RAILROAD TIME TABLE

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TIME CARD.

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

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North		m.
North	6:40 р.	m.
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CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday, in Grace Church, Afternoon Services at 4 p. m. two Sundays in each month, and Evening Services at 7:30 p. m. two Sundays in each month, alternating. See local column. Sunday School at 3:00 p.m. Regular Choir practice every Friday evening at 7:45 p.m.

MEETINGS.

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

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

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

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.
JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck
P. P. ChamberlainRedwood City TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger
H. W. WalkerRedwood City
C. D. Hayward
J. F. Johnston
J. H. Mansfield
Geo. Barker

.....Redwood City

..... Redwood City

ACTIVE SERVICE DEFINED. A Decision of Great Importance to Army

CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

SURVEYOR

Miss Etta M. Tilton

to army officers, in which he holds that men serving within the limits of the United States at a time when there is no foreign army within said limits are not operating against an enemy, notwithstanding the existence of war conditions. The case upon which the decision was based arose in connection with the claim of some officers who had with the claim of some officers who had tions are completed. exercised a higher command than their grade, and who contended they were entitled to the pay of the higher grade.

The Paymaster-General maintained States, and in this he is upheld by the also that for the purpose of restricting assignments to command under section 7 of the volunteer army to competent authority," such authority can be exercised only by the Secretary of War or by the commanding general of any army "operating against an enemy."

SHIPS FOR PORTO RICO.

Thirty-five Transports Will Take Mint at this place is breaking all sorts the Second Invading Force.

EQUIPMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

active Preparations for the Sending of Larger Body of Troops to San Juan Than Went to Santiago.

Washington.-The War Department expects to utilize approximately thirty- of new pieces going out. five transports in the expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico. This statement Rican army will equal, if not exceed, in number that which left for Santiago. and 20,000 men, with their equipments and subsistence.

Army officials say that reports which have been received from reliable sources show that the number of Spanish soldiers in that country is only 10,000 men, atlhough other statements indicate that there is considerably less than that number. It is fair to assume, they say, that when the United States Amry commences active operations against the city of San Juan every available man in that place will be impressed into military service and given a gun. Hence they feel that the army of invasion should be of such proportions as to leave no doubt of its ability and capacity to cope successfully with the enemy. It is stated positively that the embarkation point for the troops for Porto Rico has not been finally determined yet, and until Secretary Alger and the President have had an opportunity to confer with General Miles, it will not be fixed.

that the department had now available mainly of foreign coin. Since August eleven transports, some of which are last \$25,000,000, mostly in British a drink, provisions, \$1 a pound. already at Southern ports, and these sovereigns from Australia, have gone already at Southern ports, and these will carry about 6000 men, with their equipments. Negotiations for the chartering of other steamers are in progress, seventy-five vessels having sovereigns from Austrana, have gone into Uncle Sam's melting pots here. It is interesting to note that during the last three months \$1,000,000 werth of Japanese yen have likewise been respondent of the London Illustrated

SOLDIERS' SMALL CHANGE. Sam Bacaks a Money-Making Record for the Boys.

San Francisco.—The United States of records as it is widening up another fiscal year, and one of its recent feats is a result of the war. Uncle Sani's paymasters, through whose hands millions of dollars will reach the boys in blue, want a large amount of small change. The revival of business has caused such a constant demand for subsidiary silver for months that the United States Treasury has been kept pretty well drained of it, though the mints have been keeping a large stream

was made officially at the department. It seems to indicate that the Porto in the latter and the seems to indicate that the Porto in the latter and the seems to indicate that the Porto in the latter and the latter an other supplies. So a little over two the Klondike by the Stickeen route. weeks ago Superintendent F. A. Leach "I have been three months in that The estimate is made that the thirty-five vessels will carry between 15,000 Mint to coin at once \$375,000 worth. They is nothing to gain or lose by any of the smaller silver coins. The job remark I make. I therefore speak for was begun June 1 and is now completed.
The value is not so great, but nothing like it was ever done at the Mint with small silver before. The pieces struck as impracticable and brand the action of those in power and position in Work.

The pieces struck as impracticable and position in those in power and position in the pressure of the good of those in power and position in the pressure of the good o numbered 1,150,000 and were halves, Camada who urge thousands of people to quarters and dimes. The needs of pay-masters have also changed the gold Klondike via the Stickeen or so-called coinage. Since June 1 the \$1,653,500 Canadian route, as a huge international of gold coined has been mainly \$5 and bunko game. They promise a railway,

> greatest one in the history of the own Government, but what will Amer-Mints. The coinage to June 30 will be icens do? There are thousands of over \$47,000,000 in gold besides several millions in silver. The greatest fits up. They have no money. With preceding record was that of 1877-78, when the coinage was over \$58,000,-000, of which \$40,000,000 was in gold. This record is now exceeded with half the working force then employed and with but eleven months of operation during the year. This immense gold

A Princeton Professor Denounces the Stickeen Route.

THOUSANDS ARE NOW STRANDED.

Reports of Rich Placers Along the River and of Facilities for Travel Said to be False.

Vancouver (B. C.)-Professor Dennis, who credited the Princeton Univer-When the paymasters came along with their huge demands it was neces-

\$10 pieces instead of double eagles, as wagon road and other facilities. None of them have materialized, nor will The year just closing will be the they. Canadians may look to their packing to Teslin lake \$800 a ton, it will take \$1500 cash to get through. Only a handful of the stranded Americans will ever reach Teslin lake. When those without money have no provisions left they will starve.

coinage is due to a general increase of supply from all sources principally to For the purposes of the Porto Rican expedition, Secretary Meiklejohn said the importations of gold at this port, the importations of gold at this port, the importations of gold at this port, Teslin: Flour, per sack, \$100; lumber, \$250 a hundred; whisky, 50 cents

have been taken care of; Secretary Long attended to that himself, because it was a matter entirely within his authority, and they have been made warrant officers, the ideal of a sailor's ambition. Hobson is to be advanced. that is settled. The department called upon Sampson for a recommendation in this case, but in advance of its arrival had about decided to advance Hobson ten numbers, which would have placed him just below Constructor Lennard, when a doubt arose as to It is simply a term used in specifying whether the young man would not pre-

son of North Carolina, and it was de- flavor.

cided to allow Hobson to make his Washington .- The President has not choice as between the line and staff: yet decided what measure of reward Steps accordingly have been taken to shall be meted out to Hobson for his acquaint him with the department's brave achievement. The men he led purpose and ask his pleasure in the matter.

A Powerful Poisonous Shell.

Paris .- A dispatch to the Figaro from Madrid says: "Captain Aunon's visit to Cadiz was with a view to experimenting at sea with a new and powerful explosive shell which liberates poisonous gas."

The term bacteria in reference to milk and cream does not mean a disease of some kind, as many suppose. the changes necessary in the manufacture of butter and different kinds of His relatives were consulted, among cheese. By some it is commonly called seeding for the growth of the desired

J. L. WOOD,

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Orders Solicited.

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Contractor FOR

Grading and Teaming-work

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ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

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

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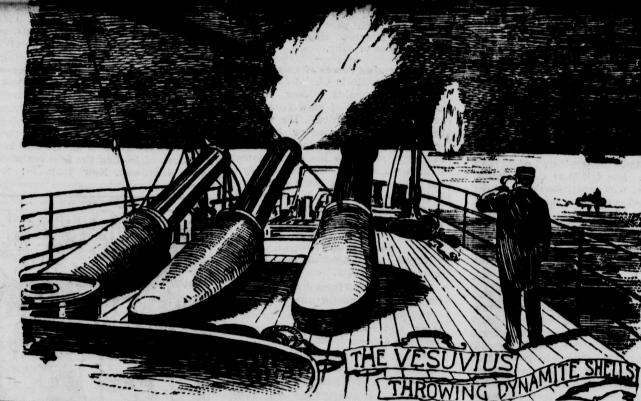
GROCERIES. HARDWARE. BOOTS & SHOES CROCKERY, MEN'S CLOTHING

Free Delivery.

Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding Nicaragua Canal Feasible.

Nicaragua Canal Commission was before the Senate Committee on the Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British clared the Spanish guerrillas in Pinar of Animal Industry, stipulating that all excel must be revitedly healthy and for the senate Country free of charge.

Washington.—The claims of Canadian sealers arising out of the seizures made by the United States in Behring that immediately after war between the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stipulating that all excels must be revitedly healthy and for the Senate Country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest that immediately after war between the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stipulating that all excels must be revited by healthy and for the Senate Country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest that immediately after war between the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stipulating that all excels must be revited by healthy and for the Senate Country free of charge. The cattle from coming into the Territory. It is now provided that such cattle from coming into the Territory. It is now provided that such cattle from coming into the Territory. It is now provided that such cattle from coming into the Territory. It is now provided that such cattle from coming into the Territory. It is now provided that such cattle from coming into the Territory. It is now provided that such cattle from coming into the Territory. It is now provided that such cattle from comin



Eastern Cuba.

The Secretary of War has sent notice to Fernandina, Fla., to prepare for the coming of a large body of troops. It is said at the War Department that the dina found the proposed camp grounds

the volunteer Army made necessary that the troops were not operating against the enemy until they had acutally left the shores of the United Second Lieutenants. The energy and Second Lieutenants. Second Lieutenants. The enormous Secretary. The Secretary has deided also that for the purpose of restricting President and the War Department, the 500 appointments there were more than 21,000 applicants.

America Pays the Behring Sea Award. the southern part of the province are former Governor prohibiting California

engaged in the Santiago expedition will and if it were not for the annual settle- tempt and the half dead newspaper man be utilized. This will depend, how- ment and clean-up this month the total is still struggling somewhere along the ever, entirely upon the aspects of mil-itary affairs as they may develop in 000. The coinage of all that small "Horses a silver gave temporary jobs to about by thousands. One Michigan outfit twenty deft-fingered young ladies, but lost 119 dogs in a week by starvation.

> Immediately After War Was Declared Paicticos Were Slain.

scarce. The Spaniards, they say, are 16,000 strong in that province, but Spain is withdrawing her soldiers to Hayana. Havana.

Cuban forces in the province of Pinar del Rio number about 5000 men. The insurgents hold the north coast of whose money is all gone. the province from Bahia Honda to Cape Antonio. They also hold the entire south coast, and their mounted for-

News through to Teslin Lake. They The coinage for May was \$6,192,000 have killed nineteen horses in the at-

"Horses and dogs are being killed

TELL OF SPANISH BUTCHERIES. Stickeen trail. As I made one of the so-called strikes much advertised and was present at the Dees lake find, I Augusti Arana, Major Salo and two privates of the Cuban army have arrived here from Pinar del Rio with distatches for the Cuban Junta. They had been considered that prospected for four feet and got "rattling" colors from the surface that paid. After that depth there was no more gold. The Dees lake find enables

"The newspapers at Wrangel and Havana.

Colonle Arana, who is the chief of staff of General Pedro Diaz, says the Cuban forces in the province of Piner.

Glenora boom the country by viciously exaggerated stories. The trail should be at once condemned and arrangements made to bring out the stalled Americans whose food is running out and

Our Cattle May Now Enter.

Denver .- A special to the Republitresses have never been wrested from can from Santa Fe, N. M., says: A them. Maceo's potato farms have been proclamation has been issued by the kept in cultivation and in the hills in Governor which annuls that of the fore the Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal the other day. He expressed the opinion that the canal as proposed was entirely feasible and placed the cost of construction at between the United States and Great the Spanish guerrinas in Pinar del Rio province went through the country butchering the pacificos, women, children and old men, whose bodies lie in the roads and fields unburied to this day.

Of Animal Industry, stipulating that and country butchering the pacificos, women, children and old men, whose bodies lie in the roads and fields unburied to this day.

Cattle Sanitary Board.

been submitted for inspection, and it ceived and melted. is not improbable that transports now

Washington.— Secretary Alger has rendered a decision of great importance to army officers. that men serving within the limits of so suitable by natural conditions and

Thousands Wanted the Places.

Washington.-The organization of particularly the Adjutant-General and his force by these appointments can be imagined when it is known that for

Washington.—The claims of Cana- herds of cattle guarded by men spe-

THE ENTERPRISE

E .E. CUNNINGHAM Editor and Proprietor

As further evidence of martial spirit the new baby that is christened Dewey is likely to be immediately up in arms.

If England and Uncle Sam ever do join hands and circle to the left they will lead the rest of the world a lively

"Spain." says the Boston Transcript, "Is rotten to the core." Well, what's the matter with the core? Isn't that rotten, too?

Admiral Montejo admits that "the American gunners are good marksmen." This must be considered in the light of an expert opinion from the tar-

A Western contemporary wisely remarks: "There is always some great duty left unperformed when death knocks at the door. Now is the time to subscribe."

Says a Chicago poetess: "We stood knee-deep in the restless grass by the whispering breezes stirred." She is probably in the hospital now, unless she is a prevaricator.

The secretary of the Chinese legation in Maded, Shu Ting, has come to America to watch the war. If there is anything in a name he should be a pretty good judge of marksmanship.

The New York Evening Journal wants to know whether a girl who has been jilted should consider herself disgraced or not. No; ninety-nine times in a hundred she should consider herself lucky.

A Boston man has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for stealing 72 cents. The judge probably thought it would be dangerous to permit a man to be at large who didn't know enough to take more than that.

The last consular report from the United States representative at Corunna, Spain, says that "the use of bicycles in Spain is not increasing; there is no demand for wheels and bicycling is considered merely a pastime for the rich." That settles it; such a nation is hopeless.

Let the volunteers remember this, that in the war of the rebellion the men got along best who stuck to army rations and did not pamper their stomachs with sutler's canned stuff. Another thing: Don't wear narrow-soled or high-heeled shoes. The army brogan is not handsome, but it is the eastest on the long march.

To Cuba, in 1892, the United States exported somewhat more than four million dollars' worth of machinery and manufactures of iron and steel; in 1897, three hundred and forty-five thousand dollars' worth. It makes a difference to us, in dollars and cents, whether our neighbors are filling sugarhogsheads-or ambulances.

It is little more than 100 years ago that the events began to shape themselves which came to a crisis just before the close of the century, and invited the French revolution. How singularly similar is the history that Italy has been making lately. The story of 1790 is the story of 1898. It is a revolt against the unequal conditions that drones who sit in authority.

There is no refinement in war and there can be but little consideration for an opponent in any sort of a contest where there is a prize to win. In war, especially, there is no reason why a great country should not employ all its resources to overcome a small country. War is a dreadful thing and ought to be brought to a close at the earliest moment possible consistent with the cause of justice and the honor of the country which is in the right.

The spring's bread riots in Italy were full of significance, and we shall be surprised if they do not lead, indirectly, to complications that will involve the whole of Europe. It is one of the axioms of monarchy that when discontent and dissatisfaction begin to prevail at home it is time to divert attention by war abroad. The complexion of affairs in continental Europe is beginning to take on the hue and color which, according to the familiar teaching of history, precede strife and commotion.

