

The Enterprise.

VOL. 1.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1896.

NO. 45.

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.	
5:59 P. M. Sundays Only.	
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.

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

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Albatraz, 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..... 9:00 3:30
" South..... 10:00 6:45

MAIL CLOSURE.

No. 5, South..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 14, North..... 9:50 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. Buck.....	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.....	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.....	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
H. W. Walker.....	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.....	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
J. E. 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

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. R. E. Kunze, who has been spending several weeks in Arizona securing entomological specimens, reports a catch of about 10,000 bugs since his arrival. In Tucson he succeeded in capturing 34,000 by actual count. He expects to remain there for another month and will swell his collection during that time up to the 50,000 notch. He is well equipped with various appliances and devices for the capture of bugs and has succeeded in obtaining several new specimens there. He takes daily trips into the mountains, going as far as seven or eight miles afoot and always returns with a good collection of them.

The Mike Maru, the first steamer of the new Seattle-Oriental line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, reached Puget Sound August 31, and after inspection at Port Townsend steamed to her destination, reaching Seattle between 2 and 3 o'clock. This event was marked as a gala occasion by the entire city and it is roughly estimated that 20,000 people viewed the approach and landing from the wharves, small boats in the bay and from the house tops. The city was elaborately decorated and arches of fir trees and bunting had been constructed on Schwabacher's wharf, which has been secured for the line.

In the new oil fields of Tennessee and Southern Kentucky the Standard Oil Company has completed two large storage tanks on the Obey river. Oil lines are laid to wells within a few miles of the tanks. The oil field has its center at the junction of Rickett and Overton counties and runs across the Kentucky line into Wayne county, Indiana, and adjoining counties. The Standard Oil Company, operating under the names of the Forest Oil Company, leased 800,000 acres of land and have 200,000 in fee. It has surveyed a pipe line from this field to the West Virginia lines. The Cudahy and the Henry Oil Company of Chicago are largely interested.

ALONG THE COAST.

Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED

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

The library of the State University now has 63,475 volumes, a gain of 3023.

A man was killed and two others badly injured in a train wreck near Summit.

Daniel Shea, of San Jose, has sued the Southern Pacific for \$20,000 for putting him off the train last year.

Stanford University is beginning to look for football material. H. P. Cross, the Yale center, will coach the team.

Alameda's public schools are crowded, having 382 additional students. A number of Japanese are included.

Agitato, the famous pacer, at Woodland broke the world's record for three-year-olds, covering the third heat in 2:09 1/4.

In the past four years at San Francisco, the death rate among males has been about 33 1-3 per cent greater than among females.

San Francisco saleswomen ask the aid of the press and the pulpit in supporting the retail clerks' move, to close every week day at 6 p. m.

Episcopalians in the northern part of the State, which is in the missionary jurisdiction of northern California, want to have it made a diocese.

The State Farmers' Institute at San Diego has closed. Many instructive papers on insects, marketing, fruit raising and other similar subjects were read and discussed.

A lake of oil is believed to lie under the Brown and Davids ranches at Livermore. Attempts to strike oil failed there in 1884, but now the sinking of a well has found it.

The British American and the Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, Canadian institutions, have announced their withdrawal from the coast on account of poor business.

The four troops of the Fourth Cavalry from San Francisco, now guarding the reservations in the Sierra, are doing excellent work in extending and reopening the trails.

The Bank of National City, at San Diego, has been declared insolvent by the Commissioners. Forty-one thousand dollars are due the depositors, all of which will probably be paid.

By floating 450,000 feet of lumber, rafted together, from the Columbia river to San Francisco, the Southern Pacific railroad saves \$11,000. It was towed down by the steam collier Mineola.

Governor Budd is in receipt of a letter from the Pan American Medical congress, to be held in Mexico City next November, asking him to influence those interested in medical science to attend.

G. F. Williams, a mining engineer, who left Oakland in '84 to accept the superintendency of a mine in Kimberly, South Africa, is back on a six-months' visit. He is now a diamond king worth millions.

The State bank commissioners report that the total resources of the 222 banks in California are \$903,860,772.23, including \$30,994,117.08 of the thirty-one national banks. There are 20 private banks, 57 savings, 174 commercial.

The Bennington has sailed for Port Angeles to join Admiral Beardslee's fleet, which is now getting ready for the maneuvers that will be held in September in the straits of Juan de Fuca. It is not known whether the Oregon will participate.

A Spanish woman at San Jose has a habit of helping herself uninvited, to the fruit of her neighbors' orchard. The neighbor and her daughter caught the senora at it and fired her bodily. Then the senora brought suit for battery but failed to prosecute.

The large barn belonging to Mrs. J. L. Lucas of the Lucas ranch, near San Rafael, has been destroyed by fire burning about 230 tons of hay, wagons and three horses. The fire is supposed to have started by tramps sleeping in the hay. The loss is \$3,000; no insurance.

James D. Phanel, of San Francisco, has given \$500 to the State University for the support of a fellowship in Prof. C. M. Gayley's department of argumentation. The position is to be filled by M. C. Flaherty, '96, a speaker in the intercollegiate debate the past two seasons.

An Oakland woman's funeral has, by her own ante-mortem request, set a good precedent in being conducted without the use of mourning. The casket was gray and the flowers were lavender and pink. Oakland has received from Washington tuberculin for 100 tests of dairy cows.

Army officers at the San Francisco Presidio suggest that as something should be done to prevent the dense accumulation of dead and fallen tim-

ber, the government would do well to lease some of the forest reserves to cattlemen, with the provision that this dangerous fire-feeder be removed.

The forty car loads of fresh fruit that left Sacramento on August 27th were divided up between twenty different cities in this order: Chicago, New York, Denver, New Orleans, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburg, Omaha, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, St. Paul and London, Eng.

A terrible explosion took place September 1, at the California Powder Works, at Pinole, Contra Costa county, by which four white men and eight Chinamen lost their lives. The managers of the Works expect to resume the business of manufacturing dynamite at Pinole within a week. The great explosion that wrecked the plant and killed twelve men will not deter the managers from resuming operations just as soon as possible.

The argument in the case of Gregory, one of the alleged murderers of Jack Littlefield in Trinity county, closed on September 2. Judge Jones then charged the jury and swore in an officer to take charge of it. At 7:30 o'clock the jury sent for the Judge who had the attorneys in the case called. When all were present and the usual question was asked by the Judge as to whether a verdict had been arrived at, Foreman Chapman replied affirmatively. The verdict, "Guilty of murder in the second degree," was announced and recorded.

A new counterfeit dollar is in circulation that would take an expert to distinguish from the genuine coin of the realm. It has the appearance and the true ring of a gold dollar. Several of these bogus dollars have been successfully passed in Phoenix in the past few days.

A carload of machinery and timbers has arrived at Prescott from Phoenix for the Little Annie and Yum Yum mill on Big Bug. This material is a part of the old hundred stamp mill of the Phoenix mine near Phoenix, which, in its day, was one of the finest mills in the territory. The timbers for the mill were framed in Chicago and then shipped to their destination. The Yum Yum owners have purchased the machinery and timbers for a ten-stamp mill.

Pasadena people will soon have the opportunity to witness the gyrations of a first-class flying machine. Mr. Charles H. Lamson, the inventor whose aerial flights have been noted in the papers, has a family residing there and he intends joining them and establishing an experimental station in that vicinity, during the fall, as he has discovered the atmosphere of Pasadena to be favorable to the enterprise. Mr. Lamson's invention has navigated to the height of 600 feet, carrying with it a dummy aeronaut weighing 150 pounds.

Explorer Nansen Returns From the North—Went Further Than Any Previous Explorer. [Baltimore Sun.]

With all its danger and suffering no field of adventure seems to be more fascinating than the polar regions, and it is perfectly natural that this should be so. The literature which has been the result of expeditions to the poles abounds in details of personal experience, as well as of valuable contributions, tending to widen the scope of geographic and scientific knowledge. These details exert a powerful effect on the imagination. Every explorer has contributed to the general fund of knowledge. All from Parry, the Englishman, in 1827, to Nansen, the Norwegian, in 1895, have successively gotten nearer and nearer to the pole until Nansen, when obliged by conditions to give up the work and retrace his steps southward, was within 225 miles of the goal.

PITHY EASTERN EDITORIALS.

Very Near the Goal. [New York Times.]

The safe return of Dr. Nansen has now been followed by the arrival of his ship at a Norwegian port near the point from which it started three years ago. It was his purpose to reach the pole; he did not reach it, but with his companion, "Lieut. Johansen, on April 7, 1895, he stood at a point from which the journey to the pole would have been equivalent in miles to a journey from New York to Boston. He had surpassed all other explorers in reaching latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes north. But it was only by leaving his ship and traveling northward for three weeks and a half with sledges that he was able to approach so closely the spot which he had hoped to touch.

His Theory. [Toledo Blade.]

The world rejoices that the daring Nansen is returning from his expedition to find the north pole, even though he failed to accomplish the feat. He believed that the Arctic sea has a current passing over the pole, and his plan was to let his vessel freeze in the ice and thus drift with it over the pole—if that point were in the sea; and if it proved to be on land, he hoped to get near enough to it to make the journey thereto easily. Nansen reached a point four degrees nearer the pole than any explorer before him. The scientific world will await with impatience his return, in order to obtain the details of his adventurous trip.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Budget of News for Easy Digestion—All Parts of the Country Represented—Interesting Items.

W. H. and J. H. Moore have resigned their positions with the Diamond Match Company.

The Union Pacific railroad has no money to pay interest on the extended 8 per cent sinking fund bonds.

Two colored men will take the examination for entrance to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The City Council of Kansas City has passed a resolution extending to Li Hung Chang an invitation to visit Kansas City.

Charles E. Warburton, proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, was found dead in bed in his room at the Garden Hotel in Atlantic City, N. J., lately.

Assistant Attorney-General Thomas has rendered a decision that it is unlawful to send ordinary letters by express unless inclosed in a Government-stamped envelope.

The Sioux City National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, has closed its doors as a result of heavy and unlooked-for withdrawals of deposits and difficulty in realizing on assets. During the last three weeks an average of \$1000 per day is said to have been drawn out.

Kansas City was recently horrified by the discovery of a dreadful tragedy in that has always been regarded as one of the happiest families in that city. It was found that every member of the family except Mr. Green lay dead in the house. The mother had shot and killed her three children in their beds and then shot herself.

Daniel Spraker, President of the Mohawk River Bank, of New York recently, died of pneumonia, aged 98. Mr. Spraker had been President of the bank since its establishment, over forty years ago, and was probably the oldest bank President in the United States. He was the last of six brothers of the old historic family of Sprakers of New York.

Owing to the failure of Moore Bros., the match manufacturers of New York, many Chicago brokers and business men are threatened with ruin. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 has been withdrawn from Chicago trade circles and the banks refuse the usual credit simply because so many merchants have put their money in the hands of mere speculators.

It is believed in naval circles of New York that the preliminary orders sending Bancroft to Constantinople are the first step in the Administration programme to compel Turkey to respect the peremptory demand for full and immediate satisfaction and for \$100,000 indemnity made last November for the destruction of the American college and other property at Harpoot, and a similar demand for the burning of the college at Marash.

Charles Stanley Reinhart, the artist, died of Bright's disease of the kidneys somewhat suddenly at the Players' Club, 16 Gramercy Park, New York. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 16, 1844. He went to Paris in 1867, and studied for about a year at the Atelier Suisse. In 1868 he went to Munich, where he became a pupil at the Royal Academy. He had exhibited in Paris, Munich and various cities of the United States, and was a member of the Water-color Society and various other art associations.

Rudyard Kipling has closed his residence in Battleboro, Vt., and has left that town to sail from New York for England, to remain for an indefinite period. Before leaving he refused to state whether he would ever return to America to live permanently. The reason given out some time since for his departure was that his relations with his English publishers required his presence on that side of the water, but the suddenness with which he determined on going away after his feud with his brother-in-law has led to the opinion that family rather than literary affairs are accountable for his going.

Great industry is manifested in Pittsburg over the discovery of a number of implements in a mound at McKees rocks, which is being excavated for scientific purposes. The mound is believed to have been built by the ancient mound builders, and the implements found place the mound on a par with those that have been explored elsewhere. The work is being done under the direction of Thomas Harper of Pittsburg, who believes that the specimens found here are not less than 1000 years old and prove that they were made by the most ancient people that inhabited this country. The specimens will be placed in the Carnegie Museum. Since this mound was opened, a month ago sixteen skeletons have been found, many of them being of gigantic stature.

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 GYPSY

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, 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.



Detroit Livery Stable

EXPRESS AND TEAMING

OF ALL KINDS.

WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN.

W. REHBERG, PROPRIETOR.

I. GOLDTREE & CO.,

Commission Brokers,

(Casserley's Seven-Mile House,)

SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

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

PIONEER GROCERY

GEORGE KNEESE

Groceries and Merchandise Generally.

BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

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

GEO. KNEESE,

206 GRAND AVENUE.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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

Free Delivery.

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

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand and San Bruno Ave

If Papa Vanderbilt fails to come up with the money in due time Cornelius ought to be able to realize something among New York anglomaniacs on that telegram from the Prince of Wales.

The Cuban patriots have stirred up riots in the mother country, and the soldiers about to embark against the lovers of freedom in the brave little island are compelled to stay at home to preserve order.

At an evening party in Lynn, Mass., ice cream, lobster salad, chicken croquettes and banana fritters were served. When eighty guests were taken violently ill they could not think of anything save that the food was poisoned!

Ten Cuban women have been captured by the Spaniards. This wonderful achievement on the part of the army of Spain shows that its valor is not on the wane and if properly reinforced might be able to take a few men prisoners, provided they were wounded.

When a lot of Massachusetts Yankees desert their customary beans and codfish balls to make a hearty meal of a combination of lobster salad, ice cream, chicked croquettes and banana fritters and feel badly afterward they think they have been poisoned. They have. But it was the new victuals that did it.

Emperor William, with unusual foresight, has hired a painter to finish his picture, "The Army Protecting Commerce and the Arts." If he needs a companion piece to this effort he might get somebody to depict a man armed to the teeth holding up Mercury and the muses in an alley and call it "Commerce and the Arts Supporting the Army."

Lawn tennis seems to have fallen from its high estate in England as well as in this country. The trouble with tennis is that it is too cheap to be fashionable. You don't have to hire a caddy by the hour to tote around a load of badminton, brassies, croquet mallets, rackets and other articles of hardware. Tennis is a good sport and it is a pity to see it follow croquet into innocuous desuetude.

There are signs of a cessation in the bicycle craze among English people of fashion. They went in for it with great enthusiasm because it was the proper thing to do, rather than for any real enjoyment of riding, and now the reaction has set in. The question of abandoning the craze was raised a month or so ago by the fact that two servants—the butler and maid of a well-known family—were seen riding on bicycles in Rotten Row.

In 1700 the maintenance and wages of thirty-six people employed in the family of a French nobleman amounted to only eight hundred dollars per annum. This number included a chaplain, secretary, maitre d'hotel, and steward, to each of whom was assigned a valet exclusively devoted to his service. The expenses of the members of the family were somewhat larger. No economy was practiced, and the meals were elaborate. In addition to poultry and game, three roasts were served daily, as well as soups, entrees, entremets, salads, desserts and fruits. The cost of those was two thousand two hundred dollars a year. What with the pay of the domestics and other officers of the household, food, entertainments, clothing and the keep of sixteen horses, the annual expenses of a family, as described, amounted to less than ten thousand dollars. As money was worth about five times as much then as now, the cost of house-keeping then was not so much less than now as some persons imagine.

