under the Euphrates within the walls of ancient Babylon. In some oceans, particularly to the south of Japan, islands have a way of appearing and disappearing without notice.

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TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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