After a long period of suspension the ironworks of a Western city resumed operations and the black chimneys poured out dense clouds of soot over the town. Ruskin would have anathematized it for its hideousness, and daintily clad women looked upon it with horror, but a little girl, hungry and cold, whose father had been for months without work, clapped her hands and exclaimed: "Was there ever anything so beautiful as to see the smoke in the chimneys again! That big piece is a shawl for mother, and those cunning little bits tumbling down are shoes for baby, and oh, there comes such a lot of the smoke maybe it is a really bat for me; anyway, I know it's shoestrings."

people, until recently, worshiped the idea of youth. The young man was in demand, and the young woman was irresistible. The young gave the domiaged the father, the daughter controlled men as it is the bad, what a pleasant the mother. This reversal of usual place it would be!"

relations was regarded as a distinct FOR SUNDAY READING and commendable American practice, and excited comment and censure from the rest of the world. Meanwhile, slowly but surely, common sense and travel were modifying the conditions. Society saw that abroad, especially in England, age, not youth, per se, counted. It perceived that a man in England, or Europe, was about to really commence his career at the time he was compelled to abandon it here. It noted that the mother, and sometimes even the grandmother, was kept in evidence. And it saw that this was possible because middle age and old age were distinctly recognized as separate and important periods of existing. In time these truths struck home, and the tide has turned, or at least is turning. The prejudice for mere youth dies hard, but it is dying. We may even see the day when middle age, with its experiences and old age, with its freedom from prejudices, will be even more highly appreclated in New York than in London, and American society will be young, not for a few years only, but as long as the body is healthful, the mind is active and the spirit ambitious.

It has been said that the loss of life and property by war is a lesser evil rible religion he had officiated at unthan the attendant or resultant damage numbered human sacrifices-he neverdone to the quality of a whole people's theless seemed to feel the charm of the life by mental and moral distraction. gospel story as the Christian woman A popular war excitement is like "a house afire." It is no small calamity that the orderly life of millions of people should be interrupted; that thought ordinary business, common duty and the gentle methods of culture; that the aimless expenditure of nervous energy should cause an epidemic of moral insanity. Whatever happens or does not happen, our people should keep cool in change my faith!" these eventful war days. To the soldier, simple self-possession is the bet-So it should be with that great mass of our people who, in time of war as in time of peace, constitute the home guard of American civilization. Firm. soldierly qualities are everywhere in demand. If we keep all our wits about us, we shall be none too well furnished deal to care for besides the war; in degrading homage to the grave. fact, everything for which we ought to character of the duties imposed by the be interrupted.

peculiarly Chinese pest, the firecracker. that really so?" During the year ending June 30, 1897, The truth came to him with all the 584,151 in gold, and of the total ship-ment by far the largest part came to was as eager to be a follower of Christ nuisance the United States has not ad- superstition once for all. When the The amount exported does not begin to represent the extent of the industry. as millions of them are made in shops and small houses, and four-fifths of the crackers consumed in China are made by the families of those who sell them, these people of course receiving no wages. Crackermaking is about the cheapest form of industry, from every point of view. At Canton the ordinary size cracker costs 1 tael (62 cents) for 10,000 for export. The hours of labor are from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m., and there are seven working days in a week. Thirty women and ten men can make society throws about the tollers and the 100,000 crackers a day, for which work the women receive five and the men about seven cents each. An expert at the trade cannot get more than ten cents, which is about the average rate of wages paid in China for common labor. The most alarming feature of Consul Goodnow's report is the fact that the glant cracker may be re-enforced in the near future by a new product of Chinese skill known as the "twice sounding."

The executors of the law in Europe have been swift to seize upon discoveries in science to help them to run down criminals. The British Druggist notes a curious use of the microscope which was lately made in Prussia. A barrel of specie sent from the frontier to Berlin was robbed and filled with sand. This was supposed to have been done on the way to Berlin. The eminent chemist. Prof. Ehrenbergh, obtained samples of all the sand near the stations through which the barrel passed, and by means of the blowpipe and microscope, found sand of the station at which it had been emptied and filled. The thief was afterward discovered and arrested. In France noted rogues are not only photographed, but weighed and measured carefully, and forced to speak and sing into a phonographic instrument before their discharge from prison, that they may be identified afterward in any attempted crime. It has also been noted for the identification of criminals that the one part of the human body which is never duplicated in man or woman is the markings on the skin of the thumb. The face and figure may be altered at will, but the lines on the thumb-never! For the detection of criminals, an impression of the thumb is stamped upon paper. A story is told of the Princess of Wales. She was once shown through the museum at Scotland Yard, containing the photographs of countless Like Doctor Faustus, the American rogues, and also some of the methods. scientific and legal, for tracing crime and for punishing it. "It is all very clever," said the kindly princess, with a sigh, "but if the world were as anxnating tone to society. The son man- lous to discover and reward the good

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EX POUNDED.

of Wiedom, and Thoughts Worth Pendering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects-Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

The Right Text. LADY teacher interested in a very intelligent, but repulsivelooking old negro priest. She

often conversed with him, and sometimes found him a willing and quiet listener. Blood-stained heathen as he was-for in the service of his ter-

of the Book she always carried. One day he said to her: "I like the word you talk. It is sweet past anyand feeling should be turned away from thing I ever heard, and if I wasn't my master's slave, I'd be a Jesus man."

told it, and evidently stood in some awe

His "master" had been dead thirty years! Pointing to the burial mound and the rush of blood to the head near by, he exclaimed, "If you knew what a good man he was, and how he could punish, you wouldn't teach me to

It seemed that the superstitious African had been the vassal and pupil of a ter part of courage and of discipline. more powerful priest, whose cruel memory held him to endiess servitudea pagan Samuel bound to the tomb of it. The Lord is, yesterday, to-day, and a pagan Eli. For thirty years he had to everlasting, the same. As He was watched over that grave with a kind of in the days of my youth, when His sedemon worship, building a fire there every evening, and offering every morning a sacrifice of rice and rum. There was something appalling in the for the present crisis. We have a great old man's frown as he announced his

Then there came to the lady's mind care if war did not exist. The exciting the reference to the grave, of an inspired poet three thousand years ago war itself must not uncentre or unbal- She turned to the third chapter of sob, ance us-must not allow our best life to and read the nineteenth verse: "The small and great are there; and the servant is free from the master." The A report to the State Department effect upon the astonished priest was from Consul General Goodnow at as if a voice from the sky had spoken Shanghai brings some interesting facts to him. There was an agony of anxiety as to the manufacture and trade in that in his tone when at length he asked, "Is

there were exported from China 26,- force of a new thought, and it finally re-705,733 pounds of them, valued at \$1,- leased him. Once assured that he was this country. A small quantity went to as he had formerly been afraid to be. England and infinitesimal amounts to His teacher framed a simple prayer for other countries, from which it would him, which he was quick to learn. To appear that in the matter of noise and him it meant the surrender of his old vanced beyond the standard of China. teacher would have made him go over t again he asl

"Does God hear the first time?" "Yes.

"Then," said he, "no need to tell Him wice. For once the pupil was wiser than his

guide. She felt that the warning not to "use vain repetitions as the heathen do" had come back on herself.

More blessed than any triumph of eloquence or scholarship is the gift to say the right word-and no more. It is an inspiration as truly as the word itself.-Youth's Companion.

In the Hereafter.

Whatever mystery there may be concerning the life which believers in Christ shall live in heaven, we may be sure, at least, that they will carry with them all that is true and divine of their earthly life. The character formed here, they will retain through death. The capacity they have gained by the use of their powers they will have for the beginning of their activity in the new life.

So heaven will be a far more natural place than we imagine it will be. It will not be greatly unlike the ideal life of earth. We probably shall be surprised when we meet one another to find how little we have changed. The old tenderness will not be missing. We shall recognize our friends by some little gentle ways they used to have here. or by some familiar thoughtfulness which was never wanting in them. The friendships we began here and had not time to cultivate, we shall have opportunity there to renew and carry on

through immortal years. Even at the best, human friendships only begin in this life; in heaven they will reach their best and holiest possibilities. There are lives which only touch each other in this world, and ways, like ships which pass in the night. There will be time enough in heaven for any such faintest beginnings of friendship to be wrought out

in beauty. Carrying Burdens. Life being made up of its joys and sorrows, we must reasonably expect that the changing conditions, and the different tasks, will bring with them the burdens of life as well as the lighter and more easily performed duties. None of us appear to have a great deal of trouble in greeting the pleasures that are ours. The joys are looked forward to with an anticipation that almost removes much of the pleasure of the realization of them. And we at times carry into effect the practice of anticipating our sorrows. This is not a good plan. Taking the world as you find it will do much to make easy and bearable the different conditions of it. Do not morbidly anticipate the coming of the event that will be a drag him.

upon you; if you do you start in upon the practice of carry your burdens, not only on the day that is necessary, but many days in advance, and hours after you should have laid them aside. When you have the task that is difficult to perform, or the condition that is hard to live through, stop worrying over your hard lot, but make up your mind that the work must be performed and the condition lived through, and you have them both partially performed. The troubles of the world are plentiful enough, and the burdens are heavy enough to carry without their being in one of the augmented by a line of conduct that missions of the makes them seem twice as numerous United Brethren as they are, and many times heavier. in North Africa Do not expect to live in perpetual sunbecame greatly shine. If such existed we would fail to properly enjoy it. It is in the changes of life that we get our real joys and sorrows, and out of the contrasts of condition are we able to measure success and failure. So through your life carry the mind evenly balanced on the performance of all duties and the meeting of all conditions, prepared to enjoy the pleasures and meet the sorrows-living in neither before they arrive, letting each day carry its own evil, and you will greatly lighten the burden that you will have to carry.

Angelus. Having Faith in God. The paths by which the Lord leads His own are often so dark that one can scarcely see a step in advance. Black night surrounds the soul on all sidesno star is visible-the way is rough and dangerous. Then one thinks, like Job, upon past days and years, when he wandered in the light of God's countenance, and even in the darkness had sufficient light to pursue his way joyously and securely. But Job had to pass through this night, and the Lord brought him through. Job's God is also thy God-only commit thyself to Him; keep firm hold of His hand. It keeps thee, even when thou canst not trace cret was upon my tabernacle, so is He now, when darkness covereth my

Calvary.

dwelling. He changes not. He re-

mains love and truth in the night as

well as in the day-in storm even as in

sunshine.-Gossner.

Yea, all the paths of earth lead up to thee. O Calvary! The sad, the pleasant, The bond and free, The prince and peasant, As equals meet around thy tree. The Past and Present Merged into one are found Upon thy holy ground. Darkness and light Are on Christ's left and on His right, But we ourselves must place In judgment or in grace. We may in darkness stand. Or kneel in light at his right hand, Unheeding of His wistful cry, We cannot Christ pass by; We must "Hosanna" sing, or Confess Him or deny.

Transforming Power of Conversion. A new creature in Christ Jesus-that is what conversion makes one. It changes the point of view from which everything is regarded. He who has been accustomed, more or less consciously, to consider primarily-what he has supposed to be his own interests now learns to think first and chiefly of the Divine interests. God and his relation and duty to God now are the most important subjects of his thoughts.—The Congregationalist.

Subjects of Thought. If you lack wisdom, love is often wiser than wisdom.

More people fall from discouragement than from real misfortune.

The pure in heart see God in everything, and see Him everywhere; and they are supremely blessed.

Human experience, like the sternlights of a ship at sea, illumines only the path we have passed over.

Men are so constituted that everybody undertakes what he sees another successful in, whether he has aptitude for it or not.

To pronounce a man happy merely because he is rich is just as absurd as to call a man healthy because he has enough to eat.

To rejoice in another's prosperity is to give content to your own lot; to mitigate another's grief is to alleviate or dispel your own.

When thou wouldst help another, study to please, not thyself, in the doing, but him thou servest. So shalt thou be unselfish indeed.

Pluck out of suffering the glory that is shut up in it; and may it be said of each one of you, "Because of the joy set before him he endured the cross."

"Love never dieth." We learn this as a promise. We get, after such suffering then separate, going their different as involves, as it were, a new birth and other faculties, to know it as experience.

Aim at perfection in everything. though in most things it is unattainable; however, they who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despon- did not deter the unorganized foe and dency make them give it up as unat-

It is supremacy, not precedence, that we ask for the Bible; it is contrast, as well as resemblance, that we must feel compelled to insist on. The Bible is stamped with specialty of origin, and reached the depot on the other side of an immeasurable distance separates it from all competitors.

The perception of the comic is a tie of sympathy with other men, a pledge of sanity and a protection from those perverse tendencies and gloomy insanities in which fine intellects sometimes lose themselves. A rogue alive to the ridiculous is still convertible. If that sense is lost his fellowmen can do little for MR. GLADSTONE'S L'AST PUBLIC ADDRESS.



Turkish crusade against Speaking in Liverpool two the Armenians.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Times change and men change with

Famous Regiment's Second March Through Baltimore.

them. This truth is recalled by the reception accorded the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore while on its way to the encampment in Falls Church, Va., to aid in crushing Spain. This greeting was splended in conception and carrying out and reflects great credit upon the Baltimoreans who left nothing undone that could contribute to the glorification of the Bay State soldiery while within the confines of Maryland's great city. In marked contrast to this was the reception given to the same regiment in the same city on April 19, 1861, while on its way to Washington. Then the command was set upon by a mob numbering thousands, and before the regiment cut its way through the infuriated multitude against a foreign foe, be invited to five soldiers were killed and twentyfour wounded. The number of dead and wounded in the assaulting column was never correctly ascertained, but from the most authentic sources at least thirty were killed and more than zles of their guns within a few feet of conflict.

The commander, Edward F. Jones, scented an uprising in January, 1861, the Sixth, and bade them God-speed on and had his companies, chiefly from their journey, and then presented a Boston, ready weeks before the firing floral shield in the shape of a large bason Fort Sumter. As soon as President ket of choice flowers. Across the face of Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 men the floral shield was the inscription in the honor of leading the first regiment down Broadway, New York, for the

moreans and led to a general arming of the men and boys, who threatened to . massacre any Northern troops that should attempt the march through their city. The public mind became so inflamed that the Mayor pleaded with . President Lincoln to withhold his assent to having any more regiments pass through, as it might lead to the destruction of the city.