Americans are always unwilling to believe that they are, either as a nation or as individuals, anywhere else than at the head of civilization's procession. It is quite the custom to refer to the old world as slow and behind the times and conservative. Yet in matters that would seem to appeal most strongly to Americans we are considerably in the rear. A report made to the State Department by Commercial Agent Moore of Weimar gives a great deal of extremely interesting information as to the use of horseless carriages in Europe. In France and Germany the automobile has ceased to attract attention; in France the horses no longer shy at it. In England the carriage has a firm grip upon popular affection and has reached that stage of mechanical excellence where it has begun a serious and winning competition with the horse. In the United States—where inventive ingenuity is supposed to be far in advance of the brainy skill of Europe—a horseless carriage is something to be stared at even in the largest cities. There ought to be fifty of them in Washington at this time. The broad, smooth thoroughfares seem to have been constructed especially for such vehicles.

Forest fires in the State of Washington are spreading in every direction, and already lives have been lost and a vast amount of property destroyed. In large sections of country there is scarcely a mining camp left, and in many places the miners had all they could do to reach places of safety. The loss already sustained in the destruction of timber alone will, it is reported, amount up to millions of dollars. As

yet no towns have been destroyed, but several are in great danger, and unless there is a heavy fall of rain soon it is feared that it will be impossible to save many of the interior trade centers. In the region about Spokane Falls, railway trains are operated with difficulty because of the track being obstructed by falling trees. If these terrible forest fires which visit some portions of the West nearly every summer were from natural causes there would be less reason to complain of the destruction they work, but they are almost always traceable to the carelessness of hunters and prospectors who appear to be wholly indifferent as to what may come of their neglect to provide against the spread of their camp fire into great conflagrations. Perhaps a law making such carelessness a felony might bring them to their senses, but anyway the destruction of life and property every year by forest fires is too serious a matter to let go without effort of some kind that is calculated to at least confine them to natural causes.

Whether the phenomena are genuine or not, it is pretty evident that the performances of professional hypnotists are being carried too far. The burying of a "subject" four feet under ground for a period of several days—the latest feat of an Indianapolis "professor"—was a dangerous proceeding which was not justified by any pretense that it was done in the interest of science. It was an advertising scheme, pure and simple. There have been exhibitions of a similar character in Chicago. Men have been ostensibly thrown into a cataleptic state for several days at a time and have survived the ordeal without any apparent injury. But the actual burial of a man, so that his physical condition cannot be ascertained from hour to hour, is a dangerous experiment whose repetition should not be tolerated. Such tests are absolutely without value from any standpoint. Hypnotism is accepted by many scientific men as a genuine phenomenon; others deny that it exists. There are physicians who class all the manifestations as charlatanism, while others profess to use it in their practice and to obtain good results from it. It makes no particular difference which side is right, though the evidence favors the assumption that hypnotism is an actual, existing force. But if it is it should not be made the plying of quacks and mountebanks, and above all its uncertain influences should not be allowed to place life in jeopardy. On the other hand, if exhibitions like that at Indianapolis are merely the result of collusion and trickery the public should be protected against them as against all other forms of false pretense. There is nothing edifying or instructive in exhibitions whose sole attraction is the possible loss of a human life.

In the Journal of Political Economy, Mr. George Tunell discusses some interesting statistics of traffic on the Great Lakes. One of the most striking facts in the history of lake navigation is the very rapid substitution of steam for sail as motive power. In the course of the article Mr. Tunell says that the increased size of the ships and the substituting of steam, two of the three radical changes that are brought under consideration, have rendered necessary the third change, the substitution of steel for wood as the material for construction. The preference for steel has become very decided in the last decade, and now only those exceedingly conservative persons who never become adjusted to a new order of things persist in using wooden vessels. Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, U. S. N., in writing of the changes which have marked the construction of the lake fleets, says: "The history of marine architecture does not furnish another instance of so rapid and complete a revolution in the material of floating equipment as has taken place on the Great Lakes since 1886. In 1886 there were but six steel vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 6,459 tons, afloat on the lakes; but by 1890 the number had increased to 68, with an aggregate net tonnage of 99,557 tons. Since 1890 the construction of steel vessels had gone on with even increased rapidity, and for the fiscal year 1895 steel was the material used in the construction of two-thirds of the tonnage built in that year." Mr. Tunell shows that the great bulk of the freight moved on the Great Lakes consists of iron ore, coal, grain, flour and lumber, that east-bound greatly preponderates over west-bound traffic, and that the local business is insignificant as compared with the through business.

Effect of Food on Eggs.
The Rural New Yorker has lately been making inquiries from prominent poultrymen in regard to the effect of feeding upon the size of eggs; also whether the size will make any difference in the number which a hen will lay. The varied answers show that even the most experienced feeders are very much in the dark upon this subject. It may be inferred, however, from the answers that the grains have much less effect in increasing the size of eggs than have meats, bran and other nitrogenous foods, but grains fed in excess will make the hen too fat, and her eggs will either be small or be retained until abnormally large. As to the effect on the number of eggs opinions are about equally divided. Perhaps the answer to either question depends more upon the breed than upon any particular food. The ideal food for laying hens as given by I. K. Felch is as follows: "The combination of thirty pounds of corn, fifteen pounds of oats, ten pounds of wheat, ten pounds of barley and fifteen pounds of wheat bran, thoroughly mixed, gives the largest number of eggs possible. This is used as the morning soft food with 25 per cent. of meat food, the afternoon food being mixed grains."



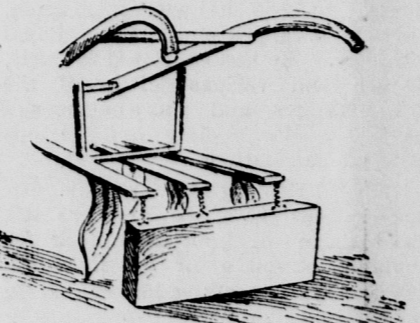
A New Weed Pest.
Tumbling mustard is a troublesome weed in the Canadian Northwest provinces, and has recently been reported from nine different localities in the United States, mostly on waste lands and city lots. Its record in Canada, and the rapidity with which it has already spread in some places in the United States, necessitate prompt action if its further progress is to be checked. The weed is found throughout the greater part of Europe, northern Africa and western Asia. Temperature and moisture have not yet limited its range, and there is every reason to suppose that if left unchecked it will dispute the possession of land with daisies, thistles and other foul growth. This pest is a biennial, after germination resembling dandelion or shepherd's purse. A small part of a flowering branch is shown at d. The



TUMBLING MUSTARD.

lower part of the stem bears numerous leaves 3 to 10 inches long and 2 to 3 inches wide, shown at b. The nearly white blossoms, shown at c, appear in small clusters at the ends of branches. Seed is usually introduced in bagged hay, poorly cleaned seed, stock cars or sweepings from grain cars. The timothy seed growers of our Western States should be especially active to eradicate this pest in case it appears in their fields. To exterminate, mow the weeds below all flowers, grub out plant and root during August, harrow the land thoroughly at frequent intervals during summer, and seed with sod-forming grasses.—American Agriculturist.

To Prevent Evaporation.
A plank drag behind the cultivator to smooth down ridges and thus keep the soil from rapidly drying is advised by many investigators, says Farm and Home. This is particularly important during a drought when all the moisture in the soil must be retained if possible. Ordinary cultivating between the rows leaves deep depressions and high ridges, thus exposing double surface to the action of the sun and air. The plank drag smooths down these ridges, while leaving the land light and porous. An Ohio farmer advises rounding the edges of the plank slightly, from end to end, so as not to disturb the earth deeply near the plant



PLANK DRAG ATTACHMENT.
rows. Our illustration shows an easy way of attaching the plank.

Threshing Damp Grain.
It is quite likely that much grain will be threshed while damp this year, as wet weather in harvest time caused it to be got in before fully dry. In most cases the grain will take less harm in the bundle than out of it, says "American Cultivator." So long as grain was threshed by hand, there was no danger of the work being done while either straw or grain were damp. It made the work too hard, and the threshing was always reserved for cold weather, after frost had thoroughly dried out both straw and grain. When horse power threshing machines came into use, there was nearly as much care in having the grain in good condition for threshing. We have seen the thresher stalled when the grain came too fast or too damp. In the large steam threshers the bundles go through all right, but if damp, more or less of the grain goes into the stack. The evil of threshing damp grain is not confined to the loss by waste. What is put in the granary

is much more likely to heat and become musty than it is if the grain has been thoroughly dried in the straw.

Seed Corn.
The practice is common among farmers, even among those the most advanced, to select seed from the body of the ear, and to discard the small grains that grow on the tips and butts of the ears. They do so from the conviction that like produces like, and the stronger plants should be obtained from the larger grains. If, however, such a practice were persevered in from year to year, it would result in the production of ears with few grains of corn on the tips or none at all, for the distance of a full inch from the end of the ear. It has been ascertained from experiment that corn produced from the butt brains comes first in tassel; that from the body grains tassels next, and corn from the tip grains last of all. The difference between the periods of tasseling will average a week or ten days. This is nature's method of providing an abundance of pollen, to complete the fertilization of all the grains on the ear. It may not be wise to plant all the small grains from the tips of the ears, as there would then be a danger that the corn would be too thick. This difficulty may be obviated by running the seed through a sieve, with meshes of suitable size, after the corn has been shelled.

Land Measure.
792-100 inches, 1 link; 100 links, 1 chain; 1 chain is 66 feet or 4 rods; 1 rod is 16 1/2 feet; 160 square rods is 1 acre, or 208 feet 8 1/2 inches square is one acre; 43,560 square feet is 1 acre; 4,840 square yards is 1 acre; 80 chains make 1 mile; 320 rods make 1 mile; 1,760 yards make 1 mile; 5,280 feet make 1 mile; one-half mile square contains 160 acres; 4 miles square contains 2,560 acres; 5 acres of land measures 466 feet 8 1/2 inches square; 10 acres of land measures 660 feet square; 15 acres of land measures 808 feet 4 inches square; 30 acres of land measures 933 feet 4 1/2 inches square; 25 acres of land measures 1,056 feet square.

Cultivating a Fenced Garden.
Some kitchen gardens must be fenced, or destruction from straying cattle will follow. It is a misfortune, however, to have a garden so fenced that cultivation cannot take place. The accompanying sketch shows a way to fence a small garden, that admits of easy and thorough cultivation. The garden must be entirely in rows running lengthwise. The side fences are permanent. The ends are panels of fence that hook on to posts set permanently, each post being in line with a plant row in the garden, so that they will not be in the way of the horse and



MOVABLE GARDEN FENCE.

cultivator. It is but a moment's work to take down, or put up, these end panels, as they can be made of light strips.

The Apiary.
Strong colonies protect themselves against robbers.

Do not let the sun shine directly upon the hives.

Bees hatched in the fall will live through winter until spring.

All excess of drone comb should be removed from the hive.

One advantage in wiring foundations is that it will bear a heavier weight of bees.

When a considerable number of hives are kept, seven feet each way is close enough to place them.

Hives should be set perfectly level, especially from side to side, so that the frame will hang plumb.

Poultry Points.
Give fowls shade.
Give fowls air and exercise.
Give fowls lime, grit and light.
Give fowls fresh earth to scratch.
Give fowls green stuff every day.
Give fowls fresh water twice a day.

Oats should be crushed if fed to little chicks.

See that coops are well oiled or white-washed before the little chicks are put into them.

Give the old hen a good dusting with snuff before she is taken from the nest with the little chicks. Better do it a day or two before the chicks come.

Farm Notes.
If you starve your land it will starve you.
Have cabbage leaves in the hat on a hot day.
Buy in bulk, in order to get large discounts.
Don't try to raise crops to which your soil and climate is not adapted.
"The man who must go to market must pay the cost of going to it, let it take what form it may."
A barful of unused machinery and implements represents, as a usual thing, an unfortunate expenditure of money. Be sure you will need them before you buy them.

HIDE AND SEEK AT SEA.

Torpedo-Boat Practice with the Great White Cruisers.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll describes "The Tricks of Torpedo Boats" in St. Nicholas. After telling what the boats are like and what they can accomplish, Mr. Ingersoll says: But to insure all these fine results, both officers and men must be taught how to manage and maneuver them to best advantage, as well as how to discharge the torpedoes they carry. Constant drilling is necessary; and lately one of these boats in our navy, the "Cushing" (so suitably named after the young hero of the civil war who destroyed the rebel ram "Albatross" by means of a rude torpedo-boat—one of the first actually used) has been attached to the naval station at Newport, Rhode Island, in order to carry on this practice. One set of officers and men after another is instructed in handling her, and in the making and firing of her torpedoes; and they have plenty of fun along with the schooling.

The headquarters of this work is Goat Island, which separates Newport harbor from the outer waters of Narragansett Bay. There is a searchlight which commands the harbor entrances and a wide circle of the bay. One or more warships are always there. Those searchlights also can be swung in any direction. Yet the Cushing arrived one night and first announced herself by suddenly blowing her whistle within pistol-shot of the inner wharf of the island—and it was not a dark night, either. A few afternoons later she went down the bay, and challenged every eye to be alert to see her return in the evening. It was bright moonlight—a time in which no such boat would attempt a serious attack—yet Lieutenant Fletcher, the Cushing's commander, crept within a third of a mile of the shore before he was detected. It would have pleased you to see her that night, as she glided plainly into view—a long, low streak gleaming silently and swiftly athwart the moonlit sea, rolling a silver furrow back from her plow-like bow, and seeming more like some great fish with its back fins out of water than any sort of steamship.

But it is on dark and stormy nights that the practice becomes exciting. Groups of officers stand upon the rampart of Fort Wolcott, or upon the bridge of each monitor or cruiser, and strain eyes and ears to obtain some inkling of the torpedo-boat's presence, the long white beam of the electric searchlight sweeping right and left, up and down, and every man gazing along the path it illuminates for some glimpse of the little enemy. A swing of the beam southward brings out the grim walls and numerous cannon of Fort Adams, and shows every yacht and fishing-boat at anchor inside of Brenton's Point. The main channel, the Dumplings, the far away shore of Conanicut Island, Rose Island and its ruined old fortifications, the upper bay dotted with lazy sloops and schooners slipping down with the tide, are revealed one after another, as the powerful rays are turned slowly westward and northward until at last they are shining again in the Naval War College and Training School, and on the clustered shipping and wharves of the picturesque old town.

The Scouts of the Sea.

Torpedo-boats, however, are designed for a wider service than simply to carry and discharge the frightful weapon from which they take their name. They are to the navy what scouts and skirmishers are to a land army. They form the vanguard of the sea, of which the cruisers are the infantry and the battleships and monitors the artillery arm. They must spy out the position of the enemy's fleet, hover about his flanks or haunt his anchorage to ascertain what he is about and what he means to do next. They must act as the pickets of their own fleet, patrolling the neighborhood, or waiting and watching, concealed among islands or in inlets and river mouths, ready to hasten away to the admiral with warning of any movement of the enemy.

It is not their business to fight (except rarely, in the one particular way), but rather to pry and sneak and run. Hence they are as small and sleek and swift as they can be made. When the fleet goes upon a cruise, they are carried on the decks of the big warships, although they are able to get about in really rough weather by themselves. A very recent idea is to build them out of aluminum, which would be not only of great advantage toward ease of transportation, but would tend toward increased speed, by adding buoyancy and elasticity to the structure, which seems to skim along the surface and fairly leap from wave to wave; but it is doubtful whether aluminum is strong enough for safety and whether it will not be injured by the chemical action of the sea-water.—St. Nicholas.

Humane Treatment of Animals.

A general order has been issued from the Department of Agriculture to meat inspectors to use every means to secure humane treatment of animals in transportation and in stock yards. Also to make investigation as to the manner in which animals are transported and handled by the railroad companies and stock yards, and to make suggestions with a view of improving the service and protecting animals from undue suffering and cruelty. Animals which are suffering from injury or pain are to be promptly reported to the Humane Society unless the owner or those in charge of the stock yards properly care for them within a proper limit of time.

"How do you account for her rejecting you? Was it your prospects that she objected to?" "No; I am inclined to think that it was her own prospect that did the business for me. She was looking at me, you see."—Boston Transcript.

The first thing a man says about his enemy is that he is crazy.

SHE SHOUTED FOR BOIES.

Miss M. Murray, the Woman in White at the Democratic Convention.

Miss Minnie Murray, the woman in white of the Democratic national convention, the Joao of Arc who led Horace Boies' cause to the triumph of the sensational demonstration of that Thursday night, has been fighting her way through the world for years, but



MISS MINNIE MURRAY.

she is an attractive young woman for all that. She is of the blonde type with a full, well-rounded figure, and in conversation she is vivacious and frank, with few of the signs of the "strong-minded woman." Miss Murray, in partnership with Miss Margaret Gorman, owns and publishes the Nashua, Iowa, Reporter, and the two girls do pretty nearly everything about the office. They gather and write the news, solicit advertising and job work, set the type and collect the bills. They have owned the office three years and have a splendid outfit now for a country newspaper, and are doing well.

Thursday night in that great national Democratic gathering, after a very effective speech for the ex-Governor of Iowa, there sprung up in the southern slope of the hall a female figure, robed in snowy white, swaying and uplifting arms, in a moment grasping flags and swinging them with wild enthusiasm but not hysterically, for she was very graceful, and presently every eye in the audience was fixed upon her. All faces were lit up with delight—the audience was almost as thoroughly on fire as when Bryan had finished his speech—and this woman came near stampeding the convention for the Iowan. It was a repetition of the great scene of the Minneapolis convention, when Mrs. Carson led the cheering for Blaine and adorned the proceedings with a brilliant spectacle.

When afterward asked how she came to make such a demonstration for Mr. Boies Miss Murray said: "Well, you see, I admire Gov. Boies, and when Mr. White made such a splendid nominating speech I was carried away with the excitement."

The ex-Governor has since written a letter of acknowledgment to Miss Murray. The young lady is said to have received by mail numerous proposals of marriage, and subscriptions to the Reporter have come in by the score.

LATEST FAD IN DANCING.

Said to Be Most Bewitching Movement for Waltzers.

Ulmer Park, N. Y., is showing the best novelty in dances—the tandem waltz. There is no more slow, languorous dancing on a handkerchief's space. The young man who held his partner close as if he dreaded robbery is out of date. The "tandem" craze has struck the waltz. The "tandem" has its advantages. In it both the girl and young man move in the same direction at the same time. Instead of a young man holding out his hands and the girl tuck-



TANDEM THE NEWEST WALTZ.

ing her head under his chin, she gives him the cold shoulder. For the girl whose only charm is the sloping lines of the back of the neck and the fetching little locks tickling the white nape this is especially comfortable.

The girl stands back to her partner, who holds her right arm extended. The girl's left hand is put behind her. This does away with what prim people have called unmitigated temptations of the waltz. There is no chance for the young man to clasp a girl's slender waist. Faces are not dangerously close, and eyes—oh! eyes can't look into other eyes any kind of tender looks. The "tandem" takes all the flavor out of Strauss waltzing. However, it is one of the distinct novelties. Here's one advantage—the tandem waltz will never ruin the back of the waist of a girl's dress.

Pneumatic Tubes.

Pneumatic tubes have many uses, but one of the latest is attracting a great deal of attention from its novelty. This is the tube for stacking straw. It is built in sections, and is controlled by metal straps, pivots and arms. The straw is drawn into the tube, carried through it with great velocity, and by a turntable and swinging arrangement like a crane is evenly distributed on the stack.

This is what might be called Mr. Hyde weather.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread-disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address, J. C. KENNY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Two bottles of Pisco's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Is this what ails you?

Have you a feeling of weight in the stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Water-brash—Heartburn—Bitter Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distention of Stomach—Cranked Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhea?

DYSPEPSIA

In one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

Hcker's Dyspepsia Tablets,

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Hcker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."

ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N. Y.

Attend Stohl's The best and most economical Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

Aydolotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal. Send for Circular and specimens.

AYRES' The Leading College. Individual instruction in shorthand, penmanship, bookkeeping, etc., 325 Montgomery St., S.F. Send for Cat.

WANTED—SOLICITORS, CITY OR COUNTRY, \$5 to \$20 per day; call or send list for sample and terms. Pacific Finance and Manufacturing Company, 155 Seventh St., San Francisco, Cal.

IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE FROM Rats, Mice, Ants, Gophers, Squirrels, Roaches, Bedbugs, Moths, Etc., you can have them exterminated by the California Exterminating Company, Room 32, 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal. Best of references furnished. Terms Reasonable.

Liebold Harness Co., 110 McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

EVERYTHING you want, almost! a Smith's Cash Store 1418 Front St., San Francisco, "Home Circle" free

Pacific Academy Academy Sciences Bldg, San Francisco. Commercial & English training. VIRGINIA PATCHETT and HELEN M. CURTIS.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY BEST AND CHEAPEST. C. L. Haskell, 511 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

DAILEY, PORTER, BAILEY & CO., Miners and Diggers, Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer. Selby Smelting & Ld Co. 415 1/2 Montgomery St., S.F.

Oakland Business College OAKLAND, CAL. Send for the College Journal.

HAY PRESSES MAKE MONEY, PRESSING HAY, Write I. J. Truman & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

BROMO-KOLA Cures Headaches. For Sale by All Druggists.

SHAMPOO and GLEANSER Cures MANGE, ITCH, DANDRUFF, SCALD HEAD and all skin Affections. Finest Wash and Cleanser for Horses, Dogs and Cattle. MARTIN MANUE'S CO., 628 Post St., San Francisco.

N. D. SICKLES, THE LAND AGENT Established 16 Years. Sale and Exchange of country property a specialty (3,000 propositions). Most reliable, largest and Best Systematized LAND OFFICE in America. His special and photographs, also write accurate description, and draft map of each property I represent. 620 Market St., opp. Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK OF "Just Don't" Feel Well. DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to Use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c, a box of six for \$1.00. Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

THE DEACON'S DISAPPEARANCE

By WILLIAM LEIGHTON.

The light certainly did not come, but there was now more official inquiry as well as energy. Girvan, at an early hour of the forenoon, took the blood stained paper to the bailies' office and found that the assessor was so much impressed with the strangeness of the whole story that he had resolved upon handing it over to the fiscal. Nor did he fail in this, as soon appeared by a wall bill which, about 1 o'clock, glared in various parts of the city to the effect that whereas a paper on which was written the following words (quoted) had been found on the High street of Edinburgh, a reward of £5 would be given to the person who had written the contents of the said paper (assuming it doubtful whether Angus Macgillivray was the man), if he would come forward and give testimony as to the object or meaning thereof, or to any person who would give information tending to show where the person of Duncan Macgillivray, deacon of the hammermen, could be found, whether dead or alive. Nor did the fiscal limit his official duties by this proclamation, for about 2 o'clock he commenced a recognition of all parties who knew anything regarding the affair, among whom were the deaconess (who was, in consequence of her weakness, taken to the office in a sedan chair), Mrs. Angus Macgillivray, McPherson, Girvan, myself and the individuals who had seen the missing men on the day of their disappearance.

But nothing came out of the bill or the recognitions tending toward any theory sufficient to stay the mind or induce belief, if we except a statement made by a young man, a clerk in the coach office, opposite which the blood stained paper had been found. He went forward in the afternoon and was recognized by the fiscal to the effect that on the day of the disappearance he saw two men whom he did not know mount the coach just when it began to move, and without having time to pay their fares, which they probably calculated upon settling at the other end of their journey.

One of the men, who was stouter and fatter than the other, got inside, and the other, immediately upon perceiving the movement, sprang up behind. He observed no concert between the two, yet he felt satisfied that the one had resolved to go after he saw the other about to take his seat. It was only after he heard a description of the two Macgillivrays that he began to think they were the men whom he had observed. When this story came to be known, it was conveniently found to agree in some respects with the history of the paper. Assuming that the men seen by the clerk were really the two brothers, it seemed probable that the deacon was he who went inside, probably called upon to undertake the journey on short notice by some business emergency, and that Angus, who was prowling about, had seen his brother in the act of entering the coach, had suddenly formed a resolution to dog him into the country and there wreak his revenge at a distance from Edinburgh.

This sudden purpose seemed probable, because if there had been any concert between the two to travel together Angus would have gone inside also, where, according to the clerk's statement, there was plenty of room for him. So far ingenious and certainly in the circumstances not improbable. Then, as to the paper, what more likely than that it should have come with the returned coach, having been sent by Angus when upon the eve of flight after committing the deed and bearing the marks of bloody fingers? As for the motive for thus proclaiming his villainy, the most difficult element in the whole story, it might have been (what might not be when the mind is predisposed to find that it is?) the wild act of a bravado, glorying, as Mrs. Macgillivray herself expressed it, in his revenge at a time when he knew he would be far away before the paper reached its destination.

Another day dawned, bringing with it of course further confirmation, in the passage of time, of the universal conviction that, whatever might be the speculations as to the when, how or wherefore, there could be little doubt of the fate of Deacon Macgillivray. And with the same increase of effect the day passed. Taking Girvan along with me, I called at the house in Borthwick's Close about 5 o'clock. We found there Mrs. Girvan, and another of all the world the most unexpected, the wife of Angus Macgillivray herself. Her story was extraordinary enough. She said that ever since the taking out of the lawborrows Angus Macgillivray had been a changed man. He read his Bible in the morning and showed other indications of penitence for the enmity he had entertained toward his brother.

"And now," continued the woman as she took from her pocket a Bible, which she had probably brought with her for the very purpose, "I swear by this holy book, which I hope to be the means of the salvation of my soul and that of my husband, that Angus Macgillivray, on that morning when he so strangely disappeared, stated to me, eye, with tears in his eyes, that he mourned continually over the separation of himself and his brother; that he was determined to throw himself in his way, to confess his contrition and sorrow for what had passed, to offer him his hand and swear a renewed friendship, which he would keep true to the day of his death."

This remarkable statement, which was confirmed by the manner as well as the honest character of the woman, was, I think, believed by all of us excepting the deaconess, who had been so completely wedded to the old theory of the murder by Angus that it seemed as impossible to move her from this conviction as it was to raise her out of the great depth of her sorrows. "The news has been lang o' coming, woman," said she; "I will believe it when Angus proves himself to be innocent of a brother's blood."

"But you forget, sister," said the other, "that I have nothing to expect from coming here and telling you a lie. I am here for your comfort; to satisfy you that, whatever has become of your husband, he has received no injury from the hands of mine."

"That looks like reason," said I, "and I think I now see some light breaking through all this darkness."

"Whaur?" ejaculated Mrs. Macgillivray. "There is nae light to me except the light o' heaven. Nae earthly light will ever show me 'gain the living face o' Duncan Macgillivray. He is dead—dead!"

"And I may say the same of my husband," said the brother's wife. "Is he not a-missing as well as Duncan, and who has a right to say that the one killed the other, or that other the one?"

I was struck with the reasoning of the woman, who was better educated than the deaconess, and with a greater power of penetration, and the mystery was about to take another turn. I was about to enlarge upon what had been last said when Mrs. Girvan laid her hand upon my arm and said, "Hush!" We had no notion of what she meant. Every one looked at her now. I saw plainly that she was busy listening.

"I hear Deacon Macgillivray's voice on the stair," she said. And the words were scarcely spoken when a confused shuffling of footsteps was heard in the lobby. The door opened, and in there came the deacon and his brother Angus.

"What is the meaning o' a' this?" cried the cast up dignitary. "A dozen people have met me and told me I have been dead and buried for five days."

"And that I murdered my ain brother," cried Angus. "And surely I am dead," added the deacon, with a laugh, "for my ain wife is feared at me and winna even offer me her hand. Peggy, woman," he continued as he went round and took his wife in his arms, "what ails ye?"

During all which the deaconess was in a vertigo, with nothing in her brain fixed except the image of her husband, received through a pair of staring eyes. "And Johnny Gow didna tell you?" continued he as he looked round upon us all still in amazement. "No," responded the wife as she began to recover herself. "What had he to tell?"

"Just that Angus and I had game down to Blackha' to see our brother Andrew," said he, "but I see now how



"Peggy, woman," he continued, as he went round and took his wife in his arms.

One of His Awful Experiences. "Awful experiences? Yes," said the tramp as he sat at a Holland street kitchen table and cut into the second piece of custard pie.

"I was sleeping soundly in a box car out in Iowa one night last summer, and the wind was blowing like thunder across the plains. Suddenly that car got loose, the brakes broke or something, and it began to crawl along out of the siding and on to the main track. It was nuts for me. I thought the wind wouldn't blow me far, and so I kept on. I stood in the door and saw the houses and fences go by faster and faster, till all of a sudden I realized I was going too fast to get off, and no way of stopping it. Half an hour after we—the car and I—dashed through a little station, and I had just time to see the telegraph operator run out and look after us and then run back to telegraph down the line to clear the track. We were going more than a mile a minute, and my hair was standing on end. Forty miles down the line we went through another station, and on a siding I caught sight of an engine with steam up, and a man with a rope on the cowcatcher. That engine chased us 20 miles down the track. The man with the rope threw it around the brake wheel on top of our car and gradually stopped it, while all the time the wind was blowing a gale.

"We had just got headed back toward the depot when an express train showed up where we should have met it ker-chunk—that's good pie." And he took another piece.—Lewiston Journal.

Off and on a Donkey. When we were boys our first lessons in riding were taken on (and off) the back of a donkey. He was a creature of changeable, but, on the whole, amiable disposition. When his temper gave way before the trials to which we subjected it, we took many lessons in that gentle art of falling off which is so useful a supplement to the science of riding as more generally understood. We can make this avowal without any sense of shame now, for it happened once on a day forever memorable that our donkey kicked off our riding master himself in all his glory of boots and breeches.

Joe, the coachman's boy, declared all our theory of donkey riding to be incorrect, and it is significant that, though the donkey could kick off the riding master, boots and breeches and all, it entirely failed to shake Joe from his seat by any of its antics. But then Joe's method was entirely different from that of the riding master's. It was, indeed, so simple as scarcely to deserve the name of method, being contained in the single precept that you should sit as near the tail of the animal as possible. That was the sum total of his theory of donkey riding, and it worked to perfection in practice. Our uncle, who was in the navy, explained the mechanics of Joe's style of riding nautically. "It's as plain as a pikestaff," said he, "that when you've got all the weight in the stern the craft isn't likely to go down by the head."—Macmillan's Magazine.