The order was secured and Washington, for some time after, was reached by Northern regiments going around by way of Annapolis and avoiding Baltimore. It was several weeks before Baltimore cooled down sufficiently to permit Union soldiers to march unmolested through her streets. Long ago Boston and Baltimore made

up for this scrimmage and have been the best friends since, and it was at the request of the Marylanders that the Sixth Regiment, equipped for service tread the streets where her march was so rudely disturbed thirty-seven years ago. The invitation was promptly accepted by Col. Woodward and his men. When the regiment arrived there it met with a magnificent welcome. For four 100 wounded. The fight was desperate hours thousands hung around the for more than a mile and the volleys of Mount Royal station awaiting the solthe soldiers were given with the muz- dires. When they did arrive 20,000 people were massed in the square and a those who disputed their passage. This great shout went up as the Boston boys assault made the regiment famous, as left the train. A delegation of 200 of it was the first blood shed in the civil the leading citizens headed by Mayor Malster met the troops. The Mayor in words touching and tender addressed Jones had the Sixth in motion and had violets: "Maryland and Massachusetts." On streamers extending from the basket were the inscriptions: "Baltimore welcomes the Sixth Massachusetts;" "Flowers, Not Bullets;" "God Bless You and Bring You Safely Home," "Maryland Honors Massachusetts, May 21, 1898." Col. Woodward made an eloquent address for the visitors, and as



SECOND MARCH OF 6TH MASSACHUSETTS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

seat of war. The New Yorkers gave he concluded three cheers and a tiger soon as it was learned they were to have been heard a mile away. go through Baltimore the people of that city became very indignant and proposed to foreibly prevent it. At Philadelphia the frowning attitude of the Monumental City was communicated to the soldiers en route, whose good time was suddenly interrupted by the order to load their guns with ball cartridge. This meant an ugly recep-

The troops arrived in the hostile city in a crowded station filled with angry men who hurled execrations at the arriving soldiery. Finding this did not provoke a quarrel, as the Sixth emerged into the street a fusilade was begun, and soon the air was filled with flying missiles hurled at the invaders. Several were struck and then the regiment turned and faced its assailants. This the command was given to fire. When the smoke lifted several of the dead and dying rloters were stretched on the ground and a panic-stricken mob was hunting a place of safety. A running fight was kept up until the regiment the city, when it was found that five of the members had been shot to death and many wounded. The ride to Washington was without interruption. The bodies of the dead soldiers were conveyed to their homes and a great funeral procession took place in Boston. A noble monument to their memory is erected on one of the main streets in Worcester, where most of the killed

The assault embittered the Balti-

the troops an uproarious welcome. As were given for the Sixth which could Derivation of the Word Klondike.

"The River Trip to the Klondike" is the title of an article by John Sidney Webb in the Century. Mr. Webb says:

"From Dawson the trail to the mines leads over a steep hill to the creek made so famous by its tributaries; for there is not a single mine on the principal stream, which in the miners' slang is called Klondike. And yet this stream does in reality bear a characteristic name given it by the Indians, which is utterly murdered by this

pronunciation, now so common. "The Indians name the creeks throughout the country from some characteristic in connection with the stream itself; and as this one is so swift that in order to set their salmontraps or nets they were obliged to use a hammer to drive the stakes to anchor them, the creek was named by them Hammer Creek, or, in their language, phonetically, Troan Dik. The spelling Klondike means absolutely nothing, but has been accepted, so I learn, by the Board of Geographical Names of the United States.'

Active and Passive.

Mrs. Wallace-You could make a living easily enough, if you would only Perry Patettie-Yes'm, but you see,

most of the time I'm bein' tried instead of trvin'.-Oincinnati Enquirer.

An Atchison man has concluded to stay at home, and continue the war with his wife

A Youthful Reasoner. "Johnny," exclaimed Mr. Blykins,

"what are you doing?" "Thinking, sir." "How dare you waste your time

thinking, when you ought to be studying your lesson?" I was thinking about my lesson."

"What book are you engaged in perusing at this time?" inquired the old gentleman.

'Natural history."

"Ah, a very useful and interesting study! It breadens the ideas and assists in taking the mind from the customary cares of life without the danger of demoralization which sometimes attends frivolous forms of diversion."

"Yes, sir."

"How far along have you proceeded in the study of natural history?" "I'm learning about amphibious ani-

mals now.'

'And a highly interesting branch of the animal kingdom. Can you name an amphibious animal-one with which we are all familiar?" And Mr. Blykins folded his hands before him and gazed at his son with a look of wise expectan-

"I think so. Is man an animal?" "In the scientific sense, yes."

"And an amphibious animal is one that consumes both air and water?"

"Then a man is one. If he weren't, what would be the use of having any soda fountains?"-Washington Star.

They Love a Fire.

"There are many men in London who have a positive craze for witnessing fires," said an old fireman to the writer, "and they are ready to start at a moment's notice in any direction when news of a fire reaches them. Of course they are men whose time is their own, and many of them are 'west end swells.'

"But the craze isn't as fashionable as it was in my younger days. Why, in the early seventies there wasn't a club in the west end that hadn't got its 'fire mandais,' as they were called, and there was a regular system of messengers to carry the news of a big conflagration. It was the Prince of Wales who set the fashion, and whenever there was a big blaze he was always there with Lord Amberley or some other friend of similar tastes. No distance was too great and no night too dark or stormy to keep them away, and I've been told that some of them had records of hundreds of fires, from an oilshop to the big blaze at the Alexandra palace.

"The prince lost his taste for this kind of excitement long ago, but there are dozens of the younger 'bloods' who wouldn't miss a big fire for anything." -London Standard.

Favorable Indications. Mr. Lingerly (having risen to go as the clock strikes 12, suddenly seats himself again)-Of course, dear, you know that I will be here tomorrow night.

Miss Languid (yawning) - There seems to be every indication of it.-Richmond Dispatch.

Liver Complaint

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsa-parilla-Health Now Good.

"I was a sufferer from liver complaint in its worst form, but Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me and I have been in good health ever since and able to do the work on a large farm. Many of my friends have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit."

Miss Dora Cummings, Minersville, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

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JACKETS AND CAPES.

ARTISTIC TREATMENT APPAR-ENT IN SUMMER WRAPS.

Jackets that Are Quite Mannish Are Relieved by Some Little Bit of Purely Feminine Adornment-Fashionable Capes Are Mostly Trimming.

Correctness in Wraps



RTISTIC ment is apparent in the shops' current showings of

The return of capes to stylishness is signalized by a high degree of elaborateness, and tailor capes are only occasional. Some of those offered are designed as accessories to traveling rigs, and it is one of these that holds the center of this picture. It was of dark gray ladies' cloth, was lined with the same shade of taffeta and was trimmed with rows of black satin ribbon. This type of cape is made just full enough to hang easily from the shoulders with no pleating above the bust line. It fastens with an under flap in front, may be made of double-faced material, and rows of braid or lines of small tucks may serve as trimming.

The typical dressy cape for summer is after the order of those put in tosummer wraps. day's second large picture. In it fluffl-Art can hardly go ness and airiness or highly wrought much further, for effects, or all three, are at a premium, instance, than in and the new fancy capes are quite as the sort of tailor elaborate as they were when all womjacket that pre- en were last using capes as winter sents a suggestion wraps. The very latest thing in these of mannish trig- garments is the drop cape. This comes ness, and yet usually a little short of the waist, and yields graciously is really a double cape, the under one to girlish outline being silk upon which is laid a pair of and feminine fan- fluffy net or chiffon flounces one above cy. What could the other. The silken portion of the be more mislead cape shows in yoke-shape about the ing or more satis- neck. At the top of the silk collar there factory than the first jacket of to-day's is an upbuilding of frills to match the pictures? It was of unlined satin faced flounces. The right-hand one of the cloth, with severe high collar and jaun- pictured three capes was orange silk ty revers to conciliate the manly taste. covered with black lace and finished But a lot of dainty little pleats were with two black net ruffles. The upper set at the pinch of the waist to draw of these two ruffles had a heading of the coat into a perfect curve with the orange ribbons ornamented with ribbon tapering figure. After that the sleeves rosettes. Simple as the general scheme daintily puckered at the shoulders, and of this garment is, the dresslest effects



SUMMER OUTSIDES WITH LITTLE OF ORNAMENTATION.

a little show of dark red braiding came are produced by it. as another relief to what might have Next to the cape just described is been "horridly gentlemanly." As shown one that is almost as new and sketched, this jacket was in the intense just as pretty. Its drop or under cape and stylish shade now called Yale blue, was black taffeta, and over this was a but much the same thing may be had net cape on which were set three frills in a wariety of colors.

up snugly to the throat if necessary. One of this type is displayed at the left | bright color, in the second illustration. It was of beige cloth, self-trimmed with bias folds, and had revers, collar and waist- usually of a contrasting color. The coat of white pique. It is an entirely lace may or may not be tacked down new idea, this supplying the street jacket with revers of plque or corded fluting of silk, chiffon or lace finishes silk in white. The effect is dressy, and the under cape. One of this type comwhen wash pique is chosen it can be pletes the cape group. It was waterfreshened as often as necessary with- melon pink silk covered with heavy out great trouble. Opposite this model black lace that was not tacked down.

of grenadine, each frill closely pleated The jacket made to show a gentle- and finished at the edge with a puffing manly display of linen and a stunning of chiffon. The edge of the drop cape waistcoat is one of the most swagger was finished in the same way. The designs. Wearing it is to suggest that collar was a frill set up about the neck you can afford a change and so are able and spreading prettily to admit graded to have a second jacket that will fasten frills of chiffon-topped silk. The effect of this is better in black than in

Still another modification of the drop cape is made of all-over lace on silk, to the under cape, but in either case a



CAPES THAT ARE ALMOST ALL TRIMMING.

simple jacket, moderately gentlemanly in design and made to wear slightly open and display the gown and neck arrangement worn beneath. This year it appears in solid colors. Orange brown was the color of this one, and is a favorite shade. As a rule such a jacket is enlivened with a little braiding and possibly something in the way of a fancy clasp at the one fastening. darker brown than the goods, and the a sweeping vine or something. clasp was gilt.

in the same picture is a standby, the Hem, fronts and collar were edged with black chiffon fluting. The richest lace may be used for the upper cape, and imported capes of this kind show that the cape has been woven in one piece. Still, skillful fingers can match the patterns in piece lace with very good results. A pretty variation is afforded by laying over the lace when it is not of the very heavy variety an applique design of silk to In this instance the braiding was a match the under cape, a spray of roses

MARRIAGE ON THE DECREASE.

Still There Were Nearly 40,000 Wed-

dings in London Last Year. A volume prepared by Dr. Shirley F. Murphy, medical officer of health for the administrative county of London, gives a timely reminder of the gigantic nature of the task which has to be discharged by the county council and the vestries in maintaining the health of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The population of London is approaching called in a well known architect to pre-4,500,000, and for purposes of sanitary supervision the area is divided into forty-three districts, each having its medical officer of health. Sanitation and medical science are grappling successfully with disease, and the illustrative diagrams by means of which Dr. Murphy reduces numerous bewildering battalions of statistics to a striking comprehensive impression of that contest tell on the whole a fairly satisfactory

Marriages are certainly found to be declining when we take a long survey. even if we are not able to say that the diminution is all under the head of improvident unions. The marriages during the forty-five years from 1851 to 1896 show a mean rate of 18.9 per 1,000. But from 1851 to 1876 the marriage rate each year was above that mean. There was indeed a brief period-it covered the '60s-when marrying in London burst forth with exceptional fervor, but the abnormal effort seems to have had the consequence of all abnormal efforts in a remarkable reaction, and since then making a "nuptial of two hearts" has gone steadily downward, though, we may add, to reassure the timorous, that in actual figures the diminution on the quarter of a century Is from 19.5 to 18.0 per 1,000. Last year 39.689 marriages were made in Lon-

don, and the number is probably ample. The birth rate too is on the down grade, the turn in this department be- CAN OUR COAST BE EFFECTUALLY ginning about 1885, and continuing until now Last year births were most numerous in the combined eastern districts and lowest in the western, and we notice, furthermore, that, although the fewest children were born in the western part of London, more infants died there than in any other group of districts. The fall in the London birth rate corresponds strangely with a fall over the whole of England and Wales, mathematics in the public school." "Teaches mathematics in the public school." over the whole of England and Wales, -London Mail.

HOW TO ENJOY A CIGAR.

But Few Men Ever Get the Best Results from a Smoke.

"Personal observation has taught me," said a Cuban cigar dealer to a Star reporter, "that not one person in a hundred knows how to smoke a cigar to enjoy it thoroughly. For instance, most men, after buying their eigars, stick them between their teeth and gnaw the ends off recklessly, thereby tearing and loosening the wrapper. Then they light their cigars and puff away as if their very lives depended BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CAupon finishing them in a hurry. Thus

moves all the little particles of dust which cannot be avoided in the manufacture, and prevents them from being inhaled into the throat, and from producing coughing. The clgar should then be lighted, and particular attention should be paid to its being thoroughly ignited all over the surface of the end. Then, instead of puffing away like a steam engine, the smoker will find that three or four puffs every minute make the best way to enjoy the cigar. The smoke should be kept in the mouth a short time in order to appreclate the flavor of the tobacco. Then it should be emitted slowly.

"In case one side of the cigar should burn and leave a ragged edge on the other side, it is not necessary to relight it, as I often see many people do. A gentle blow through the cigar toward the lighted end will ignite the ragged side, and it will burn regularly. Smoking this way is a pleasure. It frets me to see a man smoking a cigar who does not know how to enjoy it, and I often feel like giving him a few words of advice, and would do so were it not for the fear of offending him."-Washington Star.

Huge Crane Made in England. The huge crane depicted in the illustration was made in England for use on the east coast. It revolves by hydraulic power and was tested with a



view of his work

New Fruit from the Moluccas. Mangosteens from the Moluccas are now sold in the London markets. They are said to taste like a combination of strawberry, nectarine, and pineapple.

Cinematograph Showing Slow Move. The cinematograph registers slow as well as rapid motion, and a camera has been made to register the growth of

Wanted Two of Them.

In a certain manufacturing town it was a common thing not two years ago for skilled workmen to save sufficient money wherewith to build houses for themselves. A great deal of rivalry existed among these men as to who should have the best house, with sometimes curious architectural results. A and B were two rivals. A baving built a house, B. whose turn soon afterward Georgie Wass, 923 Bank St., Cincincame, determined to outdo him. So he nati, O. like to his house, B, scratching his head, inquired:

"Aspect? What's that? Has A got

"Why, of course," said the architect.

"He couldn't possibly"-"Then put me on two of 'em."-Pearson's Weekly.

Battleships and Cruisers.

"Say, pa," asked little Willie Spriggs, "what's the difference between battleships and cruisers, anyway? They look about alike in all the pictures that I ever seen.'

'Pooh!" Mr. Spriggs ejaculated. "Don't you know the difference between

a cruiser and a battleship? "No, and I ain't seen anybody that

does, either," the boy replied. "They must be crazy, then," said Willie's po. "Why, the papers have told the difference dozens and dozens of times. Cruisers are named after towns and battleships are named after states. Any fool ought to know that by this time. "-Cleveland Leader.

Of Course.

"Do you belong to a Don't Worry

club?" "I do, and I don't mind saying that the rules and regulations and theories and plans worry me nearly to death. "-Chicago Post.

BLOCKADED?

If confidence can be felt in the opinion of military a: d naval officers in high claces at the seat of government, such is the vast extent of our sea coast to blockade it effectually, even if our navy and sea coast defences could offer no adequate resistance, seems to be impossible. When a blockade of the bowels exists, relieve constipation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

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Aunt—Do you think such an inexperienced young man can cut off my leg? Nepnew—He says he is willing to try.

TARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

ularly and the smoker will, nine times out of ten, lay the blame on the cigar. The cigar may be to blame, but in most cases the fault lies in the way it has been handled.

After a cigar has been bought, the end should be cut smoothly off by a clipper or sharp knife. The reverse end should then be placed in the mouth and the cigar blown through. This re-

FITS Permanently Cured No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Ds. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 980 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95. Wallace—And did you make him eat his words? Hargraves—No, he turned ou: to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat.