His Masterpiece Too. Mr. Impressionist—That's my last, there on the easel. Now, that is a picture, Squibs! Squibs—Yes, so it is. I can tell that by the frame.—Harlem Life.

TO OUR READERS. We have received word that the Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, have perfected a thoroughly reliable and economical Gas and Gasoline Engine, called the Hercules, and are offering a 2 1/2 actual horsepower Gas and Gasoline Engine, guaranteed, for \$185.00.

Those of our readers who use or need power for mining, hoisting, pumping or for any purposes, will be glad to know this, as cheap, reliable power has been difficult to obtain heretofore. We can vouch for the responsibility of the Company offering this Engine; in fact, they guarantee satisfaction or to refund purchase price.

It will pay those needing power to write to the Hercules Gas Engine Works, San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

DISHONORED DRAFTS. When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. It is then that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. A regular use of these new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

The Czarin, it is said, is an expert swimmer, and recently had a great swimming tank erected at the Winter Palace.

Advertisement for Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM tobacco. Includes image of a tin and text: "This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made. Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM. You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of \$250,000 in presents."

Advertisement for Battle Ax Plug. Includes image of an axe and text: "Best Quality! Largest Size! Lowest Price! Battle Ax Plug. That's All. Mr. Impressionist—That's my last, there on the easel. Now, that is a picture, Squibs! Squibs—Yes, so it is. I can tell that by the frame.—Harlem Life."

Advertisement for Aermotor Company. Includes image of a fan and text: "IF SILVER WINS, labor and labor products double in price, then metals must also double in price, as they are 95% labor. If labor doubles in cost and the product of the mine doubles in cost, Acromotors, Pumps, Spiral Pipe, Fittings, Cylinders, Tanks and Substructures, being the product of the mine and labor, must also double in cost and price; therefore, you 4x now will buy as much as 2x of the same dollars if silver wins, or if people think it will win, they will buy 2x more in a week. Aermotor prices will not advance unless or in an advance in labor and material. Our prices on Brass Cylinders are 40% below anything ever quoted, and our other goods are as low as they can be produced, even with our splendid facilities. A general rush to cover future needs, while 5x buys so much, may quickly exhaust our immense stock and compel the advance. Great saving can be assured and IF YOU BUY NOW advance avoided."

Advertisement for Monarch pipe. Includes image of a pipe and text: "You Save Wholesale and Retailers' Profits by Ordering Your Pipes Direct from Us. Warranted Genuine French Briar. \$2 MONARCH. \$2. Never sold anywhere in this country for less than \$3.00. Made of the finest selected French Briar elegantly finished with 2 1/2 inch genuine Amber Mouthpiece; paragon screw easily detachable and dry smoker opening at end of stem to prevent burning of the tongue. (Cut reduced size.) SAME PIPE WITHOUT CASE, \$1.50. All Pipes as Represented or Money Refunded. All Pipes Sent Prepaid. THE MONARCH PIPE CO., 8281 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL."

Advertisement for De Kalb Fence Co. Includes image of a fence and text: "STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE. Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN and RABBIT FENCE. We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. Ask your dealer to show you this Fence. CATALOGUE FREE. DE KALB FENCE CO., MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORIES: DE KALB, ILLINOIS. PACIFIC COAST OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 26 BEALE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL."

Advertisement for Pisco's Cure for Consumption. Includes text: "MAILED FREE to any address our Special Price List of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC. This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both Goods and Prices right. WILL & FINCK CO., 518-520 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists."

Advertisement for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Includes text: "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething. For Sale by All Druggists, 25 cents a bottle. CANCERS AND TUMORS. The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. CANCER of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experience. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given. Dr. A. S. COOK and Mrs. Dr. COOK, 634 BUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL."

THE ENTERPRISE.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance.....\$2 00
Six Months, ".....1 25
Three Months, ".....65

Advertising rates furnished on applica-
tion.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1896.



Patriotism, Protection

—AND—

Prosperity.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

—OF OHIO.—

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART,

—OF NEW JERSEY.—

Election, November 3, 1896.

**"The Republican
Party stands for honest
money and the chance to
earn it."—William McKinley.**

**HIS EYES SHUT AND HIS BACK TO THE
SUBJECT.**

Mr. Bryan has made public his letter
formally accepting the Chicago Demo-
cratic nomination.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan
discusses various questions, big and
little, important and unimportant; in
fact, he treats upon almost every mat-
ter of public interest save that of the
tariff upon imports. He mentions this
subject last for the purpose of saying:
"It is not necessary to discuss the
tariff question at this time." If Mr.
Bryan had been perfectly frank, in-
stead of saying it is not necessary, he
would have said it is not expedient to
discuss that question at this particular
time. Four years ago in the field and
a few months later upon the floor of
Congress Mr. Bryan regarded the tariff
as the "overshadowing issue" an issue
of such vital importance and pressing
necessity that he helped to sidetrack
free silver to give free trade the right
of way. It is a matter of fact as
shown by Mr. Bryan's brief record in
Congress that the tariff bill Mr. Bryan
advocated and supported at that time,
was the radical free trade Wilson bill
as it came from Mr. Wilson's com-
mittee, and it is in nowise due to Mr.
Bryan that the bill was modified by
Mr. Gorman in the Senate. Bad as
the Wilson-Gorman act is, it is not
due to Mr. Bryan that it is not more
sweeping in its provisions and more
destructive to the industries of our
country.

Mr. Bryan says: "The tariff pre-
sents a problem which, in some form,
is constantly present, and a postpone-
ment of definite action upon it, involves
no sacrifice of personal opinion or
political principles; but the crisis pre-
sented by financial conditions cannot
be postponed." Now, upon the ques-
tion of the tariff, it is not action so
much as consideration that troubles
Mr. Bryan. What Mr. Bryan really
wants, above every other thing, is a
postponement of definite consideration;
a postponement of consideration affords
him a chance of political salvation,
the reverse means his political sacri-
fice, and that is the sacrifice Mr. Bryan
had in his mind's eye, instead of the
sacrifice of any one's personal opinion.

But the tariff question is a fact;
and facts are stubborn things, which
will not get out of the way for even
so consequential a personage as Mr.
Bryan; besides, the tariff is a great
big fact; larger, even, than Mr. Bryan,
and not only larger, but older and more
enduring. As Mr. Bryan has himself
remarked: "It is constantly present."
Yes, and will be long after Mr. Bryan
is dead and gone to join the shades of
Cobden and Pitt upon the other shore.
From first to last, from George
Washington to Grover Cleveland, the
tariff has been a part of our Govern-

ment, an indisputable part, the part
which has mainly supplied the ways
and means for carrying on the Govern-
ment. It is not used to being post-
poned, and will not submit to it, not
even to accommodate Mr. Bryan in an
extreme emergency.

The tariff is an issue; it is the issue;
and Mr. Bryan cannot get rid of it,
turn which way he may. In attempt-
ing to do so, his attitude is that of his
party with regard to this question, as
described by a distinguished Republi-
can orator of Iowa, some years ago:
"Like a man emptying hard coal ashes
in a high wind, with his eye shut and
his back to the subject."

IT IS NO LONGER THE "SOLID SOUTH."

During his recent brief visit to San
Francisco, Governor William C. Oates,
of Alabama, wrote an article for the
Examiner, which the "Monarch" pub-
lished on Wednesday last. Governor
Oates is a representative Southern Demo-
crat, having served the people of his
State seven successive terms in Con-
gress, and is at present their Chief Ex-
ecutive. He is, therefore, well in-
formed with regard to the political sit-
uation in the South, and while his arti-
cle is distinguished for its candor and
frankness, it is not at all probable that
it underrates Democratic prospects in
that section of the country.

Governor Oates tells the Examiner
that the cotton States will support Mr.
Bryan, but wants it understood, how-
ever, that his claim in this regard
applies only to those States that pro-
duce cotton.

The Governor has no confidence in a
"Solid South" this year. He says Ken-
tucky, Maryland and West Virginia
virtually went Republican at the last
election, and finally admits that it is
not probable they will go for Bryan this
year, and adds that Old Virginia, Del-
aware and Missouri are not cotton
States. There are, therefore, six
Southern States, which this distin-
guished and well-informed Southern
Democrat evidently regards as anything
but safe for Bryan.

Governor Oates also states an eco-
nomic fact when he says that free
silver will not increase the price of
cotton, for the reason that the price of
cotton is fixed in Liverpool, which is
under a gold standard. This is a fact
which free silver men deny, but cannot
successfully controvert.

Governor Oates is right with regard
to free silver and the price of cotton,
and the same is true of corn and wheat
and all the great staples we export.
The prices are fixed in the world's
mart, at London or Liverpool. The
Governor of Alabama is evidently not
orthodox on free silver, but will,
nevertheless, support Mr. Bryan on the
general principle of party regularity
and doubtless for the further reason
that Mr. Bryan represents the ultra
free trade wing of the Democratic
party.

Governor Oates says he has been the
friend of silver but has not been in re-
cent years an advocate of the free coin-
age of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1,
being apprehensive that it would
create a panic. The fact that Mr.
Bryan is pronounced and radical on
the question of free trade will give
him the support of the free trade
Democrats of the South who, like Gov-
ernor Oates are far from being extreme
free silver men, but will lose him the
votes of thousands who have come to
realize that there is a new South and
that protection is essential to its pro-
gress and prosperity. The heaven of
protection and prosperity is working
south of Mason and Dixon's line, and
it is no longer the "Solid South."

HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE.

The tariff question is not an issue.
It has been settled. Congressman
James G. Maguire has disposed of it,
and that wonderful nondescript, known
as the Wilson-Gorman act, is to stand
for at least four years, like the ancient
laws of the Medes and Persians, im-
mutable and unchangeable. The peo-
ple may vote overwhelmingly against
free silver and in favor of a tariff for
the protection of their industries. It
will avail them nothing. They are
helpless. A way has been found to
defeat their will—a lawful and sure
way.

In his speech, made under the
auspices of the Iroquois braves, at
Metropolitan Hall, in San Francisco,
one week ago, Mr. Maguire not only
announced the fact that the tariff is
not an issue, but he also informed the
people why it is not.

In his speech upon that occasion,
Mr. Maguire declared that should the
people elect Mr. McKinley President,
with the popular branch of Congress
solidly Republican and by an over-
whelming majority, that the present
tariff law would not, and could not,
be touched for four years under any
circumstances, "for the reason, the

one reason, the all controlling reason,"
that the free silver Senators will stand
as an impassable barrier of opposition
to any change in the tariff, unless such
change is accompanied by the free and
unlimited coinage of silver.

In other words, Mr. Maguire coolly
informs the people that they may de-
feat free silver at the polls, but in that
event, the free silver party in the
United States Senate will obstruct
and thwart the will of the people for
the avowed purpose of forcing the ac-
ceptance of free silver through the
power of a Senatorial clique.

This imperious proposition of the free
silver party, as outlined by Mr. Ma-
guire, sounds very much like the high-
handed procedure of the highwayman,
who proposes to spare your life upon
the sole condition that you surrender
to him your money.

Let the people of this country once
understand that the United States
Senate is to be prostituted by the free
silver party, for the purpose of defeat-
ing the popular will and they will
resent it by burying Mr. Maguire and
his free silver obstructionists in a
political grave so deep that they will
forever be beyond any hope of a re-
surrection.

**LET HIM PURGE HIMSELF OR BE PUN-
ISHED.**

No good citizen can view with in-
difference any attempt to degrade the
judicial system of our country. Act-
uated by this sentiment, Republicans
condemn the assault made by the Chi-
cago platform of the Bryan free silver
Democracy upon the Supreme Court
of the United States, as the attempt of
a reckless political party to cast a stig-
ma upon the highest Court of the land,
for the purpose of influencing the votes
of a class and thereby manufacturing
political capital.

The recent attack made through the
medium of a public journal of this
State, upon Hon. George H. Buck,
judge of the Superior Court of this
county, whether made for political
purposes, to feed a private grudge, or
from any other unworthy motive, can-
not be too severely condemned. Mere
words of condemnation do not suffice;
there should be punishment proportion-
ate to the offense.

It has been alleged in the columns
of a public journal, and Attorney D.
M. Delmas has stated in open court his
belief in the truth of the allegation,
that Attorney Campbell has made an
affidavit reflecting upon the integrity
of the judge of the Superior Court of
this county, in a case wherein Mr.
Campbell appears as an attorney.
Such an offense is the grossest form of
contempt, and Mr. Campbell should
purge himself completely or be sub-
jected to punishment.

**THE PARTY OF DESTRUCTION AND
OBSTRUCTION.**

The Bryan-Altgeld-Tillman free
silver popocratic party, whose platform
assails the Supreme Court and attacks
the civil service system of the United
States, not satisfied with their policy
of destruction, propose to supplement
it with one of obstruction and coercion.
As notice and evidence of his party's
purpose, Congressman James G. Ma-
guire has already announced that in
case of the election of McKinley and a
Republican Congress by the people, the
Free Silver Party will strike down the
principle of popular sovereignty and
thwart the popular will by, and
through, a coalition of Democrats, Pop-
ulists and Free Silver Republicans in
the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Maguire has declared that the
mandate of the people, if issued in
favor of sound money and protection,
can and will be set at defiance for
four years at the least, by the free
silver coalition which has control at
present in the United States Senate.
In other words, Mr. Maguire declares
that in case his party fails in its
scheme of destruction, it can and will
win by and through obstruction and
coercion.

Mr. Maguire will find in this regard
that "he who sows the wind shall
reap the whirlwind."

Pink Will Reign.

Pink in loveliest tints will be a very
favored color this summer, and among
the beautiful dyes are anemone, also
known as valesque, an old rose pink;
venus, a delicate flesh tint; azalea, a
soft rose, tinged with silver like the
"dawn" tint of other seasons. Shepher-
ness and Louis XVI pinks are tinged with
faintest mauve, like the old pompadour
and lilac shades, and still deeper tones
of this exquisite color copy the hues of
the orchid, chrysanthemum and sweet
pea blossom. All of these dyes combine
beautifully with silver gray, reseda,
fawn color, cream, beige, apricot, mag-
nolia, white and some of the pale yel-
low shades. The latter mixture is like
the "honeysuckle mélange" of colors
used a year ago. Pink and yellow French
roses, jonquils and geranium blossoms
are massed upon some of Vivot's round
hats of black or dark green openwork
straw.—New York Post.

F. A. HORNBLLOWER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Building.

Redwood City, Cal.

Practices in State and Federal Courts.

D. R. G. E. MILLER,

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

The Linden House

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

NO BAR.

Accommodations for Families a Specialty.

H. J. VANDENBOS,

Proprietor.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0

HARNES SHOP

On Lower Floor LINDEN HOUSE, All
Kinds of Work on Harness and Saddles
Done Promptly and at Reasonable
Rates. 0—0

Boots and Shoes REPAIRING
A SPECIALTY.

H. J. VANDENBOS.

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 Stable, Lux Avenue.

South San Francisco, Cal.

San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery

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

Proprietor of Buchman's Hotel.

New Building. New Furniture. Wheelmen's Headquarters.

BEST 25-CENT MEALS SERVED.

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

E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

ELECTRIC :: LAUNDRY :: CO.,

215 VALENCIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. A. PETERSON,

Driver. **CALLING DAYS:**
Tuesdays and Fridays.

Leave Orders at Postoffice, Baden, Cal.

TELEPHONE 8 61

MODERN LAUNDRY COMP'Y

Office, 385 and 387 Eighth Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

... REAL ESTATE ...

—AND—

INSURANCE

... LOCAL AGENT, ...

FOR THE

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROV'T CO.

... AGENT ...

HAMBURG-BREMEN AND

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

House Broker.

... NOTARY PUBLIC ...

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenues,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

Don't fail to see the new People's Store.

Fresh groceries and fair prices, at Kneese's.

Don't forget the meeting Monday evening.

W. M. Connors came down from the city on Monday.

Work has begun on the site for the new church building.

George Bissett has a fine two-horse work team, which he will sell very cheap.

Mr. G. W. Bennett and his son, John Bennett, of Alameda, paid our town a visit on Sunday.

Senator Healy's teams are kept busy supplying his patrons with coal, wood, hay, grain and feed.

G. L. Smith is running the Land and Improvement Company's pump, at the Power House, on the night shift.

A full line of drugs, dry goods, groceries, hardware and notions, at Eikerenkotter's, at bedrock prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden took their departure on Monday for San Francisco, whence they will shortly sail for Sydney, Australia.

Wm. Rehberg has received recently a shipment of some forty tons of first-class hay, which he is retailing at reasonable prices.

We are pleased to note the fact that our esteemed townsman, W. J. McCuen, who has been quite ill for some time, is able to be out again.

M. Vanderbuegle, formerly of this place, was in town today and expressed surprise at the general air of progress and prosperity apparent in town.

Mrs. Mary Crawford, mother of Mrs. R. K. Patchell, will leave on Wednesday next for Chicago, where she goes on an extended visit to her daughter.

He who fails to provide for his own household is worse than a heathen, but no worse than the man who does not patronize the merchants of his own town.

Our old friend, Nick Luhrs, the pioneer expressman of our town, is in charge of the bar of the Price Hotel, at Redwood City, under the new management of ex-Sheriff W. H. Kinne.

Tickets for the San Jose Butchers' picnic, to be held on Sunday, the 21st day of the present month, can be obtained only at the time-keeper's office of the Western Meat Company, at the Packing-house. Tickets for this picnic will not be sold at the S. P. depot.

G. E. Daniel has his Green Valley Meat Market in good running order once more at his old stand, on Grand avenue. Ed is putting in a full line of canned and preserved meats, cheese, etc., and will be prepared to supply the wants of his patrons in this line as well as with the choicest and best fresh meats.

Dennis Donovan, before leaving town on his last trip to Spanishtown, employed and placed in charge of his stable, on Cypress avenue, a man named John Corn. On Monday Corn became demented and on Tuesday was taken to Redwood City by Deputy Constable Desirello to be examined before Judge Buck as to his sanity.

Fred Stone, while cutting kindling wood at the Armour Hotel, made a mislick and chopped off the index finger of his left hand. He had the forethought to stick the severed member in place and went immediately to the doctor and had it dressed. Doctor Holcomb thinks the injured parts will unite and be all right in time.

San Mateo County Board of Health held a meeting last Monday in Redwood City. The legality of the appointment of Dr. I. R. Goodspeed as an Inspector, having been called in question on account of the fact that he was a member of the Board, he resigned his membership in the Board of Health and was reappointed as Inspector.

Under Sheriff Jos. Mansfield was in town on Saturday last, in company with the Sheriff of Santa Clara county, looking for a man named Slankard, who was wanted in the latter county, on a charge of stealing cattle, committed last winter. The officers found and arrested Slankard in Butchertown, San Francisco, where he had been in the employ of Miller & Lux as a vaquero.

Died—In this town, September 6, 1896, John Vincent, infant son of Richard and Mary Connelly, and nephew of Patrick and John Ferriter and Jeremiah and Mary Connelly, a native of San Mateo county, aged 10 months and 21 days. The funeral was largely attended by friends of the bereaved family in this place and from San Francisco, and was held at the residence of the parents at the Grand Hotel, on Tuesday, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. of the 8th inst. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

KEEPING UP THE GOOD WORK.

The meeting of the Baden Republican Club, on Monday evening, was well attended and the proceedings marked by an abundance of enthusiasm and interest from start to finish.

The several members of enrollment committee reported encouraging progress, Jesse O. Snyder easily taking the lead in this good work with a list of thirty new names obtained since the last meeting.

The secretary reported a total of eighty members enrolled up to date of the meeting.

The club decided by a unanimous vote to hold a meeting on Monday evening next, the 14th inst., for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at the Republican primary election of the 19th inst.

The club, by vote, decided to request Hon. E. F. Loud to address the people of this town and vicinity upon the political issues of the day on the even-

ing of the 23d of the present month and instructed the secretary to communicate with Mr. Loud with the view of making arrangements for such meeting if practicable.

It was decided to push forward the work of enrollment with the utmost diligence and vigor. Short speeches, which were enthusiastically received, were made by several members of the club, including Messrs. W. J. Martin, D. O. Daggett, J. L. Wood and E. E. Cunningham.

On motion, the club adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, the 14th instant.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Dr. Miner Succeeds Dr. Goodspeed on the Board of Health.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular session Monday, with the following members present: Chairman Bryan, Supervisors Brown, Adair and McEvoy. Absent, Burke.

The minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

The following reports of county officers were read and ordered filed:

Table with columns: Allowance for the month of August, 1896; Total amount remaining to credit of fund for the fiscal year; Total amount expended to date; Total credit to fund; Estimate of receipts from all sources for balance of fiscal year; Amount received from all sources to date; Balance in fund at beginning of fiscal year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand as per last report... \$27,475 00

RECEIPTS. Fees of officials... \$ 267 40

DISBURSEMENTS. For Warrants Paid... \$2,192 62

Balance in treasury August 31... \$22,513 06

P. P. CHAMBERLAIN, COUNTY TREASURER.

J. F. JOHNSON—COUNTY CLERK.

W. P. McEVoy—SHERIFF.

F. M. GRANER—TAX COLLECTOR.

The following persons were granted permits to obtain liquor licenses:

First Township—William Neff, Callaghan & Kerr. Third Township—Duff & Doyle, A. Neuman, W. A. Maloney, B. Burke. Fourth Township—Edward Schubert, A. Boitano, A. Levy, Peter Burke, T. G. Durham and Joseph Debenedetti. Fourth Township—James McCormick and J. W. Packard.

The following gave notice that they would apply at the next meeting of the Board for licenses:

First Township—C. P. Regley Mrs. C. Hansman, T. E. Casserly. Third Township—Manuel Oliver. Fourth Township—Mrs. T. Dougherty.

Henry C. Hall, President of the Board of Education, in a lengthy communication stated he could not account for the failure of pupils in certain districts at the recent examination. He referred the Board to the school laws defining the duties and powers of the Board of Education. All that the members had to do was to prepare the questions, hold examinations and examine papers of those taking the examinations.

Miss Tilton, Superintendent of Schools, presented a similar communication to the Board. She said the papers of the last examination were on file in her office and invited an inspection of the same. She had in the course of her official duties visited all schools of the county and found the teachers efficient and capable. Both communications were ordered filed.

A letter from the State Controller, notifying the Board of the statute requiring all Boards of Supervisors to meet on the third Monday of September to fix the tax rate, and also on the fourth Monday to make the railroad apportionment assessment was placed on file.

George C. Ross, President of the High School Board, to comply with the law, filed with the Board an estimate of the amount required to conduct the High School during the ensuing term. Two thousand five hundred dollars was the amount required.

On motion of McEvoy, W. D. Crow was authorized to print 500 copies of the Great Register.

W. J. Martin, a member of the Board of Health, appeared before the Board and made a verbal report. He said the Board was organized by electing W. H. Kinne, president; W. J. Martin, secretary, and I. R. Goodspeed, inspector. The salary of secretary had been fixed at \$50 per month and inspector, \$125. The question arose as to whether a member of the Board of Health could receive compensation.

After some discussion I. R. Goodspeed resigned as a member of the Board and Dr. J. F. Minor elected to fill the vacancy. On motion the report made by Mr. Martin was accepted. The appointments of Mr. Martin as secretary and Dr. I. R. Goodspeed as inspector were ratified.

Chairman Bryan called attention to the change in the election laws requiring a representative of both political parties to enter booths to mark tickets of voters unable to read and write and in consequence the booths had to be enlarged. Action on the matter was deferred until next meeting.

P. J. Maloney addressed the Board and asked to have the Alpine road accepted or rejected, that he had completed the contract long ago, and the surveyors having made their reports, he could not see why the road should not be accepted. McEvoy objected to the acceptance of the road until such time as the arbitrator's report was perfected, and this could not be done until Mr. Maloney would give said arbitrator the map and specifications of the road. Maloney warmly replied that he had neither map nor specifications and constructed the road from a small map prepared by himself. On motion the matter went over to Monday, September 21st, when the road will be accepted.

On motion of Brown the juror was instructed to decorate the Courthouse on September 9th.

Brown thought that the Board ought to do something towards the appointment of election officers, but the Board was of the opinion that there was sufficient time, so the motion went over. Bills allowed.

GENERAL FUND.

John Isaac... \$ 70 00

First Road Fund.

A. E. Verhinden... 33 50

INDIGENT FUND.

J. C. Potter... 818 40

MEETING OF THE BADEN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Attention, Republicans! Take notice hereby that a meeting of the Baden Republican Club will be held at the Courtroom, on Monday evening, the 14th day of September, 1896, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the Republican primary election, on the 19th inst., and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the club.

A full attendance is desired and earnestly requested.

JULIUS EIKERENKOTTER, President.

TIM HOGAN'S FIREMAN.

His Remarkable Experience Because Tim Objected to His Color.

"Yes, sire," declared the railroad man, "those days that are past are the palm days. I remember well when I fired engines that burned nothing but wood. I worked with an engineer, Tim Hogan was his name, who was one of the best on the line. I ain't going to give the name of the road nor nothing like that in telling you this tale, 'cause Hogan might get in trouble at this late day."

"In them days the engines had a draft through the smokestack which beat the world, and the engine Hogan run had the strongest draft of any engine on the road. Man's the time Hogan has had to stop his engine when she was puffing hard going up hill until I got and put a piece of sheet iron over the stack. What for? Why, to keep the fire under the boiler. The draft would draw it all out."

"Well, about the time I speak of the road wanted to introduce niggers as firemen. Of course we kicked, but it didn't do much good. Hogan kicked harder than anybody and swore he would kill any nigger the road put in his cab, and not only that, he would throw his lifeless body into the firebox."

"One day Hogan comes to me just before we was going out on our run and said, 'Jim, they've put a nigger in with me for this run, but I want you to go out with me, anyway.'"

"What's the use?" says I.

"Well, you come on and don't ask no questions," says Hogan.

"Hogan was a powerful and determined sort of a man, and I didn't want no trouble with him, so I climbed into the cab 'longside of the nigger when the train pulled out."

"Well, sir, I'll never forget that run. Hogan was mad and sulky, and he run that old engine with all the cars behind her just like he was way behind time. The nigger heaved wood into the firebox, and Hogan kept cussin him and tellin him to keep 'er hot. First thing I know we'd struck the bottom of the longest and heaviest grade on the line. Hogan's engine was drawing great chunks of wood from the firebox, and the stack looked like a volcano."

"Finally, when the nigger was leaning over to lift a piece of wood, Hogan hit him on the head with a monkey wrench, and he fell over just like he was dead. I was so scared I couldn't move, but Hogan got off his seat and chucked the nigger feet first into the firebox."

"I looked out of the window. I didn't want to see such a shocking sight. I happened to look at the smokestack, and I see the nigger's boots come out of it, then his socks, then his pants, and then he come feet first. When he rose from the stack, he yells, 'Goodby, Mr. Hogan.'"

"We saw him light on the ground and jump up and run. I have never seen him since, nor neither has Hogan, but you can't get a nigger into Hogan's cab, and that's a fact."—Memphis Scimitar.

Colma—Polls at Pierce's Hall. Inspector, Dan Neville. Judges, Frank Kelly, Wm. Fay.

Baden—Polls at Court Room. Inspector, Wm. Neff. Judges, H. Q. Tilton, Julius Eikerenkotter.

Millbrae—Polls at Millbrae Hotel—Inspector, Jesse Robb. Judges, A. F. Green, John Soule.

San Mateo—Precincts 1 and 2, polls at Library Hall. Inspector, H. F. Barrow. Judges, W. C. Parsons and Thomas Lindsey.

Belmont—Polls at Hammerson's Blacksmith Shop. Inspector, W. Hull. Judges, W. A. Emmett and R. Mills.

Redwood City—Precincts 1, 2 and 3, polls in Town Hall. Inspector, John Christ. Judges, George H. Rice and W. Holder.

Menlo Park—Polls at Triumph Hall. Inspector, Thomas A. Casey.

Judges, Martin Kuck and Wm. Carnuff.

Woodside—Polls at Town Hall. Inspector, W. J. McNulty. Judges, J. Kreiss and J. K. G. Winkler.

Searsville—Polls at Doyen's Store. Inspector, C. Dearborne. Judges, J. Nahmens and H. Maintrain.

La Honda—Polls at Sears' Store. Inspector, J. H. Sears. Judges, Asa Weeks and H. Steinberg.

Dennison District—Polls at Amesport. Inspector, A. Lafranchi. Judges, A. Younker, Frank Beffa.

Spanishtown District—Polls at I. O. O. F. Hall. Inspector, Fred Fillmore. Judges, L. B. Bernard, Fred Valladao.

Purissima District—Polls at School House. Inspector, John Meyn. Judges, H. Nelson, Tom Durham.

San Gregorio—Polls at School House. Inspector, John Ralston. Judges, Jesse Palmer, J. Buchard.

Pescadero—Polls at Odd Fellows' Hall. Inspector, George Lewis. Judges, J. Woods and B. V. Weeks.

TESTS FOR VOTING.

All persons shall be entitled to vote who are legally qualified electors of said county and of the precinct where they may offer their votes, and who will promise to vote for the nominees of the Republican party at the coming election, provided, however, that no person shall be allowed to vote at said primary election who shall have previously voted at any Democratic or other political primary during the current year.

Should any of the officers hereinbefore named neglect or refuse to act, the Republican electors who may be present at the polls are authorized to fill such vacancies.

The election returns must be certified to, and with the ballots, poll lists and tally sheets forwarded as soon as possible, by mail, express or messenger, after the polls are closed, to the undersigned Secretary of the Committee at Redwood City.

By order of the Republican County Committee of San Mateo County, Cal. R. H. JURY, Chairman.

Attest: George W. Lovie, Secretary. Dated at Redwood City, Aug. 29th, 1896.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE market is steady, and in demand at strong prices compared with last week.

SHEEP are still being offered freely, with prices steady.

HOGS are still offered in abundance, and prices are steady.

PROVISIONS are in good demand at prices a trifle easier.

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

Cattle—No. 1 Steers, \$9 lb, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 2nd quality, 4 3/4 @ 5; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 4 1/4 @ 4 3/4; second quality, 3 3/4 @ 4.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 2.85 @ 3; over 250 lbs 2 3/4 @ 2 3/2.

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

Lambs—1.25 @ 1.75 per head, or 2 1/4 @ 2 3/4, gross, weighed alive.

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

PIESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

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

Veal—Large, 5 @ 5 1/2; small, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2.