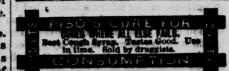


ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant

and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 load of thirty tons. The whole framing gists. Any reliable druggist who of the crane and pedestal is of steel, may not have it on hand will proand the attendant is placed in a house cure it promptly for any one who fixed at the back, where he has a good wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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"For years I had suffered with painpare plans. Asked what aspect he would ful menstruation every month. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. 1 can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me .- MRS. MAR-GARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruction and backache. The agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild. Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice."-MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

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never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
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SATURDAY JUNE 25.

GOOD ROADS.

The Sonoma branch of the Good Roads League will meet in this city on Saturday next, June 18. It will be an open meeting, and all who feel an interest in the movement - and that means everybody - should encourage the members with their presence, at least, and any pertinent suggestions dresses they may wish to make. They are doing good work of an educational character and in time we will reap results. Candidates for the legislature should by all means attend these meetings and learn something of the determined feeling that exists among our most intelligent and practical citizens in favor of maintaining and enforcing fore any bonds will be allotted to other the "broad tire law," which will soon be in operation. There will be an effort made, so it is publicly stated, to repeal this law before it takes effect, and no one should be sent to Sacramen-full at the time the susbcription is to this winter who occupies a doubtful made. If the total sum subscribed position on this subject. In this re- for in amounts of \$500 or less should gion where we have dry weather for six months of the year, where the heavily will be made according to the priority loaded wagons with narrow tires dig up of the receipt of the subscriptions. the roads and the wind blows them away, broad tires and water are indispensable. The people are getting some 'road sense" and they are going to apply it .- Petaluma Argus.

The manufacturers of and dealers in wagons have made no more since the broad tire law was passed, towards suping given to individual subscriptions. plying the market with a broad tire wagon, relying, doubtless, upon their ability to secure the repeal of the broad tire law at the next session of the Legislature. The Argus is right. Let the feited to the United States in the event farmers and friends of good roads see to it that the members of the next Legislature are men who will retain this law, the only road reform legislation at present upon our statute books. We trust that the next Legislature will not only preserve this bit of road under which good roads will become a reality in Callifornia.

concerned. The prospects are also favorable for good prices.

According to the crop circular of the Department of Agriculture for June, the area seeded this year exceeds that of last year by 3,500,000 acres.

wheat is almost, if not entirely, unprecedented, and is placed at 100.9 as compared with 89.6 on June 1, 1897, and a June average of 92.5 for the past ten years.

The average condition of winter wheat is 90.8, as compared with 78.5 at the corresponding date last year, and 81.6, the average for the last ten years. The crop prospects all around are above the average. With plenty of our popocratic brethren glook rather Orleans, and San Francisco.

attracting the attention of Congress and this instance be executed.

Grover Cleveland, ex-President, and Treasury Department. William Jennings Bryan, would-be President of the United States, have at subscribers and the Department, a devoted to preparing "schedules" last found a bit of common ground upon blank form of letter to accompany re- which contain the names of the owners. of the United States, has furnished a several sub-treasuries of the United prepared and proved, they are sent to platform broad enough to hold both of States, at any money-order post-office. the Treasurer of the United States, these big men.

cealed.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. TOI-DIVIS-ION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.

Treasury Department.

Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C., June 13, '98. The Secretary of the Treasury invites ubscriptions from the people of the United States for \$200,000,000 of the bonds of the 3 per cent loan authorized by the act of Congress to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of thirty-two days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the

deemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the holder wishes to secure a temporary date of their issue, and due and pay- loan. The fact that United States bonds able August 1, 1918.

rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable valuable feature of that form of investquarterly; the interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons, to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payees, and mailed to their ad-

The law authorizing this issue of viduals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted. In accordance with that provision allotments to all dinividual subscribers will be made bethan individuals. All individual sub-scriptions for \$500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in exceed \$200,000,000 the allotments

Allotments on subscriptions for over \$500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14th, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest being first allotted, then the next Persons subscribing for more than \$500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of 2 per cent of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to constitute a partial payment, and to be forof failure on the subscriber's part to make full payment for his subscription, according to the terms of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than \$500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the Treasury, with a possible consequent evil effect on inreform legislation, but that it will en-act a broad practical road reform law ander which good roads will become a stallments of 20 per cent, taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment, and the The wheat crop of the United States balance at four equal intervals of forty for 1898 promises to be a record break-er, so far as the number of bushels is concerned. The prospects are also ments as payment for them is received. and payment must in all cases be made in full as the bonds are taken. The 2 Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, or per cent deposit will apply on the final the president or cashier of a national instalment. Any subscriber may pay for the whole amount allotted him United States minister or consul. In within ten days from the date of the cases where there is no officer within a The average condition of spring notice of his allotment. Interest will reasonable distance, or when, through be adjusted from the time of the actual payment, whether paid in one sum or the owner of registered bonds cannot in instalments as permitted. Separate go before one of these officers, the subscriptions from one individual, al- Treasury Department will designate though made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription for this issue of bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive in payment for the bonds postoffice money orders payable at Washington, D. C., and checks, bank drafts, and express money orders collectible in the cities of New York, Boston, are above the average. With plenty and good prices the political prospects Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the Treasurer of the The Nicaragua Canal is once more United States. The money orders and bank checks so received will be forwarded for collection by the Departthe country. There is no good reason ment, and as soon as returns are obwhy Congress should not pass the canal tained the subscriber will be credited bill before adjourning. The Govern- with the amount of his subscription as ment Commission has made a thorough investigation and found the route feasi-the bonds certificates of deposit issued ble, and that the cost of construction by the Assistant Treasurers of the will not exceed \$125,000,000. The United States in the above-named war with Spain has made clear the cities. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any Assistant necessity of the canal from a military Treasurer in exchange for gold coin, point of view. The people are in favor gold certificates, standard silver dolof the construction and control of the lars, silver certificates, United States canal by the Government of the United notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and na-States without regard to party or polwill be credited with the amount of The books of the four per cent loan of ities. Let the will of the people in his subscription as of the date of the certificate of deposit. The Secretary will also receive currency sent by registered mail or by express direct to the

and at any express office.

1898, and they will be forwarded to check is mailed to the address of its The so-called silver Republican party subscribers at the address designated by owner. The checks for the more disis unanimously invariably first, last and all the time in favor of fusion.

Ry hiding its The reason is obvious. By hiding its for the amount of interest due the subhead under the Democratic or Populist scriber at the rate of 3 per cent from wing, its own insignificance is con- the date of his payment to August 1, ations of \$20, \$100 \$500, and \$1,000.

cations relative to this loan should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C.

All subscriptions must be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., not later than 3 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

United States bonds are recognized as the most secure and stable form of obligation that investors can hold. They are attractive, not only because of coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, the absolute security offered, but be-\$100. \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,-000. They will be dated August 1, 1898, and, by their terms, will be re-quickly sell; and they also offer the quickly sell; and they also offer the most desirable form of collateral if the are not subject to taxes of any charac-The bonds will bear interest at the ter-Federal, State, or municipal-is a ment. United States bonds are issued in both coupon and registered form.

COUPON BONDS.

A coupon bond is payable to the bearer. It may be bought and sold without formality as freely as any kind of property and without indorsements of any kind. Owing to the freedom bonds provides that in allotting said of transfer, coupon bonds are usually bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of indi-viduals shall be first accented and the hold them but a short time. Their disadvantage for the person who wishes to make a permanent investment lies in the danger that they might be lost or stolen, in which case the loss to the owner would be as complete as would be the loss of a bank note. The coupon bonds take their name from the method by which interest is collected by the holder.

Printed on the same sheet with the bond is a series of coupons or small certificates of interest due, which are so designed that one is cut off at each interest period. Each coupon bears the number of the bond and shows the date of the coupon's maturity. The holder of a coupon bond, at each interest period, detaches the coupon due that day and collects it. The coupons are payable at any Sub-Treasury, and may be collected through any bank, and will usually be accepted by any merchant having a bank account, with whom the holder of the bond has deal-The holder of a coupon bond may at any time have it converted into a registered bond free of charge.

REGISTERED BONDS.

A registered bond is payable to the order of the owner, and can only be transferred by being properly indorsed and assigned by the owner. Such assignment is made by the owner filling in the blank form on the back of the bond, and must be witnessed by some officer authorized by the regulations of the Treasury Department to witness assignments. The owner of the registered bond who wishes to part with it writes his name on the back of the bond in the presence of the officer; then the witnessing officer writes his name in its proper place and affixes an impression of his official seal.

The officers who are authorized to sor of internal revenue, United States bank, or if in a foreign country, a sickness or for some other good reason, some person near the owner to act as

witness. When the owner of a registered bond disposes of it and has properly assigned it, he delivers it to the new owner, who should at once forward it to the Register of the Treasury for transfer on the books of the Department. The Register cancels the bond so forwarded and issue a new bond in the name of the new owner, and sends it to him by registered mail. The Department SOUTH SAN makes no charge for transferring bonds. If the owner of a registered bond loses it, or if it is stolen from him, he should at once notify the Secretary of the Treasury.. A stoppage will be entered against the bond, and, if it should be presented for transfer, the Department will hold possession of the bond until the ownership is clearly established. If a lost or stolen bond is not recovered within six months, the Department will issue a duplicate bond upon proof of loss and a bond of indemnity being furnished.

The interest on registered bonds is paid by the Government by means of checks. In order that no mistake may be made in the payment of interest, the books of the Department are "closed" for a period, varying accord-The books of the four per cent loan of 1907 are closed for the whole month preceding the payment of a quarter's interest. On other loans the books are closed for fifteen days preceding the interest payment. During this period For the mutual convenience of the no transfers are made, and the time is which they can stand together. Oppo- mittances has been prepared, and it the amount of bonds each one holds. may be obtained at the offices of na- and the amount of interest due each sition to territorial expansion on part tional and state banks generally, at the one. When these schedules have been who immediately has checks and en-The bonds will be dated August 1, velopes addressed, and in due time each

Coupon bonds are issued in denomin-Registered bonds are issued in denomi-

nations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,-000, \$10,000.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW BONDS

The war loan which is now being offered will be sold to subscribers at par during the period of subscription, which ends July 14, 1898. The method of subscription has been made as simple as possible. Blank forms may be obtained at every money-order post office, and at most of the banks and express offices, and on these forms is clearly indicated all that it is necessary for the subscriber to fill out. The subscriber may himself mail to the Treasury Department at Washington the blank form filled out, together Mateo County. with his remittance covering the par value of the amount of bonds for which he wishes to subscribe. That remittance may be in whatever form best suits the subscriber's convenience -in currency, bank draft, check, postoffice money order, or express money order. The day the currency is received, or the day the proceeds are re-ceived from the checks, drafts, or money orders, the subscription will be entered and will immediately begin drawing interest. When the bonds are delivered, a check will accompany each delivery covering the interest at 3 per cent from the day the subscription is entered to the 1st of August, the date of the bonds, and from which date the bonds will carry their own interest.

Forest Veterans.

The largest British oak is the Major or Queen oak, in Sherwood forest (where Robin Hood and his merry outlaws shot the king's deer and robbed the rich and helped the poor and held their revels 'neath the greenwood tree), and is supposed to be one of a forest planted 1,500 years ago. The isle of Man has the largest fuchsia tree in the world and it constitutes one of the notable sights of Ramsey. England's largest willow tree on record was grown at Borcham, Essex, and the smallest British trees are the two inch dwarf wil lows of Ben Lomond, Clwnag, whose orthography proclaims the land of the leek, boasts of a tree without roots, and the oldest trees in Britain are the famous Bentley and Winfarthing caks, which were two centuries old when William the Conqueror's oak at Windsor burst from its acorn. - Philadelphia

Every day 200,000 cigars are smoked

IF YOU WANT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at Coal Oil and Gasoline at South San Francisco, San

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars. Wines, Liquors,

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

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Leave Orders at

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Lowest Market Prices.

Drug Store,

The Klondike

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GRAND AVENUE.

and Cigars.

BAR.

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for Home Circle Grocery List.
for 40-page Hardware Catalogue.
for 32-page Furniture Catalogue.
for sample 1898 Wall Paper.
for Sample Ladles' or Gents' Suits.
for bargain Lists, published weekly

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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House Broker.

NOTARY PUBLIC

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE.

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenue

SOUTH ASAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

Wanted .- Dwelling-house to rent. No idle men and no vacant houses in this town.

"Our country needs factories, en courage those we have.' List your property with E. E. Cun-

ningham, real estate agent. Don't forget the excursion this evening in aid of Grace Mission.

Barbecue and picnic at J. F. Cody's Sierra Point House tomorrow.

Mrs. George Sutherland's brother, Mr. Ash, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland.

avenue.

prospect." Albert Sagala has joined the army, making the fourth volunteer from our

little town. The South San Francisco Lumber Company received two carloads of lumber the past week.

John Nolan and wife of San Francisco paid their old friends in this town a visit on Monday.

Who will be the first to begin building cottages and dwelling houses to rent in this town. It will pay.

G. Guerra has put up a building on San Bruno avenue, which his son will vices at Grace Church tomorrow (Sun-

p. m. Mr. Thomas Mason purchased lot 8 in block 123 last Thursday. Mr. Mason intends to improve his property right away

J. L. Wood has been busy the past week, putting up a new residence building for L. Blanchette, and looking to report at next meeting of the Board. after the sales of lumber.

Land Agent Martin had quite a town last Sunday, examining lots in against the county. the vicinity of the rock crusher.

On Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham paid a visit to their nephew, per month. Fred A. Cunningham, of Co. M, 20th

Any of our citizens who have cash for investment and want to aid the postoffice

For 50 cents you can this evening enjoy a delightful ride upon the bay to the city water-front and return, with music, dancing and a good supper thrown in. Don't fail to go.

Land Agent Martin had a party of visitors last Wednesday examining lots in the vicinity of the school house. given on the bay on Saturday evening, Mr. Martin reports many inquiries for July 2d, 1898. lots and anticipates making a great many sales this summer.

Mr. Christian Graf of San Francisco
yesterday purchased lot 37 in block 99.
The same day Mr. Graf purchased lummade for the train to leave South San
wins the Annual Championship ber for the erection of a house, which Francisco depot at 7:45 p. m. and rehe will build at once. Mr. Graf is turn from the wharf at 12 midnight. arranging to go into business in our town and will be a valuable acquisition to our little community.

On Monday little Marion Miner (may God bless the boy) came into the postoffice and handed a quarter of a dollar to the Postmaster, and when asked what it was for, answered: "It's for the Red Cross." This is the first contribution to this noble cause made in our town.

H. Gaerdes has decided to construct his business building on Grand avenue, of brick, and has entered into a con-Brick Co. for the brick. Mr. Gaerdes will also put up a barn on this property and has a carload of lumber on the ground ready to begin building.

TWO MILLIONS A YEAR.

When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year, and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved, that Cascarets are the most delightful good time. bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

PETERSON-LA STOPKA.