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

Dressed Hogs—5 @ 5 1/2.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 9 @ 10 1/2; picnic hams, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 10 1/2 @ 11; light S. C. bacon, 9 1/2 @ 10; med. bacon, clear, 6 @ 7; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 7 @ 8; clear light bacon, 8 @ 9; clear ex. light bacon, 8 1/2 @ 9.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$9 50; do, hf-bbl, \$5 00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$8 00; do, hf-bbl, \$4 25.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 6 @ 6; do, light, 5 1/2 @ 6; do, Bellies, 9 @ 9; Extra Clear Feet, \$14 00; hf-bbls, \$7 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 50; do, kits, \$1 20.

Lard—Prices are per lb: Compound 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 5 1/4 @ 5 3/4; 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; Cal. pure 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4. In 5-lb tins the price on each is 1/4 higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 25 @ 1 05; 15 @ 95; Roast Beef, 25 @ 1 05; 15 @ 95; Lunch Beef, 25 @ 1 00; 15 @ 1 10.

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

PETER E. KELLY, Agent for the San Francisco Call, and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals, COLMA, CAL.

THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

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

THE . COURT.

CHOICEST Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

ARMOUR HOTEL

Table and Accommodations The Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.

Rapid Photography.

Professor E. Mache of Prague is credited with some remarkable achievements in the line of rapid photography. Thus the flight of a projectile has been fastened on a sensitive plate, the exposure being estimated at probably about one-thousandth of a second. In taking this picture Professor Mache succeeded not only in showing the projectile proper upon the negative, but he also shows the air currents, and the condensing of photograph, it is thought, might explain the luminous trail on comets and on meteors, which are presumably projectiles hurled through infinite space upon a larger scale.

Another of these photographic achievements is air occasioned by the flight of alcedon ball. Its current of air is diverted to all sides at an angle of about 45 degrees to the axis of the projectile, and the whirlwind in its wake shows particles of dust and other atoms carried in the atmosphere, driven with an energetic motion in the road which the projectile has just left, and following it with almost the same rapidity.

The Noisy New Boarder.

Here is some Trocadero fun: "What was that awful noise in the room next to mine last night?"

"Oh, that was only the new boarder falling asleep."

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE market is steady, and in demand at strong prices compared with last week.

SHEEP are still being offered freely, with prices steady.

HOGS are still offered in abundance, and prices are steady.

PROVISIONS are in good demand at prices a trifle easier.

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

Cattle—No. 1 Steers, \$9 lb, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 2nd quality, 4 3/4 @ 5; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 4 1/4 @ 4 3/4; second quality, 3 3/4 @ 4.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 2.85 @ 3; over 250 lbs 2 3/4 @ 2 3/2.

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

Lambs—1.25 @ 1.75 per head, or 2 1/4 @ 2 3/4, gross, weighed alive.

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

PIESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

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

Veal—Large, 5 @ 5 1/2; small, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2.

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

Dressed Hogs—5 @ 5 1/2.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 9 @ 10 1/2; picnic hams, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 10 1/2 @ 11; light S. C. bacon, 9 1/2 @ 10; med. bacon, clear, 6 @ 7; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 7 @ 8; clear light bacon, 8 @ 9; clear ex. light bacon, 8 1/2 @ 9.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$9 50; do, hf-bbl, \$5 00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$8 00; do, hf-bbl, \$4 25.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 6 @ 6; do, light, 5 1/2 @ 6; do, Bellies, 9 @ 9; Extra Clear Feet, \$14 00; hf-bbls, \$7 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 50; do, kits, \$1 20.

Lard—Prices are per lb: Compound 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 5 1/4 @ 5 3/4; 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; Cal. pure 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4. In 5-lb tins the price on each is 1/4 higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 25 @ 1 05; 15 @ 95; Roast Beef, 25 @ 1 05; 15 @ 95; Lunch Beef, 25 @ 1 00; 15 @ 1 10.

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

PETER E. KELLY, Agent for the San Francisco Call, and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals, COLMA, CAL.

THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.

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. BEN

FASHIONS FOR FALL.

POINTERS ON AUTUMN MODES PRESENT THEMSELVES.

Balloon Sleeves Have Collapsed and the Skin Tight Affairs Will Soon Be Introduced—Enormous Pipe Folds in Skirts Also Show Decadence.

Styles of the Season.
New York correspondence:



POINTERS on the autumn styles are slowly presenting themselves, but presentation and acceptance are sluggish, as if this month's heat had affected the progress of the new modes. The great point of sleeves is settled, or it might be more consistent to say that the pro-uberance has settled. Small sleeves

with just a little elaboration at the shoulder are to constitute the first startling change, and when our eyes become accustomed to them, skin tight affairs from wrist to shoulder will be introduced. Then the poor woman with long, bony arms will wish herself back in last year. This is the program laid out; that is plain to see, but it will take much longer to effect it than to explain it, just how no one can now tell. For the present and the near future the woman that would prefer to hide her unattractive outlines may adopt the sleeves that best disguise defects. It is always wise for her who has defects to hide to take a middle course, rather than to try to be in advance, so she may safely put on her fall bodice sleeves like those shown in the first picture, leaving for her more fortunate sisters the models that the second and



FINE ARMS NEEDED FOR SUCH SLEEVES.

third illustrations present. The novel cut of the jacket bodice will be proof enough of the garment's newness, and further innovations might make the whole too startling for quiet taste. Suede colored cloth was the fabric of this dress, the skirt being plain and the jacket slashed up to the bust. The overhanging tabs were held to the sides by small chains that fastened to two buttons. Beneath the loose fronts was a fitted white satin vest, the revers were also of white satin, and together with the edges of the jacket were bordered with hair galloon. A pleated white satin frill surmounted the cloth collar.

It needs a well formed arm to make the second pictured dress presentable, and these sleeves are so great a departure from summer styles that it seems as if they would mark the limit of change for a good while. This bodice was sketched in changeable blue and green silk embroidered with fine black chenille. The right side of the jacket buttoned over, the upper part turned over into a revers and the edge was bordered with a gathered silk ruffle, a narrower ruffle trimming the revers. The latter and the stock collar were of black velvet, but belt and draped sash, as well as the sleeves, were from the silk. A skirt of royal blue mohair was worn with this bodice.

In the third model shown the sleeves wrinkled from wrist to half way from elbow to shoulder, ending in puffs that seemed tiny by comparison with what we have recently had. Thin figured



PUFFS THAT HAVE COLLAPSED.

blue silk was the material, the skirt having a silk panel of accordion-pleated plain blue silk. In the bodice the sleeves, vest, collar and wide girdle were of the plain material, but the body was from the figured goods. A narrow frilling finished the stock col-

lar, and wider frills ornamented the wrists.

While the puffs of sleeves are collapsing the stiffness will gradually go out of skirts, and women may reasonably hope that we will eventually arrive at something like the soft bell skirt, the most graceful skirt into which women ever put themselves. Certain it is that house gowns will have a little train, and will be long all around, with the hips fitting close, and though the skirt will spread toward the hem it will not flute or crackle. The enormous pipe-folds of the last two seasons will hardly be carried through this season,



A MID-SEASON SKIRT.

though at present they are acceptable enough. Two suitable types for the period between summer and early winter are displayed in the last two pictures. This period is one in which the new styles will develop fully, or at least point the way along which the change is to come, and until one stage or the other is reached those women whose outlay for dress is moderate will do well to watch and wait, so far, anyway, as the cutting of new goods goes. This first skirt is of brown mohair and is embroidered at the hem with dark-brown soutache in a pretty scroll design. The bodice first hooks in the center and then a white silk vest, which is shirred three times with a narrow head, laps over. The body of the waist is entirely covered with soutache and the large collar, the wired basque and the ornaments on the stock collar are white lace. Lace ruffles edge the sleeves, which are embroidered at the wrists to harmonize with the remainder.

In the final picture a skirt is shown that was of peach colored silk, ornamented with an elaborate embroidery done in cream and different shades of green silk. The jacket bodice had a short basque edged with a narrow linen insertion, and the large collar, whose points formed revers reaching to the waist, was of ecru open work linen. A large puffing of chiffon finished the neck, and ruffles of the same were put at the wrists. Both these dresses are well suited to the mid-season, and even though November finds us confronted by many positive changes of styles,



A SHOWILY EMBROIDERED SKIRT.

either of them can be renewed at little expense or trouble.

Some of the summer dresses are not fit to hold over and will be of no use during the winter. Rip up such; they are not fit to give away if they are not fit to keep, for it is bad taste to bestow faded and drizzled finery on poor folk. Ribbons, silk lining, a breadth or so of the gown itself, the accessories, a few yards of such chiffon as is uncrushed, an artificial flower or so, buttons, hooks and eyes, linings—there is sure to be something from the dress that is worth keeping. All the rest burn up. It is a mistake to keep soiled or tumbled pieces, but the pieces that are worth keeping will help immensely in the completion and planning of your next summer wardrobe. If you have a skirt that is lined stiffly it will be best to take the stiffening out before you put the skirt away. The crispness is likely to go out of the lining anyhow by next season; again, there is hardly a chance that stiff skirts will be pretty next summer, and in any case the sharp folds of the stiff interlining are likely to cut or bruise the outer material during protracted folding. Folks who have two houses often leave summer clothes, shawls, and parasols, etc., in a storeroom in the summer house. There is likely to be more room there than in city quarters, and you will, of course, make at least one visit to the summer place before the next year.

Copyright, 1896.

"Men who have seen a good deal of life don't always end by choosing their wives well."—George Elliot.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

COSTS MORE TO ELECT EACH SUCCEEDING PRESIDENT.

Funds Subscribed by the Great Parties Are Expended Legitimately, and Not to Buy Votes—Five Millions Will Be Scattered This Year.

Big Campaign Funds.
The election of a President of the United States is a costly affair and the handling of campaign funds is consequently a matter of great importance to both the great political parties. The most exact business principles must be followed and for this and other reasons the appointment of a man to have charge of the finances of a national committee is a most momentous question. With every recurring campaign the expenses of election show an increase. Competent judges predict that not less than \$5,000,000 will be expended by the two national committees in the great battle this year. The late Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, said not long before his death that it cost less to elect Lincoln in 1860 than is now often spent in a single Congressional district, and yet the work was just as thoroughly done as that of any committee the party has had since.



ZACH CHANDLER.
(A Great Collector.)
The use of large sums of money by national committees began with the two committees that managed Grant's canvasses in 1868 and 1872, and so rapidly did the extravagance increase that in 1880, at the time of Garfield's election, the national committee handled, or others handled for it, more than \$1,000,000, while it has been estimated by those whose opportunities for knowing were good that throughout the country there was spent by different committees in the aggregate more than \$4,000,000. The expenses of the campaigns of 1884 and 1888 were about the same. In the campaign of 1892 the national committees each collected and expended over \$1,500,000 and the State committees collected for their individual use about a quarter of that sum.

The charge that most of the money raised for campaign purposes is used to corrupt voters and purchase votes is both silly and false. The expense of a presidential battle are of a legitimate nature. Four years ago the Republican National Committee expended \$200,000 in the publication and circulation of campaign documents. An additional \$100,000 was devoted to the campaign orators and their expenses. A little over \$200,000 went to the Congressional districts where the contest was close and the outcome doubtful, and where it was used to pay land hire and the cost of the uniforms of marching clubs and of parades and public meetings. Something like \$300,000 was sent to the chairman of the State committees of the doubtful States, and the cost of maintaining the national headquarters and of the local campaign in New York City consumed the balance of the funds raised by the national committee. The expenses of the Democratic National Committee in 1892 varied in some minor details, but its funds were expended through about the same channels as the Republican committee, the campaign methods of both parties being very similar.

With the growing use of money in politics it has been found more and more desirable that the chairman of a national committee should be a man of large private fortune and of high standing in the business world. When subscriptions are slow in coming in, and he has as yet only promises in lieu of cash, he must become responsible for or advance the funds needed to meet current expenses. [A Liberal Giver.] These advances frequently amount to several hundred thousand dollars, while if there is a shortage at the end of the campaign the chairman is the one looked to to make it good. Contributions to the campaign funds come in the main from men of large means within the party, some of whom give as high as \$100,000. Large corporations also contribute handsomely in hope of securing political favor. In some cases these large concerns give to both of the great parties, thus making themselves safe in any event. There is a considerable class of men anxious to secure political prominence or to occupy high positions who give lavishly as a means of advancing their political interests. Finally comes the aggregate of small popular subscriptions, which foot up a large sum, and which represents men of moderate means, who take a patriotic pride in the success of their cause.

Presidential candidates, as a rule, are not depended upon for large subscriptions. The only exceptions have been Mr. Tilden and

Mr. Blaine. The former is said to have spent over half a million dollars in the campaign of 1876, and Mr. Blaine's contribution to the campaign of 1884 is said to have exceeded \$150,000.

The importance and influence of this potent electioneering argument—hard cash—has developed some very successful and shrewd beggars of money for campaign purposes. Republican veterans, when in a reminiscent mood, delight to talk about the late Marshall Jewell, who as a collector of campaign funds, perhaps, never had his equal. When others failed Jewell always succeeded, and it is told of him that in Boston in a single day he raised \$170,000. Zach Chandler was a good deal of a diamond in the rough, but he was a shrewd judge of human nature, and he knew pretty well what chords to strike in order to make men generous. He was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1876, and there was no lack of funds in that campaign. August Belmont in the campaign immediately following the war was another good collector. So was William H. Barnum, who succeeded Mr. Belmont as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Roswell P. Flower and Levi P. Morton are also both expert beggars.

The moneys expended by the national and State committees represent only a part of the cost of a presidential campaign. Conventions like those held in St. Louis and Chicago cost at a modest estimate from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 apiece, and the check of business during the campaign which follows them involves a loss of many millions more. Taking all these things into consideration, it may be roughly estimated that a presidential campaign costs the country about \$20,000,000.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

Jingle and Jangle.
Jingle and Jangle are two little bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And Jingle rings sweet, with an accent that tells
Of lightness, promise and May;
Sunshine and sugar and honey and bees,
Rainbows and butterflies' wings,
Bird-songs and brook-songs and wide-spreading trees—
Of joy little Jingle-bell sings!

Jingle and Jangle.
Jingle and Jangle are two little bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And Jangle rings harsh, with an accent that tells
Of darkness, forboding, dismay;
Storm-clouds and vinegar, worm-wood and gall,
Toads' tongues and poisonous things,
Owlets and ravens, and dreams that appear—
Of woe little Jangle-bell sings!

Yes, Jingle and Jangle are two little bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And the one that you listen to strangely compels
Behaviour that's sure to betray.
So listen to Jingle and be a good boy—
To Jangle, oh, never give ear,
And your days will be merry and bubble with joy,
While sadness will never come near.
—St. Nicholas.

He Was Grown Up.
A little fellow went into a shop some days ago to buy a pair of gloves. The shopman stared at the juvenile customer, and asked him what size he took. The youngster promptly informed him. "Do you want kid gloves, my boy?" asked the shopman. "Kid gloves," ejaculated his customer; "I'm not a kid now. I want 'grow-up' ones."

Looking Ahead.
Little Clarence—Pa, when I grow to be a man like you do you s'pose I'll have a little boy of my own, just as you have now?
Mr. Callipers—Very likely.
"And do you think he will ask me a good many questions, just as I ask 'em of you now?"
"You will be deserving of sympathy if he does."
"Maybe so, pa; but if he asks questions, not for foolishness, but because he really wants to know, just as I do now, and I tell him to go to bed instead of answering him, just as you often do, will it be because my time is too valuable to waste on my son, or just because I don't know the answers to his questions myself, but want to make him think I am wiser than he is?"