Married in the Month of Roses On Wednesday of last week, June 15, 1898, at the residence of the bridegroom's parents, in Redwood City, the Rev. Maar of the Congregational Church officiating, Mr. Charles N. Peterson and Miss Lillie La Stofka, both of this place, were happily joined together at the hymenial altar in the holy bond of wedlock.

Charley Peterson, the fortunate and good-looking groom, is well known throughout this county of San Mateo, of which his family are old-time residents. He was for some time the assistant to C. L. Herbst as agent of the and Benevolent Association, the lodge, Southern Pacific Company at this place, at its regular meeting on Wednesday and subsequently entered the employment of the Western Meat Company, where he is at present engaged as assistant book-keeper in the office of the

Company. Possessing the confidence of his employers, the good-will of his associates now enlisted or who shall hereafter enand the respect and esteem of all who list in the United States Army or Navy know him, he has made his future during the present war. Thus we may secure and complete by winning and show we are indeed fraternal, not alwedding a most charming life compan- lowing the benefits of a Journeymen ion, and one who will be to him a help- Butcher soldier to lapse while engaged

mate in the fullest sense of the term. been here she has been a favorite in his country. the social cirles of our little town and held in the highest esteem by all who are William Green and Albert Sagala. knew her.

After the beautiful marriage cere- cial success.

mony the happy young couple were the recipients of the congratulations of PROPERTY OWNERS, their numerous friends and of many

choice and elegant wedding presents.
On Sunday evening, Mr. and Mrs.
Peterson arrived at home and have taken rooms temporarily at the Baden Hotel. Within a few days they will commence housekeeping in a suite of rooms in the Hansbrough Block. May their life be long and may its honeymoon never end.

A SURE THING FOR YOU.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Bilousuess, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles Mr. Sagala has removed with his and a thousand other ills are caused family to the Drew building, on Baden by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonder-"Enterprise is the sunshine that ful new liver stimulant and intestinal puts a rainbow of promise on every tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day: 10c., 25c. 50c. Sample and booklet free. All druggists.

MEETING OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting Monday, a full board being present. Brown, in reference to the spoken to W. B. Lawrence about the matter and was informed that the Spring Valley would not grant the re-

On motion, the clerk was instructed occupy as a fruit and vegetable stand. to advertise for bids to put in heating Rev. George Wallace will hold ser- apparatus in the new hospital building. Mrs. Alice Morris and Pedro Silva, day) at 4 p. m. Sunday-school at 3 whose applications for aid were referred today paying the owner ten per cent to Chairman McEvoy, at the last meet- gross on the cost of the lot and iming, were allowed \$8 per month from

date of petition. The matter of constructing a bicycle path along the county road and regulating bicycle riding in the county was discussed at length, the matter being in this locality and presents a showing

to report at next meeting of the Board. excel and very few equal. The District Attorney reported on the claim of Dr. Bowie and Dr. Habletparty of prospective lot purchasers in zel, showing them to be illegal charges good building and loan society furn-

the Third Township, was allowed \$8 fifty houses right away for the accom-

The petition of Bo Yen Tong, the Regiment Kansas Volunteers, at Camp health ordinances, and Alpine Poor Merritt. meeting. Kate McCarthy of the First overwhelming and must be met, and minutes make about a fifty eighth part Township and A. E. Weed of the Fifth if the present lot owners do not act at Government, can subscribe for the new Government bonds by applying at the Board of Education to succeed questionably buy up some of the vacant

Beer & Winter were allowed \$1000 on account of their contract.

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE BAY SATUR. FOR FREEDOM A DAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1898.

Under the auspices of Grace Mission, a grand moonlight excursion will be

The Grace Barton has been chartered His Superiority Proved at Union for the occasion and will leave the

Refreshments will be served on the boat. Music, dancing and a varied entertainment will constitute the fea- Blackette Almost Dies After Going haps 50 or 60 per cent of arrivals from tures of the excursion.

Tickets, including supper, are 50 cents, and can be obtained at the Postoffice and from the committee, of which Mr. W. J. McEwen is chairman.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on tract with Mr. Butler of the Baden kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

FREE TO ALL.

Grand Bulls' Head Breakfast Barbecue and Picnic, at Sierra Point House. on Bay Shore, San Bruno Road, Sunday, June 26, 1898. Good music and

Take San Mateo electric cars to Holy Cross, where 'bus will carry you to Sierra Point House. J. F. Cody.

BEAUTY IS BLOOD DEEP.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy hare by several lengths. No dog in Cathartic clean your blood and keep it America can compete with For Freeclean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets —beauty for ten cents. All drugigsts, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Ed. Enterprise: On account of the enlistment in the United States Army of two members of Lodge San Mateo No. 7 Journeymen Butchers' Protective evening, passed the following resolu-

tion: Resolved, That Lodge San Mateo No. 7 Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association will keep fell to her haunches. The hare got in good standing any members who are into a brush escape and Blackette now enlisted or who shall hereafter encould only stand and watch where it in service under the flag, and thus Miss La Stofka, the winsome and placing a protecting arm about him, lovely bride, is a native of Wisconsin. should sickness assail him, or should During the two years her home has he be wounded in battle while serving

> The two members who have enlisted The recent picnic was a great finan-

Upprecedented Demand for Dwelling Houses.

OUR TOWN OVERFLOWING WITH PEOPLE

Not a vacant house in town and numerous inquiries every day for a house to rent, is the order of things today in our little burg. This condition of affairs is not brought about by the prospective advent of the Fuller emoloyees, but by the rapid growth of the Western Meat Companys' business.

to work on the buildings of the Fuller plant will be in our midst and following them will be the permanent employes of the Fuller factory aggregating upwards of two hundred and fifty men and most of them men of families

who will all be seeking a place to live. With this condition of affairs before them, not a lot owner in this town He took the younger man along merely Claffey petition, stated that he had should hesitate for one moment to improve his property.

There isn't a lot owner in this town who cannot today by making proper improvements, derive at least a large interest return for every dollar invested in the lot and improvements.

There is scarcely an improved piece of property in our town which is not provements, and we know of many instances paying as high as twenty per

As a business proposition, this is an absolute confirmer of the value of lots that no other town in this State can

Good building and loan societies are looking for loans in our town, and a ishes a cheap and easy means of secur-Henry Meyer, an indigent person of ing a home property. We need fully modation of desirable tenants and there will be fully that many more needed before the end of the year.

The necessity for these houses is blocks and reap the benefit of the present need.

PHENOMENAL DOG.

Park.

COURSING STAKE IN AD-MIRABLE STYLE.

on an Inclosed Field.

In one of the greatest days of cours ing ever seen in California J. H. Rosseter's crack hound, For Freedom, proved yesterday that he is a phenomenal dog. He demonstrated this in two ways while winning the annual championship stakes at Union Park. In his first two courses he ran completely away from the stake-winning flyers Rosette and Skyball. He led each of them by several lengths and quickly killed fast-running hares. In the final with False Flatterer, who ran in greatly improved and, in fact, better form than ever before, For Freedom accomplished a remarkable feat. Just after leaving the slips he became unsighted and False Flatterer got ten lengths ahead of him. Then he caught sight of the hare again as it swerved around. Like a shot out of a gun he dashed after the hare that was so strong the fast False Flatterer could not gain on it, and went by Sullivan's crack, gained a lead of five lengths in hardly more than 100 yards and killed the hare. An idea of False Flatterer's speed can be gained from the way he led both Metallic and Theron to the

The maiden stakes were won by a rank outsider. Favorite after favorite killed each other off and lucky Myrtle, a 25-to-1 shot, won handily. She took the final from Wayfarer, the winner of the champion stakes two years ago. Wayfarer had had hard courses and Myrtle had short and easy ones.

The hares were so strong that they almost killed three or four dogs. The longest course ever seen on an inclosed field in California was that between Blackette and Glen Roy. The hare took them all over the field until at the end the hare could hardly move and the dogs were run to a standstill. Both stopped together and Glen Roy disappeared. Blackette was picked up nearly dead, and was worked on all afternoon by Billy Trad and Billy Creamer and her life was barely saved.

Another great course was that between Lady Campbell and Tod Sloan. They went from one end of the field to other three times. Both had terrible falls and were badly worn out. Lady Campbell, like Blackette, had to be withdrawn though a winner. Curtis & Son had a third dog, Vanity Fair, exhausted in her last course. -8. F.

Mr. H. T. Towns of New York. "In the parlor car in which I traveled were a couple of hilarious New Yorkers, who were spending their money for champagne, or at least one of them was, with a liberality that was nigh akin to recklessness. The number of quart bottles that they consumed was startling, and IS NOW IN OPERATION AT every time the colored attendant brought in a fresh bottle he was presented with a \$1 note. Whenever the contents of one were pretty nearly gone the elder of the bacchanalians shouted out to the waiter, 'Who told you to stop bringing in wine?'

"But along toward evening the supply ran out, much to the disgust of the pair, and they had to be content with high balls, cocktails and other plebeian ADMISSION 25 CENTS. drinks. These were sufficient, however, Next month over one hundred ma-sons, bricklayers and artisans engaged the night I could hear them yelling for another round.

"The next day the conductor of the train told me that this couple had been riding up and down the road for nearly a week and that they hadn't drawn a sober breath in all that while. It seemed that it was the odd way taken by the senior member to indulge in a spree. for company and footed all the bills. About once a year the notion took him to go off on a tear, and, not wishing to indulge in inebriation at home, he couldn't think of as good a scheme as riding continuously on a trunk line, where there would be only strangers to wonder at his dissipated behavior. The idea of picking a Pullman as the theater of a protracted jag struck me as decidedly original."- Washington Post.

Time Spent In Shaving.

Think of the time lost in shaving. Campbell, the poet, calculated that a man who shaves himself every day and lives to the age of 70 expends during his life as much time in the act of shaving as would have sufficed for learning seven languages. Southey, commenting on this, minuted himself, May 15, 1830, during the act of shaving, and he found the time employed nine minutes. He neither hurried the operation nor lingered about it. Listen now to William Corbett concerning shaving: "As it may cost only about five minutes of time and may be and frequently is made to cost 30 or even 50 minutes and as only 15 of the hours of our average daylight, this being the case, this is a matter of real importance. I once heard Sir John Sinclair ask Mr. Cochrane Johnstone whether he meant to have a son of his, then a little boy, taught Latin. 'No, said Mr. Johnstone, 'but I mean to do something a great deal better for him.' cold water and without a glass.""-Boston Jourgal.

Three Centuries Behind Americans. Several papers dealing with the Pennsylvania coal regions appear in The Century. Henry Edward Rood, writing

of "A Polyglot Community," says: More than one-half the total number of immigrants into the United States are coming from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia. While official statistics are not available, yet careful investigation leads to the belief that perregular occupation, while possibly 30 per cent may have been servants or laborers. Five years ago the Rev. Mr.

Maujerie, himself an Italian, in comdelivered and weighed in San Francisco,
stock to be fat and merchantable. many with the writer made a tour of observation through the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania, and stated that in his opinion the Italians working there were about three centuries behind Americans in their standards of living—that is, in their ideas as to food, clothing, shelter, wages, work and general intelligence. Since that time there has been no improvement in the class of immigrants arriving at our ports.

Herbert Spencer's Tragedy.

The English papers are citing good stories from Sir Grant Duff's "Diaries."
Here is one: "Arthur Russell made melaugh by a story of a discussion at the Leweses. Some one maintained that everybody had written a tragedy. 'Yes.'

delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable. Cattle—No. 1 Steers 7@71/c; No. 2 Steers, 61/407c. No. 1 Cows and Heifers 51/406c No. 2 Cows and Heifers 51/406c. No. 2 C pany with the writer made a tour of ob-

everybody had written a tragedy. 'Yes,' said Lewes, 'every one, even Herbert Spencer.' 'Ah!' interposed Huxley. 'I

Spencer.' 'Ah!' interposed Huxley. 'I know what the catastrophe would be—an induction killed by a fact.'"

"When Lord Malmesbury came into office, he fired off a highly patriotic dispatch. Lord Cowley received it, saw that it could only result in war and, putting it in his pocket, went off to Walewski. 'You must understand,' he said, 'that I come as Lord Cowley and not as an English embassador, but I have received a dispatch from my government which is so strong that I should like you to see it privately before I hand it to you officially.' Walewski read the it to you officially.' Walewski read the dispatch and said, 'You may give me that dispatch, but if you do I will send you your passports tomorrow morning.'

Lord Cowley did not recommend to the control of the control o Lord Cowley did not present the dispatch, but sent it back for alteration, without notice. and it was altered and realtered before it was formally presented."

Qualified. "So Blix passed his law examinations

with flying colors?" pounded 100 principal laws to him, and he told how 05 of the he told how 95 of them could be evaded." + ++ ++ ++ ++ -Detroit Journal.

shots a minute, weighs but 30 pounds and can be carried strapped to a soldier's back. The gun he made for the soldier's back. The gun he made for the soldier's back. Maxim's cavalry gun, which fires 700 sultan fires 770 shot a minute, but it is a fieldpiece on wheels.

of shortsightedness are hereditary.

TO CURE CONSTIPATION FOREVER. Take, Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

"The other day I was coming east on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad," said Mr. H. T. Towns of New York. "In

SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS

Ladies and Children Free.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

That is just the case with a good brick dwelling house.

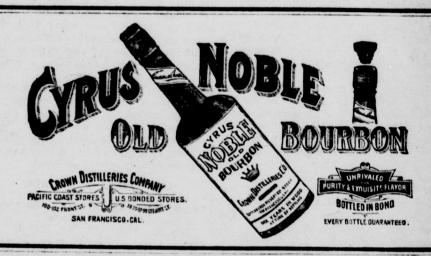
We are prepared to furnish plans and erect brick cottages for the price of wooden ones. All Wooden Improvements —

Are embodied in our brick cottages, which are fire, wind and water proof and practically inpervious to the elements.

BRICK COTTACES COMPLETE with all modern improvements, \$600

BADEN BRICK COMPANY,

South San Francisco, Cal.



REWARD!!!

THE CALIFORNIA The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward 'What is that?' said Sir John. 'Why,' of \$10 for information leading to arrest said the other, 'teach him to shave with and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

> EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS WITH CASCA-RETS.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c., 25c. If C. C. C. fall, drugg sts refund money.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE-Market is firm.

Shker—Desirable sheep of all kinds are n demand at steady prices. Hogs—Desirable hard fed hogs are selling

Provisions are in good demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are

Mutton—Wethers, ambs, 8@814c.

Dressed Hogs—7@714c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 914@1014c; picnic hams, 614c; Atlanta ham, 614c; New York shoulder, 614c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 12c; light light, and light, and light, and light, and light.

than on 5-15 tins.
Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1

It is said that 60 per cent of the cases Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.

HENRY MIGHENFELDER



Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.

THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

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

Strictly First-Class European Plan Reasonable Rates

Centrally located, near all the principal

places of amusement. THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'HOTE.

Luuch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts. THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS.

A. F. KINZLER, Manager.

Beer* Ice

-WHOLESALE-THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg.

United States, Chicago, Willows and

South San Francisco RREWERIES

THE UNION ICE CO.

Preside Grand Avenue

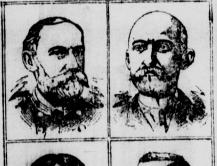


THE STRATEGY BOARD.

Ex-Fighting Men Who Direct the Movements of Ships.

Admirals Dewey and Sampson, with Commodores Schley and Watson, do the man had been expected to perform, and fighting, but there are four men in Washington who tell them what they he proceeded to administer a sound shall do and when. These are the drubbing with his stick. members of the Board of Strategy, who have charge of the conduct of the war the sentinel, the old judge let him go on sea, and so far as possible direct the battles, leaving only the details to you not to sleep on your post!" And the fleet commanders. Each man on without taking the least notice of the the board has seen a good deal of real service and can fight as well as any marched off, perfectly satisfied. man in the navy. Aside from this they are well skilled in the science of war and are able to plan battles with almost mathematical certainty. The members of the board are Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, Captains A. T. Mahan, A. S. Crowninshield and A.

S. Barker, all experts. Rear Admiral Sicard was born in 1836, graduated from the Naval Acad-West, at Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Vicksburg. Like Dewey, he was at Fort Fisher. Since the war he has had charge of important stations, the last





THE STRATEGY BOARD. Sicard. Crowninshield.

being the command of the North Atlantic Squadron at Key West, from streets partially dressed in our galwhich he was released in April owing lant soldiers' clothes. It is an insult to ill health, Sampson being placed in command. Capt. Mahan saw service during one year of the civil war. He is an expert in naval affairs and has always held important land positions. Capt. Crowninshield is a native of New York, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1863, his first service being on the steam sloop Ticonderoga with the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He reached his present grade of captain in 1894 and preceded Capt. Sigsbee in the command of the Maine. He has lately been a member of the Naval Advisory Board. Capt. Barker was at the Naval Academy when the war broke out, but was ordered into active service on the frigate Mississippi and took part in the capture of New Orleans and the fight at Port Hudson, when the Mississippi was lost. He commanded the Enterprise in 1883-86, when a line of deep sea soundings was run across the Atlantic and plays a bombshell disposition, like Indian Oceans and from New Zealand mine, I shall call her Dinah Might." to the Straits of Magellan. He was the first man in America to use guns loaded with dynamite.

Military Justice.

Old Judge Dole, an early settler of Pike, in the county of Wyoming, New York, was a military man in his early days, having, to quote his own words, "fit the Britishers" in the war of 1812. And be carried his habits of military discipline into the management of his

One hot summer day his hired men, five or six in number, decided to take a nap after their luncheon of doughnuts and ple, instead of setting to work again at haymaking. They selected one of their number to act as sentinel and keep watch for the old judge, and the rest of them stretched themselves at full length in the shade of a big tree.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, the sentinel also yielded to the desire for slumber, and at the end of ten minutes was last asleep at his post.

Just five minutes later the judge appeared, to see how the work was going on, and he saw at once the state of affairs. From the sentinel's position the judge knew what duty the without waiting for any explanation,

When he had sufficiently admonished saying, "There, I guess that'll learn other sleepers, the disciplinarian

UNIFORMS IN AFRICA

The Natives Show a Love of Soldiers' Cast-off Garments. "In the course of my travels in

South Africa I have been greatly struck by the fondness of the natives for gaudy apparel, particularly uniforms. These are the cast-off uniforms of the various regiments that emy in 1861 and was a first lieutenant have been stationed in the country during the war. He fought in the from time to time. Here at Durban under the circumstances, he bethought one can see every day scores of natives dressed in most ludicrous fashion, partially clothed in military apparel, the coats usually having all the buttons, stripes, and the like complete. You will see a ragged, unkempt Kaffir leading a team of oxen, wearing a much soiled scarlet tunic, or a dark blue tunic with tattered yellow braid or gold lace, and woefully dirty; or else a stable jacket out at elbows, with the yellow braid or gold wire "lines" probably round his waist-no shoes, stockings or head-gear, and merely a cloth round his loins, or, at least, a ragged pair of breeches.

"The coolies, who are employed here so largely, are just as great offenders. All about the place one sees shops with large quantities of uniforms displayed for sale. It is not very long ago that the authorities at home woke up to the fact that it was derogatory to the dignity of the cloth to allow sandwich men and others to wear eastoff uniforms, and thus degrade the soldiers' garb. It was bad enough, in all conscience, to see the loafers in England wearing uniforms, but far worse is it to see dirty niggers and loafing Indians strutting about the to the whole British army, and a strong representation should be made if he's healthy he can fight. Feeling to the colony that the wearing of mill- the crayings of his appetite, Wildes ortary uniforms by civilians should be discontinued, and made a punishable offense, as in England."--Correspondence of the London Graphic.

Dinah Might.

The Syracuse Post says that a girl baby was recently brought to a clergyman of the city to be baptized. The latter asked the name of the baby:

"Dinah M.," the father responded. "But what does the 'M.' stand for?"

interrogated the minister. "Well, I do not know yet; it all de

pends upon how she turns out." "How she turns out? Why, I do not understand you," said the dominie. "Oh, if she turns out nice and sweet and handy about the house, like her mother, I shall call her Dinah May. But if she has a flery temper and dis-

Making-up Horses.

Ladies have not got the art of making-up all to themselves. The silveryhued mane, tail and forelock which contrast so beautifully with the coats of dark colored horses are produced by the use of peroxide of hydrogen. It is stated that a well-known fashionable New York job master gets in a five-gallon jar of peroxide of hydrogen every week.

Town Without Doctors.

A place for physicians to emigrate to is the City of Hamah, south of Aleppo. Though it contains 60,000 inhabitants, among whom diseases of the eye, in particular, are rampant, there is not a single physician in the city.

Cure for Fresh Colds. Nine cases out of ten of ordinary colds can be cured in their early stage by a hot bath and drinking a glass of hot lemonade immediately before going to bed.

CAPTAIN WILDES' COOLNESS.

of Wellington found in the Spanish army during the peninsular war was as con-

spicuous fifty years before, and may rightly be argued as perpetually inherent in

the national character; for, though the annals of Spain are filled with instances of individual courage of the first rank, demoralization sets in as soon as they come

together in numbers, their chief maneuver in the course of a century and a half being plain running away. Yet the fight made by the Spaniards in Havana during the attack of the British and colonial forces in 1762 is the one notable in-

stance of a prolonged struggle between men who speak English and men who speak

Spanish. History may be searched in vain, either in the old or new world, for a

defense as able in point of generalship or as stubborn in resistance.

Ordered Coffee While on the Fighting Bridge at Manila.

If you want to say that any man is always cool, calm and collected, say that he is as cool as Captain Wildes of the cruiser Boston. He is one of the like ourselves, they migrate to a subofficers with Dewey's fleet at Manila, and all the world is wondering at his calmness. While the Boston slowly steamed into the bay of Manila, while two opposing storms of projectiles swept the waters, while a man could not hear himself think in the thunder of the guns, Wildes stood on the Boston's bridge watching, when the smoke raised, the deadly accuracy of his gunners. Wildes was as cool as a cucumber, but the weather was warm. So he called for a blg palm leaf fan, and, calm as a woman at the opera, fanned himself.

So cool and calm was this Yankee fighter while the Spanish ships were sinking under the hail of iron that he remembered he had not had his breakfast. It speaks well for Wildes that,



SIPPING COFFEE UNDER FIRE.

himself he was hungry. If a man has a good appetite he is in good health, and dered a cup of coffee to be served to him on the bridge. One can easily imagine he hears Wildes 'order, punctuated by orders, thus:

"I'd thank you for a cup of coffee-Lleutenant, you've got the correct range -and not too much sugar. Another smash like that and the Castella's a

This is probably the first cup of coffee ever served and consumed on a fighting bridge during battle. "Cafe a la Wildes" will be a popular drink in Uncle Sam's

navv. But Wildes was not the only hungry man in that fleet during the first part of the magnificent fight. Dewey was hungry, and being kind and thoughtful. he remembered that all his men and all his officers must be hungry, too. So when breakfast time came Dewey drew off his fleet, and every Yankee on the fleet enjoyed his breakfast very much indeed. Having finished breakfast, they went back and finished the Spanlards.

HABITS OF THE FUR SEAL.

Sea Animal That Has Many of the Traits of Sheep.

The fur seal is a land animal, of perverted tastes, who, living at sea, has had his paws changed into flippers very like the long black kid gloves of a woman. His heart, liver, and kidneys are exactly the same as those of a sheep, and just as good to eat, but his flesh, although just like fat mutton to look at, is rank and distasteful from his habit of eating fish. The whole package is put up in a parcel of thick white fat to keep the body warm, while from the skin grows a heavy crop of beautiful brown fur, protected with large flat oil-bearing hairs, making a glossy surface which slides through the water without friction. Perfectly fearless, overflowing with fun, a perfect selves when they call for improved res little athlete, marvelously strong, the

fur seal is the most delightful of all wild creatures. But although they live at sea the seals, being heavily clothed in fat, skin, fur, and hair, find the temperate latitudes much too warm for comfort during the summer months. Since they cannot shed their garments arctic climate, gathering in immense multitudes where there are fisheries to support them. Their ration is fifty pounds of cod every day, which for a creature the size of a sheep is considerable.

When the little pups appear their mothers go a-fishing to feed them, and likewise teach them to swim. The pups howl with fright when first thrown into the water. Now, outside the seal city, with its regular streets and harems, assemble the young bachelors not yet grown enough for love or war. Here man steps in, driving the poor bachelors away inland to be clubbed for their precious fur.

How Pullman Was Named.

The town of Pullman was not ostensibly named after the late Mr. Pullman himself. The story is that W. W. Beman, the architect of the town, being justly proud of his work, went to the proprietor and asked that it be named "Beman."

"Um'm," said the magnate. "Fact is, I had thought of calling the place 'Pullman,' from the man who built it and paid for it. However," Mr. Pullman added, as he observed a look of disappointment on the architect's face, "I am not particular. Now, what do you say to a compromise? Suppose we take the first syllable of my name, 'Pull,' and the second syllable of your ame 'man.' There you have it. 'Pull,' 'man'-Pullman. You see that combines your idea with mine."

Mr. Pullman's suggestion prevailed, and the name, it seems, was a compromise, though it is not reported that Architect Beman was greatly pleased thereby.

Friendly Attention. True friendship has a broadening influence, and takes small account of things which might serve to weaken the charms of mere acquaintance.

"Are you habitually lame, or is your limp caused by some temporary trouble?" inquired the lawyer in a case of assault and battery, addressing a witness for the defendant. The man bore every indication on his face and persop of having been in some recent catastrophe which the lawyer hoped to prove was the particular affray then before the court.

"Oh, Ol'll be all right in a day or two," said the witness, cheerfully. "It was jist a friend of mine kicked me the other evening, and Oi'm a bit stiff in the j'ints, that's all!"

Cheating the Government.

Sir Francis Cook, who married Tennessee Claffin, is reported to have fust divided \$10,000,000 between his two sons in order to cheat the chancellor of the exchequer out of the succession duty which would have to be paid if the money were left as an ordinary legacy. British millionaires have never forgiven Lord Harcourt for increasing those duties to a point which made them an important source of public revenue. Several of them, and among the number the Duke of Westminster, have already divided the bulk of their personal estate among their sons and daughters. Sir Francis Cook Is reputed to be worth \$20,000,000 even after endowing his sons

Artesian Wells in Australia

Artesian wells have proved success ful in New South Wales, the area within which underground water is found extending over 62,000 square

Frozen Butterflies. Mountain climbers frequently and butterflies frozen on the snow and so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When thawed the butterflies recover and fly away.

Less than Half Native Born. Of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of New York only 700,000 are of American

Good deeds always speak for the

DEWEY'S FIRST BATTLE.

Future Great Naval Commander Laid

The following incident in the early New England school life of Commodore Dewey is taken from the New York

Early in the '50s, when Dewey was a boy, Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, now a resident of New Jersey, and for thirty years the editor of the evening Journal of Jersey City, being then fresh from college, undertook the management of a district school at Montpelier, Vt. The school had been in rebellion for a long time, and the boy Dewey was the leader of the anti-teacher brigade. Several previous teachers had been "re moved," one had been stood upon his head in a snowbank, and it was generally said at Montpelier that nobody could govern that school.

When Mr. Pangborn appeared a school the first day of the session he noticed Dewey up a tree throwing stones at small boys. He told him quietly that he must stop that. The reply was that the teacher could "go to" the place reserved for a certain class of departed mortals, and Dewey did not come down. School went smoothly that day, but there were indications that showed the teacher that trouble was coming. So he provided himself with a nice rawhide whip, which he tucked away over the door, and then placed several sticks of good hickory on the top of the pile in the old woodbox.

Next day the fun began. Another boy who was disorderly was told to take his seat. He did so, and seven of the big boys joined him on his bench. Then Dewey stepped up and coolly informed the teacher that they were "going to give him the best licking he had ever had."

"Go to your seat!" commanded the teacher, who was not so big a "man" physically as either of the two boys mentioned.

Dewey struck out, and the next instant the rawhide was playing catchand-go all over him. The other "biggest boy" entered the fight, and was promptly laid low with a blow from one of the hickory sticks. Dewey was by this time lying upon the floor howling for "quits," and the other boy lay near him unconscious. The rebellion was over, and Mr. Pangborn had no further trouble with that school.

He took Dewey home to his father, and reported that he had brought him his son somewhat the worse for wear, but ready for school work."

"Thank you," replied Mr. Dewey. "I guess George will not give you any more trouble. He will be at school tomorrow.

The father of the other boy tried to get a warrant for the arest of the schoolmaster, but there was not a magistrate in the county who would issue one. They said that if anybody had been found who could govern that school he was the man for the place.

Young Dewey remained at school. He soon became a good scholar, and, under his friend's tuition, fitted for the Annapolis Academy. Years after these events he was wont to visit Maj. Pangborn at his home in Boston, where the former teacher was editor of the old Atlas and Bee. On one of these visits he said to him: "I shall never cease to be grateful to you. You made a man of me. But for that thrashing you gave company; "The Disaster," by Messrs. I should probably now be in the a young lieutenant in the navy, and a chum of Maj. Pangborn's brother, who was also a young naval officer. The two spent much time at Maj. Pang- is going in for art covers and clever born's home, and he always speaks of Dewey as "one of his boys," and is nat- ber contains a story by George Ade enurally proud of him.

Island That Is a Big Magnet. One of the most dangerous places in all the seas, says the Chicago Record, is near the coast of Denmark, where there is a little island that goes by the name of Bornholm. The seas do not run unusually high about it, nor are the

currents strong, but when the mariner approaches it, the needle of his compass begins to act in the strangest and most unaccountable manner. Instead of pointing north, it switches around and points to Bornholm, so that if it happens to be dark and stormy the pilot may guide his ship straight on the rocks, thinking that he is making the north. This strange condition exists for the reason that Bornholm consists almost entirely of magnetite or magnetic iron, and it draws the compass

needle like a powerful horseshoe mag-

This influence is felt even at a distance of miles, and on the island being sighted by mariners on the Baltic Sea they at once discontinue steering their course by the needle, and turn, instead, to the well-known lighthouses to direct their craft. Between Bornholm and the main land there is also a bank of rock under water which is very dangerous to navigation, and because of its being constantly submerged vessels have been frequently wrecked at that point. The peculiar fact in this case is that the magnetic influence of this ore bank is so powerful that a magnetic needle suspended freely in a boat over the bank will point down, and, if not disturbed, will remain in a perfectly perpend kular line.

Polishing Precious Stones. The first thing necessary in polishing

a precious stone is to slit it; this is done by means of a thin sheet-iron disk, placed in a horizontal position and made to revolve by very simple machinery. Diamond dust is applied to the edge of the disk, and sperm oil is dropped upon it from a can.

If properly managed a very small quantity of diamond dust will last all day, and not much of it will be lost. In order to prevent appreciable loss, a table with a raised edge all around it is provided. The diamond dust used in polishing stones is made from bort, or cheap, coarse diamonds.

After being slit, the stone is ground

on horizontal wheels of lead, brass of fron, and sometimes of wood. These wheels are called "laps," and the workman who cuts and polishes stones is a

lapidary, from the Latin word lapidarus. Lapidaries acquire great faculty in shaping and polishing stones, and from a given pattern are able to produce any object required with great dexterity. Diamond, emery, agate or corundum powder is spread on the laps; gradually the powder becomes imbedded in the laps and the stone yields to

them. The stone is held either with the fingers or by wax in the hollow at the end of a stick, and is pressed against the revolving laps. For the last polish the laps are covered with cloth, leather or hard brushes. The facets, or flat surfaces that give brilliancy to transparent stones, are cut by means of a horizontal grinding wheel, by the side of which is placed an upright, club like piece of wood.

Into this heavy piece of wood, in different places, a rod is stuck, at one end of which the stone is fixed with cement. As the wheel revoives the stone is pressed against it and a facet is cut; to make a new facet the rod holding the stone is simply stuck in another hole in the club-like piece of wood and is thus given a new inclination or angle.—Philadelphia Times.



According to a writer in Success, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr draws an income of \$20,000 a year from her writings.

The assertion is made that for the last twenty years Alphonse Daudet never made less than \$20,000 a year from his work.

The original of Sandy, the laird of Cockpen, in Du Maurier's "Trilby," has recently died. He was T. R. Lamont and the description of him is said to be remarkably accurate. He studied art in Paris.

Little, Brown & Co. report an increased demand for the books on naval warfare which they publish, notably Captain Mahan's "The Interest of America in Sea Power," the various chapters of which are particularly pertinent at the present time.

Under the general editorship of Professor Charles Mills Gayley, of the University of California, Berkeley, the Macmillan company will publish in America and England an edition, in five volumes, of "Representative English Comedies" (from John Heywood to Sheridan).

Notwithstanding the enemies he bas made, Zola's "Paris" is said to have sold 125,000 copies in France; this is followed by M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," 99,000; Paul and Victor Margueritte's "Desastre," 95,000, and Daudet's "Soutient de Famille," 90,000. Three of these books are published in America: "Paris," by the Macmillan D. Appleton & Co., and "The State prison." Dewey was at this time | the Family," by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

> "Pickwick" is a new Chicago venture. It is a monthly magazine that stories and sketches. The first numtitled "The Thompson Shivoree," and illustrated by W. J. Enright. Miss Josephine Davidson also contributes a clever Southern love tale, and Barry Bruce starts a series of Pipe Reveries. The Illustrations by Winfield Rubins and Myrtle McLane show up to good advantage, and the cover design by Miss Beulah Mitchell is unique. The first number is very creditable in its appearance and deserves success.

The list of "fifty best books" published in 1897 and suitable for a village library has been selected by the librarians of the State of New York; and now the erities are having their flings at the list, and showing what a curious list it is, and how much better it would have been if the critics had been consulted. Of the five books that have over one hundred votes each, four are novels-"Hugh Wynne." Choir Invisible," "Captains Courageous," and "Soldiers of Fortune," in the order named. Thomas Hardy and Henry James, each of whom published a novel in 1897, do not appear at all, and Mr. Blackmore barely gets on the list with one vote to spare. Du Maurier, Besant, and Sienkiewicz are also conspicuous by their absence. Stevenson is sixth on the list.

How Rails Are Intured.

While on steam roads the tracks are not injured by locomotives running at high speeds, street railway men complain that their tracks are torn to pieces by the electric cars. The reason for this is that the plunging and rearing of cars mounted on fourwheeled trucks pound the track and loosen the joints. Cars on short-base single tracks often plunge sufficiently to throw practically all the weight on to the front and rear wheels alternately, and the damaging effect of this can easily be realized.

Beer Adulterants.

Some of the adulterations found in beer are cocculus indicus, capsicum ginger, quassia, wormwood, calamus root, caraway and certander seeds. copperas, sulphuric acid, cream of tartar, alum, carbonate of potash, ground oyster shells, nux vomica. piertoum and strychnine.

When people hear a piece of goodip they never stop to ask before repe it, "Is it probable?"

"His mother's his sweetheart-the sweet So say the white roses he brings to my

breast; The roses that bloom when life's summers depart: But his love is the sweetest rose over my

The love that hath crowned me-A necklace around me. That closer to God and to heaven bath bound me!

"His mother's his sweetheart!" Through all the sad years love is the rainbow that shines through my tears;

My light in God's darkness, when with my I see not the stars in the storm of his skies.

When I bow 'neath the rod And no rose decks the sod, His leve lights the pathway that leads me to God!

"His mother's his sweetheart." Shine bright for his feet, O lamps on life's highway! and roses, lean

To the lips of my darling! and God grant his sun And his stars to my dutiful, beautiful

one! For his love-it hath crowned me-A necklace around me,

And closer to God and to heaven bath bound me! -- Ladies' Home Journal.

A DESERTER'S RETURN.

HE stood in the doorway of the shack and watched him trailing down the road after the horses in a cloud of dust. When he had passed over the rise and the jingle of harness came no longer to her ears she sat down upon the doorstep with a troubled sigh. The shanty, almost the one brown spot in the tumbling wilderness of grass, was small and dingy and redolent of the tar paper that covered its sides. From its one tile chimney there faltered a thin column of smoke that struggled weakly for a moment and then sank to the ground, bringing in its midst a shower of soot that touched here and there with grimy fingers. Over the white-curtained window ran a vine, twining about the decaying sash in a luxuriant profusion of foliage, heavy with budded promise. One sprig, bolder than the rest, stretched its length of tender green across to the door, and bung far down, swinging in the wind and holding out its curling tendrils, like tiny fingers, in wistful greeting to the woman below. A row of lusty sunflowers ran from the house to the straw-thatched barn, holding up their rotund faces for a kiss from the sun and forgetting entirely the timid devotion of the morning glorles that wound about their sturdy limbs and climbed high up to offer to their unbending masters a taste of morning dew from their horns of scarlet and gold. A hen, fussy with the responsibilities of an overlarge family, basked in the warm earth and clucked unheeded warnings to her downy brood.

The woman took off her hat and laid it beside her. The breeze fresh with the smell of ripening wheat, blew onto her cheek and lingered to coax a stray ringlet into her eyes. A gray squirrel that had run from his burrow to snatch a few crumbs paused to note her disconsolate attitude and perked his head in inquisitive wonder. A little way fro mthe house the railroad crossed the farm in a long stretch of yellow clay. Sometimes Annette had sat on the ties and looked longingly into the glimmering distance from whence she had come and wished that she could go back, and then grew afraid of herself that she could make such a wish. She remembered now, how, from the flying train she had looked out upon a cluster of buildings huddled close together for warmth, it seemed, and casually wondered how a person could live in such a place, and afterwards, when she found it was to be her home and Jack's, she felt with a sudden sinking of the heart how dreary her life must become. Even then, strong with the fervor of love, she had somehow realized the hopelessness of the undertaking, and now that the roseate flush of the honeymoon had faded she sat up with a dull pain in her head and a wave of homesickness rolled over her.

Annette was, in truth, a child of civ-Mization. She loved the noise and bustle of the city, the rattle of trucks, the rumble of cabs, the clanging of cablecar gongs, the purr of the trolley; she loved the cries of the street, the hurry of footsteps, the shrieking of locomo tives, the sounding of whistles; and this morning she thirsted with heart-sick eagerness for the sight of home, the crowded thoroughfares, the brightlygreen patches of lawn, the smooth stretches of boulevard, the mottled shadow of the sun shining through the leaves, the glare of night illumination on shiny wet pavements. She longed for the shop windows, the tall buildings and the smoke-canopied sky of her native city; for a sight of the familiar office, the clicking typewriters, the patter of the ticker as it thrust forth its long tongue of dotted paper; her cushtoned seat by the window, from which she could look out on sanded roofs and black-throated chimneys, and where voices of the pigmy street multitudes came up to her in a murmuring babel of tongues. All this she had left for the love of him-and she did love her

But her world, how empty it was, how lonesome and still, how utterly forsaken she had grown to feel in spite of him. When she had first come the novelty had charmed her. The air was deliciously soft and the grass in its first greenness above the sod. Patches of cold, cutting words, than which she snow still lingered on the shadow side of the swales; in the sunny places the crocuses sprang up and bloomed. But

HIS MOTHER HIS SWEETHEART. | now the grass was tall and the wind | house came in view. The picketed CHILDREN'S COLUMN. swept through it in grewsome whispers that made her think of a country graveyard. And every tall bearded stalk had answered with a nod of its head and recognition for their comrade. Prince seemed to look askance at her with knowing smile; the grasshoppers perched in the shade and tzig-tzigged in monotonous cadence, the gophers chattered impudently and the plovers whistled from above, and with one accord they seemed derisively to say, "Homesick, homesick-a bride and homesick." And s) she was-miseraly, unbearably so, and every one appeared to know it save

> Poor, busy Jack! It was all work with him and no sympathy. In the morning he hurried to the fields, he hurried from the table, at night he hurried to bed that he might be the early riser that the next day's labors demanded. Thus it was, perhaps, that he did not notice the shadows that deepened in her eyes. At first, with a little encouragement, she would have told him all and cried it out on his shoulder, and, perhaps, together they might have learned the lesson of endurance. But now her heart had crusted over and hid beneath its surface her sorrow. Suffering, doubt, grew in noxious luxuriance in her soul's garden and threatened to choke out timid love. For this she blamed him. She said, over and over to herself, that he did not care, and then, out of loyalty to him, denied it, but at last, against her will, she had admitted the truth of the accusation. Finally she had told it to the dog and

wept into his shaggy mane, and he had listened gravely and with infinite patience, and licked her hand in fond sympathy. But of late it seemed to her that he had deserted her cause, and, as if to reprove her discontent and set an example of fidelity, left her side to follow his master all the day long. And it had come to this! She would answer the pleadings of her soul; she would leave him. She would go home, back to noise and bustle and life; back to friends and voiceful companionship. Strengthened with sudden resolution, she sprang to her feet and looked at the clock. There was time to catch the down train. She had money of her own, the remains of her spinster savings. She would take the pony and leave at the postoffice a note that would explain the story of it all to Jack. With nervous fingers she set about tidying the room. When this task was finished she placed upon the table Jack's luncheon, noting with a tender smile some of the things she had brought with her and which she was about to leave-the dainty tea urn, the sugar and cream holders that Jack had laughed at for their smallness, the cup with a broken handle that was reserved for him because of its size and solidity. When the table was set she covered it with a pink net, and turned to lay out her pretty traveling dress that she had worn but once before.

The train pulled in with a rattle and clang of brakes and she climbed aboard and saw the house fade out of sight behind her. Presently, with a shock of recollection, she sat up and pressed her face to the pane. The train was passing through their farm. The low, sod the house with blinds pulled down, and Prince, the dog, running after the train and finally ceasing, satisfied with having chased it off the ficials. premises. At last there was Jack in the shoulders at their flying rival. With a days of the year. frightened gasp Annette shrank into the cushions. A flood of sickening anthe full realization that she was forsaking her husband crowded upon her. She forgot the dreariness of the prairie, the emptiness of its landscape, the acres of solitude; she forgot her desolation and suffering. The vision of the empty home smote her. The words of Jack's last good-by sounded in her ears; the presence of his kiss was upon

She slowly straightened herself in look came into her eyes; a holy fire suf- 5,000,000 members. fused her countenance, such as might

Yes, she would return! It was not too late. She could take the next train back, and intercept that cruel note. He should never read it-should never

The sun was sinking low into the western horizon when she came again to the town, and its golden light glorified the tall, red-turreted elevators and softened the outlines of the gaunt frame buildings until they looked no longer hateful to her. She hastened across the sandy road to the postoffice with almost a light heart.

"You sent the letter out to my husband?" she cried sharply.

A numbing fear took possession of her. It was, then, after all, too late. Already he had read the lines, and taken prisoners. One of them, a Seknew of her unwifely intentions. Could he ever love her-now? And in her desolation the need of his love, above all things, grew apparent.

However, it should make no change in her resolve. Duty still pointed out the road. Wearily, regretfully must she take up the dropped stitch of life; perhaps, sometime, she could live it down.

The misery of the homeward ride she can never forget. She shut her teeth in firm resolve and clung desperately to the pony, while he flew over the road; all the while the dull thuds of his footsteps sounded in her ears like his hair, which we had seen was a brilcoffin clods.

She seemed to see in her mind's eye Jack's surprised greeting, his calm, would rather face death, she sobbed,

weakly, over and over. Then, from the crest of the rise, the the loafers off.

horses came trotting toward her to the length of their ropes, with many an arch of the back and friendly neigh of came running down the road, frantic with welcome, and Jack came to the door with a skillet in his hand.

"Supper is ready," he cried gayly, coming to lift her tenderly from the saddle

What-what she cried to herself, dizzily, could it be he had never received the letter. Then she fainted in his

When she revived she clung to him and looked earnestly in his eyes; hope leaped in her bosom. There was no

cloud on his brow; he did not know. When the dishes were cleared away they took their chairs into the front yard. The moon was rising in sleepy-

eyed splendor. "I have something to tell you," he said, drawing close to her. "Good news," he added hastily, alarmed by the look on her face. "I sold the farm to-day. The Illinois man bought it, paid every dollar in cash, and I have it here, and, best of all, the letter that came this afternoon"-she caught her

for me to come at once." He silenced her with a wave of his hand. "I knew," he continued, "that you were dissatisfied; I saw it all along, and it nearly killed me. I blamed myself for bringing you to such a place, and-but-wait till I get my pipe-

breath-"was from the Journal. Briggs

says I can have my old place again, and

A moment later she heard him knocking about in the house. Then she noticed Prince digging in the dirt and caught the flutter of something white.

"Bring it here, sir!" she cried, sternly. When he had brought it, with reluctant step and downcast demeanor, she saw it to be a letter-her own letter to To haul them fish back home again. Jack-the hateful letter, crumpled and earth-stained, but-unopened. With a cry of joy she seized the dog in her arms and kissed his earthy nose. She ceased her demonstrations a moment to answer Jack's voice from the door-

"Oh, in that package!" she replied. Why, cigars. I bought them for you to-day—the biggest ones I could find." "Um, um," said Jack, sniffing at them suspiciously; "they are nice. I will save them for Sunday."

When he had lighted his pipe and takn a few satisfied puffs, he remarked: Copley said he left two letters for me under the door, but I could find only one. I suppose the wind blew it away. Annette said nothing, but stroked Prince, and he thumped his tail on the ground and looked fondly, first at one, then at the other.-Indiana State Journal.

An acre devoted to the culture of ba nanas yields 133 times as much money as an acre of wheat.

Japan was originally civilized by way of China; to-day Japan sends scholars and men of science to instruct the Chi-

France pays in pensions every year 70,000,000 francs, of which 25,000,000 are substracted from the salaries of of-

Java is said to be the region of the havfield; he waved his hat gayly and globe where it thunders oftenest, havthe horses looked backward over their ing thunder storms, on an average, 97 muffins looked so brown and crips and

It takes thirty-seven specially constructed and equipped steamers to keep guish engulfed her. For the first time the submarine telegraph cables of the world in repair.

> Deafness is more common in cold countries than in warm climates, the ear being very sensitive to atmospheric changes.

There are something like 40,000 public schools in Japan. The buildings are well built and very comfortable, education being compulsory.

It has been stated that there are in her seat and brushed her face as if to the United States over fifty distinct sedrive away the sight of it. Then a new | cret orders, with over 70,000 lodges and

A story is in circulation to the effect have shone in the eyes of the Christian | that the city of Washington stands on maiden and blotted out fear of the leased ground, and that the lease must be renewed in 1899. There have been over sixty lions in

the London Zoo during the last fifty years, many being presents from the Queen or members of the royal fam-

500,000 men now do the work, with the and women upon whose growth nature aid of machinery, which needed 16,000-000 persons to do a few years ago.

Hair Turns White from Fright. Dr. Parry, in the Dublin Medical Press (1861), gives the following in- dwarfs long before Tom's time, howstance of hair turning white from fright. On Feb. 19, 1859, the command of General Franks, operating in Peter the Great. This remarkable litthe southern part of the kingdom of the woman was about three feet tall, Oude, had an engagement with a body and was bright, lively and vivacious. of rebels. Several of the enemy were poy, was led before the authorities to be questioned. "I then had occasion," said Parry, "to observe in this man dwarf subjects. The wedding, historthe events that I propose to relate. The prisoner for the first time seemed to be conscious of his danger when, deprived of his uniform and completely nude, he saw himself surrounded by soldiers. He then began to tremble violently, terror and despair were depicted on his face, and, though he responded to the questions addressed to him, he seemed actually stupefied by fear. Then, under our very eyes and in the space of scarcely half an hour, liant black, turned gray uniformly over the whole head."

There is nothing so terrible about the sign "Keep Off the Grass." If a man has a nice lawn, he has a right to order

DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household -Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children,



When my pa comes home feelin' good, An' after splittin' up some wood Sets down beside the fire an' smokes, An' talks about "Elviry's folks"-Elviry's ma-"an' good ole days," I jest sneaks up to him an' says, "Say, pa, I've been a wishin 'At you would let me go a-fishin'."

Well, he laffs then an' slaps his knee, An' says: "That box is jest like me: I'd ruther fish 'en eat, I guess-Go on a fishin' sonny, yes; Fore breakfast, though-what luck I

Say, boy, yer can't outfish yer dad!' An' I says, then, "Well, I guess not," But I jest think I'll try a lot.

Well, then, I go to bed right smart To wake up fer an early start; An' oh, what dreams I have that nig. I fish an' fish, an' every bite Brings up a whale, until my string Of fish is just the longest thing! An' then I get a railroad train

Sometimes I dream of ketchin' tons Of gingerbread and sugar buns, Er fishin' from a slippery bank lasses candy by a tank Of lemonade; an' so, 'y jing, I dream I ketch jest everything, An' then pa wakes me up with, "Say, It's 8 o'clock—no fish to-day!" -Chicago Record.

Bread and Point. "I wish you'd go around by the gro ery, Mattie," said Mrs. Gray, "and ask Mr. Brown to send up three pounds of butter.'

"I don't believe Sarah will want to go that way," thought Mattie, as he ran off to meet her schoolmate, who was waving to her from the opposite cor-

"Let's hurry," said Sarah at once, 'and we'll have time to play hop-scotch before the bell rings."

"There!" exclaimed Mattle, "I knew ou wouldn't want to go to Brown's." "Can't you go there on the way ome?" asked Sarah.

"Yes, I guess it will do just as well." And Mattie kept on toward school. At noon her mother asked if she for

got her errand. "I have just been to the store," said Mattie.

"The butter won't be sent up till afternoon if you didn't go before school, and there isn't enough for lunch," said er mother. "I'm afraid you'll have to eat great-grandmother's bread and point, because you didn't do what I asked you."

When they sat down to the table the potatoes were baked to a turn, and the tempting that Joe exclaimed, "Spell clous! This is better than geometry!"

"Joe, you may have what butter there is," said Mrs. Gray, "and Mattle may have the butter-knife."

"What do I want of the butter-knife," said Mattle, crossly, "if I can't have anything on my muffins, and only salt on my potatoes? I'd rather have greatgrandmother's bread and point. I s'pose that's some kind of jam, isn't

Mrs. Gray smiled. "When great grandmother was a little girl," said, "and didn't do as she was told, I've heard that her mother used to give her only bread for supper, and point the butter-knife at it."

"That's a queer dish," said Joe, as he buttered his second potato; "It wouldn't do for boys." But Mattle didn't say one word .-

Little People of Other Days. Since the beginning of time much interest has been manifested in little people. By "little people" is not meant the A writer in the Arena declares that small boys and girls, but those men has placed an embargo and turned

Youth's Companion.

them into dwarfs. When speaking of dwarfs American children naturally think of Tom Thumb, but there were many noted ever. Perhaps the most illustrious of these was Poupee, a great favorite of The great emperor was not above the plebeian game of matchmaking, and he arranged a marriage between Poupee and another of his well-known ians tell us, was a brilliant affair. A fine feast was prepared, and all the dwarfs in the empire were gathered together and invited to be present. Poupee lived to be 102 years old, which is a great age for a dwarf, most of whom die young. Another much-noted dwarf was

Amias Clows, an Englishman. Clows was three and one-half feet high and lived to be 103 years old. Jeffrey Hudson, who belonged to Queen Henrietta Maria and King Charles I., also achieved much notoriety during the sixty-three years of his eventful life. Up to the time he was 30 Jeffrey was exceedingly small. After that he began to grow, and in a little while reached the height of three feet. Mr. Hudson was as blustering and daring as any 1,000,000 annually.

gentleman measuring six feet or more might be, his hardihood even going so far as to lead him into fighting a duel. This feat he performed sitting on horseback, that he might be the same height as his opponent. The dwarf's hand was steady and his eye was true, and he fatally wounded his antagonist. A former duke of Milan made a fad of collecting dwarfs. He kept a number of them in his palace, and had little rooms six feet high and eight feet square built for their especial use. Perhans the smallest race of people now known to us is the bushmen of Australia, whose average height is four and

one-half feet.

Children's Cute Sayings.
"Do you like candy, mamma?" asked l-year-old Bessie. "No, dear," was the reply, "It always makes me sick." "I'm awful glad of ft," said the little miss; 'you're just the woman I want to hold my candy while I dress dollie."

"Why, Freddie," exclaimed the mother of a precocious 5-year-old, "aren't you ashamed to call auntie stupid? Go to her at once and tell her you are very sorry." "Auntle," said the little fellow a few moments later, "I'm awful sorry you are so stupid."

It was one of the first warm days. and little Mabel, aged 4, who had been playing with some neighboring children, rushed into the house and throwing herself across her mother's lap, exclaimed: "Oh, mamma; take off some of my clothes! I'm a whole petticoat too hot!"

"Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher of the juvenile class, "our lesson to-day tells us of the powers possessed by kings and queens. Can any of you name a still greater power?" "Yes'm; I can," replied one little fellow. "What, Willie?" asked the teacher. "Aces," was the unexpected answer.

Jennie, aged 4, had been poking at the grate fire and burned a hole in her dress. "You must not do that, Jennie," said her mother, 'or you'll catch fire and burn up, and there will be nothing left of you but a little pile of ashes. Then what would mamma do?" "Oh," replied Jennie, "I suppose you would call Bridget and tell her to sweep up the ashes.'

Little Harry was in the habit of ending his prayers every night with a request for a baby brother to play with, at them in wonder for a moment and exclaimed: "Well, it's a mighty lucky thing I stopped praying, or we might have got three!"

HOW CHILDREN SHOULD STUDY.

Berlin Pedagogue Thinks Holidays Should Be Thickly Distributed.

So much time has been devoted to the discussion of what should be studied by children and how it should be taught that comparatively little has been employed in solving the problem, perhaps almost as important as either of the other two-the problem of when the studying and teaching should be done. A Berlin pedagogue has taken up this neglected branch of the great subject and his investigations have had inter-

The best working days, he says, are Mondays and Tuesdays, or any two that come directly after a holiday. The obvious deduction is that the insertion of a full holiday in the middle of the week would tend to the keeping up of mental activity among school children and so add to the amount of real work accomplished. Those hours of the day, as well as those of the week, which follow rest are most valuable, and it is advised that the first two hours of the morning be reserved for the tasks which children find most fatiguing. Regarding vacations, this authority asserts that they are at present needlessly long, but far from sufficiently frequent. The refreshing effect of each vacation is demonstrated in every school-room. It is no greater, however, after two months of play than after one, and it lasts no longer.

In this connection the value of impetus must also be taken into account, and it would hardly do to alternate months of idleness with months of work, but the fact remains that the periods of activity are now too prolonged. The Berlin man says that the studies most fatiguing to child minds are, in order, mathematics, foreign languages, gymnastics and, for many, singing and drawing, while the natural sciences and history cause little strain. He is surprisingly emphatic in opposing gymnastic exercises for the young, and asserts that they are no substitute for sleep, baths and walks.-New York Times.

British Admiralty Red Tape.

Every one who has to do with the admiralty is familiar with amusing tales of the glorification of red tape. Here is the very latest. Some time ago a workman in one of the dock yards lost a government candlestick, valued at a few pence. This was considered sufficient excuse for a report by the local officials to Whitehall. A long correspondence of the approved government office type ensued, and it is estimated that not less than five pounds was spent in the officials' time, ink and paper. After every aspect of the case had been weighed, the workman was directed to pay the local officials the sum of five pence, being the value set upon this particular candlestick. Of course, if the man had been in private employment, little or no notice would have been taken of such a triviality, or, at most, he would have paid his foreman the value, without any red tape-

Russia's Rapid Growth.

Russia has the most rapidly increasing population of any country in the world. The growth during the last 100 years has been a fraction less than PISTOLS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Less than 800 People Have Legal Per-

mits to Carry "Guns." There are less than 800 persons in this city with permits to carry pistols. Not one of this number is a woman, and the great majority of them are business men who have the handling of large sums of money. In fact, there is not one of them who has not a firstclass reason for going about armed, although there are a great many applicants for the privilege who are not entitled to it, and who consequently do not get It.

Many of the negroes of the Tenderloin precinct have a great longing to carry pistols, but very few succeed in getting permits. Quite frequently some colored "sport" of the precinct calls at the Tenderloin station and announces that he would like permission to carry a pistol. The other day a young man in a suit of brown and white checks, a striped red-white-andblue shirt front and collar, and with an enormous paste diamond in his scarf, asked to see the captain.

"What's the trouble?" asked the sergeant at the desk.

"No trouble, sah," said the young man, "not a bit of it, sah, but ah jus' wanter get endowed with authority toe carry a gun, sah."

"Why?" asked the sergeant.

"Well, sah, ahm quite a spoht, an' ah plays poker once'n a while, an' I doan relish de 'sperience ob losin' de pot against a pair of deuces an' a razor, when I has t'ree queens, sah. Ah come to de conclusion dat a pusson in a game ob dat sort's got to have somefin' to back up his han', sah."

He was one of the many whose ap-

plications have been unsuccessful. The number of permits issued has increased but very little in the last few years. It was at the time of the numerous hold-ups of brewery collectors that the demand for them was at its height, and from that time until this almost every brewery collector has had a permit, and has carried a revolver .-New York Times.

The Founder of Wellesley College. It is doubtless a very fine thing, and a thing to be proud of and to be remembered, to belong to a college which was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, or Henry VI., or Queen Margaret, or the Bishop of Winchester, or some but at last he gave up in despair. A other exalted personage, and which few weeks later his mother called him has a wonderful quadrangle, or a faand showed him twin bables. He looked mous gate-way, or a chapel with a splendid fan-vaulted roof. But the students of Wellesley College have still finer thing to be proud of and to remember. They belong to a college founded by an American gentleman, who, crushed by the loss of his only and dearly loved son, turned from the most brilliant legal and social career, to give "his home, his fortune, and ten years of his life" to raising a monument to the God who had so heavily afflicted him.

The story of Henry Fowle Durant and the founding of Wellesley College is so well known that it hardly seems necessary to touch on it here, and yet it is a story that bears infinite repetition, and certainly once a year-the anniversary of his death, the third of October—is not too often to impress ipon those who are profiting by his loss the story of his life and death and work. And surely one Sunday in every year-the first Sunday of the fall semester, known as "Flower Sunday" -is not too many to set apart for service from his favorite text, "God is love." And when, in the inevitable course of time, there shall be no rea-son why we cannot openly honor the woman who is still with us and who helped him to be what he was, and who gives as generously as he did, Wellesley will couple her name with his in her memorial services, and will be proud to recall publicly that it is as it should be, and that a woman helped to found a woman's college.-From "Undergraduate Life at Wellesley," by

Abbe Carter Goodloe, in Scribner's. Saunterer.

He was a man of simple habit, and evidently from a far distance, and he had wandered into a large city museum. The attendant found him looking with interest at a meteorite, and he asked the attendant what it was. "That," said the attendant, "is a me-

"Hum! Where did it come from?" "It fell from the sky."

"Fall near here?"

teorite."

"No. It fell on a farm out in the country." "Anybody hurt?"

"No; there was nobody about when it fell." "Might have been, though?"

"Hum!" The man of the simple habit thought a moment.

"Well," he said finally, "the Lord's kind, but it does seem's if sometimes He was mighty keerless."

Quite Another Thing. "Say, Horace," said one of them, "do you know this trampin' around the streets with an advertisin' banner is a regular dog's life?"

"No, it ain't, either." "You don't mean to say you like it?" "No, Gerald, I don't like it, but what say is that it ain't no dog's life."

"It ain't?" "No, sir, it ain't. I led a dog's life one winter, and I know what it is."

'What's it like, anyway?" "Well, a dog's life is where a nice kind lady brings you a plate of victuals three times a day, and the rest of the time all you do is lay up alongside of a warm stove and dream. That's what a dog has to do, Gerald. That's a dog's life for you, and it comes mighty near suitin' me. Don't never holler about a dog's life."-Chicago

Record. Of course you can't hit anything with a 13-inch gun, but think of the noise they make!

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.

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= TO HOME-SEEKERS =

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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