Vegetable Toys and Dolls.
With some clean potatoes, some carrots, parsnips and toothpicks a rainy afternoon can be made so short that supper will come hours before it is expected. The potatoes should be small and as knobby and queer shaped as it is possible to get them. The parsnips and carrots should be washed clean and the toothpicks should be of the cheap, common wooden kind.

With these materials, all or part of them, and a couple of knives, a whole menagerie of animals and a whole roomful of dolls can be made. The toothpicks are used to join the heads, arms, legs, etc., to the body of the animal or doll.

The pictures showing vegetable toys are sketches of some actually made. Of course, some of the originals of the pictures were rather difficult to make, but a little care will enable the young animal maker to do wonders. Some of the best of the toys illustrated were made by a girl not over 10 years of age,

Crane the Carrier.
Every year, on the approach of winter, thousands and thousands of birds, little as well as big ones, have to leave their summer quarters in search of sunnier lands. How large birds of strong wing can cross such a wide stretch of water as the eastern part of the Mediterranean it is easy to understand, but how do the wee ones, like wrens, titmice, finches and the rest manage it? Why, they ride first-class on the back of cranes. In autumn great flocks of cranes may be seen traveling southwards, flying low and giving forth a strange cry, as if of warning, and they sweep along southwards. As soon as they hear this note all kinds of little birds fly up to the cranes and settle on their backs, the twitter of those already snugly squatting thereon being audible at times. Then when spring revisits the north, and it is time for the little things to return to their old haunts, the cranes carry them back again—this time, however, flying high, as if they felt assured their tiny friends would easily reach the earth once the great sea were passed.

Smart Golf Costume.
The old-time secretary with glass doors makes a pretty side-board. The glass shows dainty china and silver to good advantage, while the drawers hold table napery, etc.

TO ATTRACT WILD BIRDS.

If You Want Them About the House Plant a White Mulberry Tree.

"If you live in a suburban town and want to encourage wild birds to visit and live about your house," the observant Jerseyman says, "you cannot make advances to them in a better way than by planting a white mulberry tree and abolishing cats."

"The first thing to attend to is to get rid of all the cats which come about your grounds. You can do this while your mulberry tree is growing, but don't take too long about it, for the white mulberry is one of the quickest growing trees that I know of. Originally it came from China, and was brought to this part of the country about fifty years ago, when there was a craze for raising silkworms. Since that time it has been much neglected, but there are many places like my own part of the country upon the Shrewsbury river where it has found a congenial soil and climate and now grows wild.

I have one white mulberry tree. Five years ago it was only about six feet tall, with a trunk not bigger than a broomstick. To-day it is thirty feet tall, and its handsome globular head has a diameter of about twenty-five feet. It is a pretty tree, with its shiny leaves and its close foliage, and makes a shelter which the birds love; but it is when the fruit ripens that the tree becomes the strongest drawing attraction for them. The fruit is about three-quarters of an inch long and mawkishly sweet to our human taste, but there seems to be hardly one of our small native birds that does not love it. The fruit began to ripen about June 15 this year, and ever since then there hasn't been a minute of the day when there wasn't at least one bird in the tree. To one who is not conversant with the great variety of our native birds it is a revelation to watch them come after a taste of the sweet fruit. There are catbirds and robins, sparrows of more kinds than you have fingers and toes, warblers and vireos, and even hummingbirds. The fruit will last until about July 10 or 15.

The white mulberry furnishes another source of delight to the birds, which is not so much a matter of pleasure to its owner. This is because its leaves are exceedingly toothsome to some of the caterpillars, and particularly to the tent caterpillar. The elder, the mulberry, and the apple tree are favorites of this worm. I have some colonies of caterpillars on my mulberry tree, but, thanks to the same birds which eat the fruit, the worms are also soon eaten, and not a single colony of the worms has so far got beyond the twig it originated upon before its members were snapped up as choice morsels by the colony of birds."

"And do you have English sparrows?"
"Certainly; a large flock of them. They live in the vistarina vines and nest under the eaves of the barn."
"And do they not drive away the other birds?"

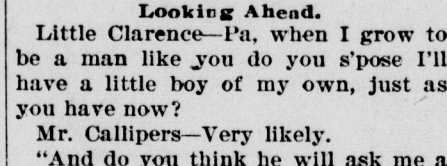
"No, nor do I believe that they have done so anywhere. It is true that there are now many places where none of our native birds is left, and that in these same places the English sparrows abound, and this has given rise to a belief that the other birds have been driven away by them; but I have never seen the native birds worsted by them. On my little place they all exist together and in harmony. The robins are more quarrelsome than the English sparrows. I believe that if careful observations were made, it would be found that where the native birds have disappeared it was the result of other causes, and that the English sparrows remained simply because they do not mind things which would drive all the wild birds far off. People and cats and lack of shade and fruit are potent reasons for the departure of the wild birds, cats especially."—New York Sun.

The Attorney's Reply.
Chancellor Walworth, according to Mr. Clinton, was responsible for the abolition of the chancery court in New York State. He interrupted counsel continually, his interruptions often becoming a discursive and aggravating warfare on the pleader. On one occasion a lawyer commenced to argue a case before him. He had hardly begun when the chancellor interrupted, telling him that he had brought his action "all wrong;" it should have been begun in a different way, which he specified. The lawyer replied that he did not feel at liberty to go against all the decisions applicable to the subject. He said he could find no authority in favor of the course which the chancellor had suggested. The latter, with no little impatience, said: "Then you should have retained counsel who would have advised you to bring the action as I have suggested." The lawyer replied: "Since your honor went on the bench, there has been no counsel at the bar to whom I could have applied who would have given such advice."

Resistance of Steel.
An experiment was recently made in Vienna in order to test the relative resistance, under pressure, of the hardest steel and the hardest stone. Small cubes of corundum and of the finest steel were subjected to the test. The corundum broke under the weight of sixty tons, but the steel resisted up to forty-two tons. The steel split up with a noise like the report of a gun, breaking into a powder and sending sparks in every direction which bored their way into the machine like shot.

Keeps Him In.
"My wife knows how to keep me in nights."
"How does she do it?"
"She insists on buying my neckties."
—Town Topics.

Bitting into a peach reminds a man of kissing a girl with whiskers.



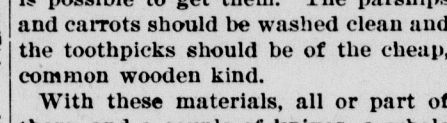
SOME VEGETABLE TOYS.

but then she had spent three of her ten years in a kindergarten, where she cut out all sorts of pretty designs in colored paper and modeled dolls and dogs and cows in modeling clay.

Sometimes a funny doll can be made with potatoes without cutting or shaping them at all, but it is more fun cutting the "murrhies" to shape.

The horse in the picture was made with a carrot body and potato legs and head, and the rider was made of potatoes. The trunk of the elephant was made by slitting the tip of a carrot and bending it up, and the curly tail of the pig was made out of a hairpin.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.



SOME VEGETABLE TOYS.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

Walter W. Felts, a California electrician, has invented what he thinks is a cure for blindness by sending electricity at a high voltage over the optic nerve.

The stock of Europe last year consumed 47,117 tons of American hay, for which the "Maud Mullers" of this country and their fathers and brothers received \$699,029.

The little kingdom of Saxony, in Germany, is increasing faster in population than any other part of the empire. It now has 3,753,262 people on a territory not much larger than Rhode Island.

The candy-makers say that the most profitable part of the trade is in fancy candies put up in ornamental boxes, the box frequently cutting more figure in the purchase than the goods.

The "Printers' Bible" is so called because it contains a curious typographical error in the 161st verse of Psalms cix., which is made to read, "Printers have persecuted me without a cause," instead of "Princes."

The transcript on appeal in the Durant murder case at San Francisco has at last been filed, a whole year after the trial began. Thus the case, after all this dreary delay, has finally dragged itself into the Supreme Court.

Though there are 10,500 civilian members of the Legion of Honor, the French Government proposes to increase their number to 12,000 knights, 2,000 officers, 300 commanders and fifty grand officers. When it was found in 1873 that there were over 20,000 civilians in the order, a law was passed that there should be only one new appointment for every two deaths.

It is found that steel articles hardened in petroleum show no cracks, do not warp, and after hardening remain nearly white, so that they can be blued without previous rubbing with emery. The articles to be hardened should be thoroughly rubbed with ordinary washing soap, heated to a cherry red in a charcoal fire and then quickly plunged into petroleum.

The voracity of the eagle and similar birds of prey is well known, but the contents of a nest which was recently discovered in the Alps by a Swiss hunter shows the following remarkable variety in the daily menu: A hare, twenty-seven chamois' feet, four pigeons' feet, thirty peasants' feet, eleven heads of fowls, eighteen heads of grouse, and the remains of a number of rabbits, marmots and squirrels.

The discovery has been made that the Paris Opera is the most dangerous theater in Paris. Apart from certain perils attached to the defective arrangement of the electric lighting, none of the regulations ordered after the Opera Comique disaster has been carried out. It is estimated that there are 20,000 tons of inflammable scenery piled up in such a way that it takes four days to dislodge a scene required.

All the colored people in South Africa are treated alike by the whites as divided from themselves by a wide and impassable gulf. A native, whatever his rank, would seldom be permitted, except as a domestic servant, to enter a private house. When Khama was in England last autumn and was entertained at lunch by the Duke of Westminster the news excited general annoyance and disgust among the whites in South Africa.

It is impossible, unless possessed of considerable means, to live with comfort in a private house in Johannesburg. Rents are in proportion to all other prices asked—enormous. It is difficult for white workmen engaged in the mines to obtain a single room in a tiny shanty under a rental of \$20 a month at the very least, while a small villa of five rooms, built of corrugated iron, will easily let at \$60 to \$70 a month.

Australia is turning out a new variety of Mannlicher repeating rifle for its army, which is the lightest repeating rifle in the world, weighing seven pounds and four ounces, instead of nine pounds eleven ounces, the weight of the old pattern. All the individual parts in the new rifle, including the locking box, the magazine and barrel, are lighter than in the old. The bayonet and sheath are also made lighter.

There has been a great complaint of late by foreigners in Paris regarding the quality of the coffee served at the hotels and cafes. Paris has been noted heretofore for the excellence of the coffee dispensed to visitors, but for some unknown reason the coffee served recently has been of the very lowest grade. It has always been difficult to obtain a cup of good tea on the continent, but no complaint against the coffee has ever been heard before.

The wonders of Professor Roentgen's discovery have given great potency to the term X ray in small places, where the people generally have little opportunity to see experiments or to gain an understanding of the strange radiance. A Lewiston, Me., dentist promises patients that tooth filling won't hurt any more, since he has invented a "sort of X ray process," by which an electric current is sent through the tooth continuously for a quarter of an hour before an operation, the electricity "carrying with it a cocaine injection, or at least its effects."

Mormons are much in evidence in Perth Amboy, N. J., and Major Tice has revoked the permit granted several weeks ago for the Mormons to hold open-air meetings on the street. He says that the Mormon principles are incompatible with morality and good citizenship. Captain Samuel Horusby, a member of the city council and son of a Mormon elder, will probably ques-

tion the Mayor's right to permit the Salvation Army and the American Volunteers to hold meetings while he denies the privilege to the Mormons.

Among the latest novelties in the machine shop is a hydraulic tool for removing the heads of steel and iron rivets, and intended to supersede the present system of cutting them off by hammer and chisel. The new tool is of the portable type, eighteen inches long, and is operated by means of hydraulic power. The hydraulic pump is controlled by a small hand lever, and drives a chisel-shaped cutter of chilled steel against the rivet head, shearing it off flush with the surface of the plate. The cutter can be readily removed for sharpening.

The petrol service at the barriers of Paris for exacting duties on certain objects which are brought in leads to more ingenuity than any similar custom house arrangement. Knowing that the police do not pay much attention to empty facers which drive through the barriers, someone devised the scheme of stuffing their cushions with dried raisins, on which there is a heavy duty. But a traitor mostly turns up under these circumstances, and recently the police seized three facers and opened the cushions. Raisins—raisins everywhere was the result.

A useful office appliance has been patented in Europe in the shape of an apparatus for attaching stamps to envelopes. A rectangular box is fitted to hold 200 stamps, piled one on the other, gummed side down, with two little hooks at the bottom, holding the stamps in place. A downward pressure of a vertical handle fixed to the side of the box releases the two hooks and forces down on a stamp on a moistening pad. It is claimed that with this apparatus envelopes can be stamped at the rate of 1,200 to 1,500 an hour. For general use a special stand is constructed, carrying boxes for three or more values of stamps, with the moistening pad in front.

The property possessed by formic aldehyde of hardening gelatine has been taken advantage of by an English inventor in the devising of a new mechanical printing process from gelatine. The method secures a sensitized film, which will give a positive direct or a negative suitable for photo-mechanical printing. The sensitive film contains gelatine, formic aldehyde and salt, such as ferric chloride, which is reduced by the action of light. The formic aldehyde, which renders gelatine insoluble, is oxidized to formic acid where the light impinges, and leaves the film soluble in these parts. The positive is then developed by warm water. To produce a negative formalin sulphite is added to the gelatine and reducible salt. When the light acts the sulphurous acid is oxidized and sets the formalin free, so that it can combine with the gelatine and render it insoluble. These negatives are suitable for photo-mechanical printing.

PERSONALITY OF THE POPES.

Two or three bad men are responsible for almost all the evil that has been said and written against the characters of the Popes in the middle ages. Farnese of Naples; Caraffa of Maddaloni, another Neapolitan who reigned as Paul IV.; and Rodrigo Borgia, a Spaniard, who was Alexander VI., are the chief instances. There were, indeed, many Popes who were not perfect, who were more or less ambitious, various, warlike, timid, headstrong, weak, according to their several characters; but it can hardly be said that any of them were, like those I have mentioned, really bad men through and through, vicious, unscrupulous and darily criminal. Paul IV. outlived most of his vices, and devoted his last years to ecclesiastical affairs, but Alexander died poisoned by an accident.

According to Guiccardini, the Pope knew nothing of Caesar Borgia's intention of poisoning their rich friend, the Cardinal of Concreto, with whom they were both to sup in a villa on Aug. 17, 1503. The Pope arrived at the place first, was thirsty, asked for a drink, and by a mistake was given wine from a flask prepared and sent by Caesar for the Cardinal. Caesar himself came in next and drank likewise. The Pope died the next day, but Caesar recovered, though badly poisoned, to find himself a ruined man and a fugitive. The Cardinal did not touch the wine. This event ended an epoch and a reign of terror, and it pilloried the name of Borgia forever. Alexander expired in the third room of the Borgia apartments in the raving of a terrible delirium, during which the superstitious bystanders believed that he was conversing with Satan, to whom he had sold his soul for the papacy, and some were ready to swear that they actually saw seven devils in the room when he was dying. The fact that these witnesses were able to count the fiends speaks well for their coolness, at all events.—Century.

Very Healthy.
Commercial Traveler—This, I take it, must be a healthy country.
Big Sandian—Healthy? I reckon! 'Th' last one o' the Hatfields I tackled took 'o' shots 't' fetch him.—Columbus Journal.

A Compliment Indeed.
He—I'm going to pay you the highest compliment a man can pay a woman. She—This is so sudden.
He—I know it, but I came away with-out my pocketbook—can you lend me a dollar until to-morrow?—New York World.

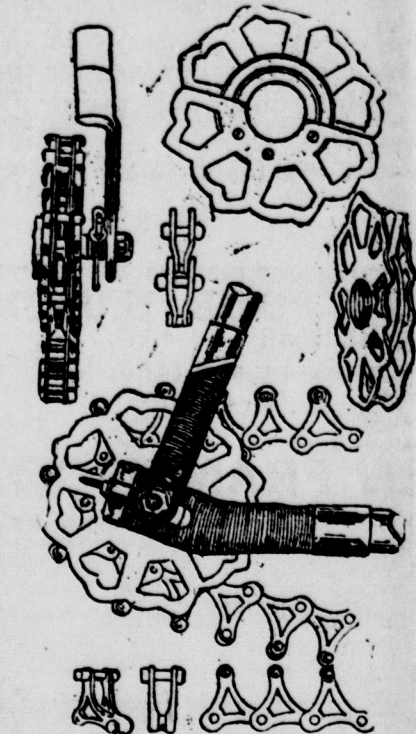
Different.
Miss Wanterno—Do you write for pleasure or for money?
Pushpen—I write for the magazines for pleasure; I have to write to my father for money.—New York World.

Most successful men learned early in life that they were fools.

THE LEVER CHAIN.

With It the Lintons Have Broken Some Remarkable Records.

For some years past there probably have been more people trying to make improvements in the bicycle than were concerned in working at any other industry. Almost every part of the machine is subject of a dozen, a hundred,

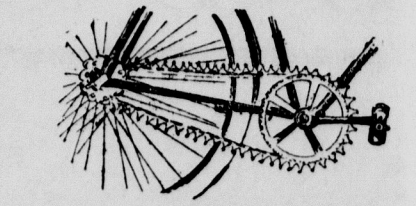


WORKING PARTS OF THE LEVER CHAIN.

or even a thousand patents. Yet, since the days when the safety first appeared and forced the older form of "bike"—the ordinary—from the field, the chain, the main factor in the safety, has remained almost outside the ideas of the inventor and the patentee. Nor was it till last October that any chain was produced which attracted attention. The new chain was the Simpson lever chain, which a short time ago, in a series of formidable matches in England, proved its superiority to other chains.

For a long time inventors were content to use the simple ordinary chain, and it was left to Mr. W. S. Simpson to grasp the idea that if the actuating grip of the chain were not, as in the ordinary case, on the inner side of the chain, but on the outer, and if the chain were made of a series of triangles, the free end or upper part of which had the engaging rollers, the result would be enormously to increase the leverage without increasing the effort; in other words, to transmit and utilize a far larger proportion of the force caused by the rider in the case of an ordinary chain. A glance at the drawings will show even to the unscientific why the special form of chain has its advantage. It must be borne in mind that you cannot increase at will the diameter of the hub sprocket, the kind of axle on the hub or driving wheel. In size it has to be proportionate to the actual wheel, and its relation in diameter with the crank wheel directly actuated by the pedals is of great importance—that relation, involving the interesting question of high and low gearing. The hub sprocket proper, which is pressed by the inner flat and connected part of the chain, cannot be increased indefinitely, though increase is gain. By Mr. Simpson's ingenious device, one gets the effect of an increase in size without enlarging the part whose proportions are important. In fact, by a chain whose outer and not inner side does the work, you have a higher pitch and greater leverage than can come from an ordinary chain.

Tom Linton, with it achieved a world's record by racing thirty miles and 214 yards in 60 minutes. Moreover, the great test of endurance—the Paris to Bordeaux race—had been won by Mr. Arthur Linton, aided by the lever chain. Despite ill health, a se-



CYCLE FITTED WITH CHAIN.

vere fall, and several accidents, he rode 337 miles of hilly road in 21 hours and 17 minutes, beating previous records by almost three hours—showing, in fact, a difference of a seventh compared with the former efforts.

To Cure Headaches.
"A hot bath, a stroll in the fresh air, shampooing the head in weak soda water, or a timely nap in a cool, quiet room will sometimes stop a nervous headache," writes Dr. B. F. Herrick, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "When over-fatigued from shopping or sight-seeing a sponge dipped in very hot water and pressed repeatedly over the back of the neck between the ears will be found exceedingly refreshing, especially if the face and temples are afterward subjected to the same treatment. Neuralgia is caused not only by cold air, but by acidity of the stomach, starved nerves, imperfect teeth, or by indolence combined with a too generous diet. Heat is the best and quickest cure for this distressing pain. A hot flatiron, passed rapidly and deftly over several folds of flannel laid on the affected spot, will often give relief in less than ten minutes, without the aid of medicine. Hot fomentations are of equal value; though when the skin is very tender it is more advisable to use dry heat, nothing being better for the purpose than bags of heated salt, flour or sand, which retain warmth for a long time. Cold water, applied by the finger tips to the nerves in front of the ear, has been known to dispel neuralgic pains like magic. When caused by acidity a dose of charcoal or soda will usually act as a corrective. Sick head-

ache is accompanied by bilious symptoms, and attacks usually come on when the person is overtired or below par physically. This is a disease of the first half of life, and often stops of its own accord after middle age. A careful diet is imperative in every case, sweetmeats and pastry being especially pernicious.

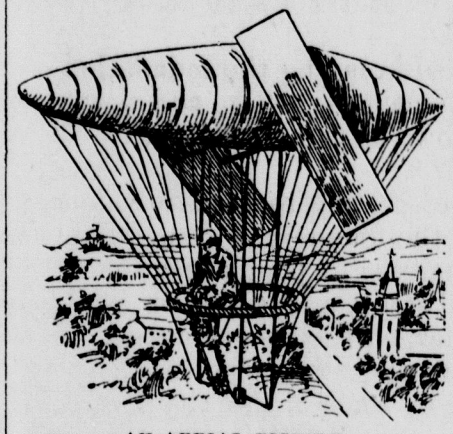
"Eating heartily when very tired, late dinners, eating irregularly, insufficient mastication or too much animal food, especially in the spring or during the hot weather, are frequent causes of indigestion, causing headaches by reflex action."

A BICYCLE THAT FLIES.

The Problem of Aerial Navigation Solved by a Young Long Islander.

The problem of aerial navigation, which has bothered the minds of scientists and inventors for several hundred years, has been solved by a young man of 19 who has gone out of the beaten track of past experiments and devised a simple apparatus which actually flies. The name of this young genius is J. C. Ryder, of Richmond Hill, L. I., and the main principle of his device is taken from the bicycle. Mr. Ryder recently "flew" on his aerial bicycle from Hempstead to Richmond Hill, a distance of seven miles, rising to an altitude of several hundred feet. Mr. Ryder says of his experiments with the machine:

"I experimented three years on a flying apparatus, and could not make any headway, but on June 25, after a month's hard labor, I made a model, 20 inches long, with a cylinder of silk and thick bamboo ribs. When inflated with gas this cone-shaped thing had to have 50 pounds of anchorage to keep it from rising. I then built two aluminum sweeps, two feet long by 10 inches wide, with half an inch steel bar, 12 inches long, for an axle, and clamped it to the bottom of the cone. Then I took a piece of aluminum 20 inches



AN AERIAL BICYCLE.

long, and adjusted a handle bar and a seat, and attached a sprocket wheel and pedals at the bottom of the rod. I fixed a wheel geared to 100 to revolve the sweeps, and a chain to propel the gear wheels, as well as a one-eighth inch bar for use as a piston. After I got the machine fixed in this way the momentous question of whether it would fly or not was still to be settled. I pumped the gas into the cone, and started it off. It rose steadily, and then, to my great surprise, it flew in the teeth of a gale of wind blowing 20 miles an hour. I had an alarm clock, with an attachment to let out the gas at a given time, on the machine. When the clock gave out the gas escaped, and the model came down to the ground.

"I then built a wheel to carry 500 pounds and made my next experiment July 20. It was highly successful in every way. I rose a couple of hundred feet into the air and worked the pedals against a strong wind. When I wanted to descend I let the gas escape and came to earth like a bird on the wing." Mr. Ryder's present machine weighs 95 pounds and has a lifting power of three tons.

Unique Home Decoration.

The home of the late Henry C. Bowen, editor of the Independent, in Brooklyn, is peculiar in its decorations. As one enters the hall, says the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette, he finds himself surrounded by birds of every variety. On the ceiling there is a representation of a congress of birds to settle the question which was the best bird.

The library table, the chairs, book-cases, piano, curtain, and all the other articles of furniture and decoration were made at his order.

In ordering the carpet his idea was one giving the impression of a handful of roses strewn carelessly about the floor. When the decorators came to the ceiling, they proposed to put ideal pictures in the corners, but Mr. Bowen desired to have the faces of his wife and three daughters ever before him. The dresses are ideal, but the faces are real.

From the ceiling of the parlor the faces of Mr. Bowen's fourteen grand children look down upon the visitor.

On the floor above, in one of the rooms, are the heads of the father and his seven sons carved in the furniture. The historical chamber has groups representing the landing of Columbus, Washington at Valley Forge, Miles Standish, and Lincoln signing the Proclamation of Emancipation, while in the corners are the portraits of Standish, Washington, Columbus and Lincoln.

Fuddy—"Snapshot was showing me a lot of photographs he has taken. They are only passable, but to hear Snapshot talk you would think them marvels of the photographic art." Duddy—"Yes, Snapshot isn't much of an artist, but then his views are better than his opinions."—Boston Transcript.

"Talk about me not being of a forgiving nature," remarked Chalkey as he erased the score of the baseball game from the blackboard; "here I am every day doing nothing but wiping out old scores."—Roxbury Gazette.

Green corn is beginning to taste like horse feed.

WOMAN AND HER WAYS.



HOW TO AID DIGESTIVE ORGANS

THE principle that the finer a food is divided and subdivided in its preparation the easier, quicker and better it is digested is seldom borne in mind by either the cook or the eater. All of us are supposed to think of the ancient adage of "eating slowly and chewing well," but very few carry this rule into practice. Still fewer think of applying the principle of comminution in the kitchen.

Thus, for example, a boiled onion is usually served whole, and on account of its slippery character is apt to reach the stomach in a large fragment. If it is cut up finely before the boiling or stewing it is converted at most into pulp, which digests in one-third or even one-fourth the time of the other way.

Grated cheese upon toast, macaroni and other dishes presents no difficulty to the digestive process. When served in pieces, as New York dairy cheese almost invariably is, it is rather difficult of digestion, and in its favorite form, the Welsh rarebit, it is very indigestible to a large proportion of the community. Another principle which is too often disregarded and which cannot be too highly praised is that long and slow cooking at a low temperature is far better than that in quick oven with great heat. This is the basis of the success in many steamers, cookers, heaters, Dutch ovens, Aladdin ovens and other contrivances in the market. Oatmeal, wheaten grits, cracked barley and crushed rye, when slowly prepared for twenty-four hours, are converted into a paste or jelly, which can be used by a person with the weakest stomach. If, as is generally the case, they are boiled vigorously for half an hour, the cells are imperfectly broken down, and the resulting food is often injurious to delicate digestions.

She Carries a Big Record.

Probably no lady cyclist can equal the long distance record of Miss Ida Greeley Ale, who has covered 15,000 miles a wheel. Miss Ale is a school teacher, of Trenton, N. J. She is also secretary and treasurer of the local club and has recently been made local consul for the L. A. W., and she now



MISS IDA GREELEY ALE.

has the distinction of being the first woman consul of New Jersey.

Miss Ale is devoted to sports of all legitimate kinds and advocates them warmly with tongue and pen. She has probably written more about woman and her "bike" than any other lady in the land, and she writes well. As a wheelwoman, she is expert and tireless, and can set a lively pace even for a male scorcher.

Rules for the Summer Girl.

Remember that one may be witty without being popular; voluble without being agreeable; a great talker and yet a great bore.

Be frank. A frank, open countenance and a clear, cheery laugh are worth far more even socially than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Be sincere. One who habitually sneers at everything will not render herself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Be sensible. Society never lacks for fools, and what you may consider very entertaining nonsense may soon be looked upon as very tiresome folly.

Be cheerful. If you have no great trouble on your mind you have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do you will be generally avoided.

Above all be cordial and sympathetic. True cordiality and sympathy unite all the other qualities enumerated, and are certain to secure the popularity so dear to the heart of everyone.

Be amiable. You may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other, and ill-natured people are always disliked.

Remember that a good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice should be carefully trained and developed; a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding.

Keeping Quiet When Angry.

There is in this city a merry little woman who never is obliged to ask twice when she wants anything. She isn't one of the meek women who never

dare to have an original opinion or to endorse one unless her husband has previously indorsed it. Very often things do not go to suit her, but she has the good sense to realize scolding or complaining or whining will not help matters. If she is too angry to laugh she keeps still until she can control herself. If very angry she shuts herself up in her room alone for a few minutes. She says an angry woman seems to her to be so repulsive an object that she cannot bear to have those women whom she loves best to see her in any such character. She never seems to command, and her husband imagines that he always has his own way. She never disputes the point, yet they who know her best know that there are few questions that are not settled to her entire satisfaction. She will appear young when the scolding women of her age are considered old, and she will always have an influence for good where they have no influence at all.—Chicago Chronicle.

Georgia Girl in Politics.
Miss Sturgis, a young woman of Atlanta, has charge of the Populist headquarters for the State of Georgia in that city. Miss Sturgis is secretary



MISS CLARA STURGIS.

and treasurer of the People's Party Publishing Company and practically runs the People's party paper. Miss Sturgis says that since the nomination of Mr. Watson for Vice-President she has received hundreds of callers, and whether or not her office is the party headquarters makes no difference; for the people think so, and they continue to flock there. Miss Sturgis is a good judge of human nature and is an educated woman. When her callers come she knows when to talk books, and she knows when to talk crops, but above all else she knows when to discuss politics. She has a pile of books around her on the desk, books on political economy, histories and poems. Naturally Miss Sturgis believes in Tom Watson. She was reared in the county in which Mr. Watson lived and has watched his course and studied his character until the present time.

Kansas City's Woman Machinist.

Mrs. H. M. Cooley, wife of a machinist in Kansas City, is a skilled machinist and works daily in her husband's shop. She served an apprenticeship of two years and is now trusted to do the most delicate work that requires skill and care. She handles a steam drill with the utmost precision and has bored 10,000 holes in brass tubes in a single day, a record not attained by any man in the shop. Mrs. Cooley is small, but muscular, and says that she enjoys the work. She keeps her clothing and face clean, but her hands become as dirty and greasy as those of any other workman. Her husband says that she is the best artisan he ever had in his shop. She has invented one or two valuable articles, and does not hesitate to repair gasoline or steam engines when they are brought into the shop.

A Garden Party Toilet.



Said About Women.

Woman's sympathies give a tone, like the harp of Aeolus, to the slightest breath.—Donald G. Mitchell.

Among all animals, from man to the dog, the heart of a mother is always a sublime thing.—Alexandre Dumas, pere.

The girl who wakes the poet's sigh is a very different creature from the girl who makes his soup.—Frederick Sheldon.

On great occasions it is almost always women who have given the strongest proofs of virtue and devotion.—Count Montholon.

TO MANUFACTURERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

PORK PACKERS

— AND SLAUGHTERERS OF —

BEEF, SHEEP AND CALVES

:::

— PACKERS OF THE —

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY