

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 3.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

NO. 10.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily.	
9:14 A. M. Daily.	
12:49 P. M. Daily.	
3:44 P. M. Daily.	
6:00 P. M. Daily.	
8:10 P. M. Daily.	

SOUTH.	
7:26 A. M. Daily.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
12:02 P. M. Daily.	
3:44 P. M. Daily.	
6:00 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:10 P. M. Saturdays Only.	

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

### TIME TABLE FOR BADEN LINE.

Leaving Time from Holy Cross.	Leaving Time from Baden Station.
8:55 A. M.	9:02 A. M.
9:10 "	9:17 "
9:50 "	10:20 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:10 "	11:40 "
12:30 P. M.	12:20 P. M.
1:10 "	1:00 "
1:50 "	1:40 "
2:30 "	2:20 "
3:10 "	3:00 "
3:50 "	3:40 "
4:30 "	4:20 "
5:10 "	5:00 "
5:50 "	5:40 "

## STR. CAROLINE. CAPT. LEALE

### TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abator, south San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.	
From the North	9:10 a. m.
From the South	10:20 a. m.

MAIL CLOSURES.	
No. 5, South	9:10 a. m.
No. 13, North	9:40 a. m.
No. 15, South	2:40 p. m.
No. 6, North	3:05 p. m.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday, in Grace Church, Morning Services at 11 a. 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 3:15 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.

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

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

TREASURER	
P. F. Chamberlain	Redwood City

TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger	Redwood City

DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
H. W. Walker	Redwood City

ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City

COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
J. F. Johnston	Redwood City

SHERIFF	
Wm. P. McEvoy	Redwood City

AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City

CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City

SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

## EPITOME OF RECORDS.

### Deeds and Mortgages Filed in the Recorder's Office the Past Week.

DEEDS.	
Emil A. Engelberg to Annie I. Engelberg, lots 4 and 5, block 24, Western Addition to San Mateo.	210
A. C. Sanborn, Malvina L. Noyes and Mabel B. Sanborn to Michael Casey and wife, lot 6, block 26, Western Addition to San Mateo.	10
Albina S. C. Cairo to Justinian Cairo Co., 6.46 acres.	10
Same to same, 6.78 acres.	10
Gottlieb Furrer to A. B. Thompson, two acres.	1
Jacob Heyman and wife to Leon Fellman, part of block 23, Abbey Homestead; also lot 4, block 23, Schoolhouse Homestead.	10
Alfred Geller to Antoine Borel, lot 18, San Mateo City Homestead.	10
Peter C. Desalvo and wife to Hartland Law and Herbert E. Law, block 12, Baden.	10
Mrs. Charlotte F. Clarke to Pigeon Point School District, one-third of an acre.	1

MORTGAGES.	
John Andrade to Antonio Veria, 115 acres.	300
Allen S. Neal and wife to W. R. S. Foye, 40 acres East Greenwood Tract.	2646.42
Leon Fellman and wife to Acme B. & L. Ass'n, part of block 23, Abbey Homestead, also lot 4, block 23, Schoolhouse Homestead.	80

The sub-committees on Public Lands appointed to consider bills dealing with public land questions in Alaska held a brief session recently, devoting themselves exclusively to the question of rights of way for transportation companies in that territory. No conclusion was reached on any point, except that a general bill should be formulated covering this phase of the public land question in Alaska, instead of taking action upon each of the rights of way bills before them. The intention in pursuing this course is to avoid granting monopolistic rights.

Louis Loy, clothier of Cleveland, Ohio, has assigned. Assets, \$16,000; liabilities, \$30,000.

## ALONG THE COAST.

### Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

A Number of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curly Told in This Column.

Secretary of State Brown is very sick.

The California Teachers' Association will meet in Santa Rosa next year.

Fire destroyed \$40,000 worth of property in the business part of Jerome, Ariz.

The Street Lights Committee will begin investigating the quality of San Francisco gas.

John Shoalwater of Merced county, a pioneer of 1848 died at his home near Plainsburg recently.

Flix Pirtel is under arrest at Sacramento charged with holding up and robbing G. C. McMullin.

State Superintendent of Instruction Black has issued a circular denying that he is opposed to the issuance of life diplomas.

A party of thirteen colonists will arrive in Lewis county, Wash., within a few days for the purpose of procuring land for homes.

The Norwegians of San Francisco are making elaborate preparations to receive Dr. Nansen, who is expected to visit that city shortly.

Albert Hoff, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Clute in San Francisco, is now suspected of murdering Emma Hawkins in San Jose last April.

The Watsonville Sugar Factory has closed down for the season. About 110,000 tons of beets were crushed, the output of which was 15,000 tons of sugar.

A fire on the Park Henshaw place, one mile from Chico, destroyed 5000 fruit trays. The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is \$1000; no insurance.

Crittenden Robinson, the veteran pigeon shot of California, has gone to Europe to take part in the big events to come off at Monte Carlo, commencing January 24.

A big lumber raft, containing five million feet of timber, will soon leave the Willamette river, Oregon, for San Francisco. The raft will be 396 feet long and 53 feet wide.

Marie Paul, a two-year-old child, in Petaluma, climbed on the board which covered a large vat of boiling water. The boards became displaced, the child fell into the vat and was scalded to death.

Work on the long tunnel, No. 8, of the Southern California Power company in Santa Ana Canyon is being pushed as rapidly as possible and a water power plant for pumping air into the tunnel is now being put in.

William Metcalf, the capitalist of Oakland, died recently at his home in Claremont from paralysis, aged 71 years. He became an architect, and was very successful. He had been a resident of Oakland for twenty years.

Oscar M. Welburn, the United States ex-Internal Revenue Collector at San Francisco, has disappeared, and it is said that he has gone to Mexico. The ex-Collector is said to have had a great many accomplices in his many frauds.

The City Council of Santa Rosa has instructed Mayor Jesse to name 100 citizens who shall select fifteen freeholders to be voted for at the next general election, and who, if elected, shall formulate a new charter for that city.

The Executive Committee of California's Golden Jubilee has petitioned the Board of Supervisors for permission to erect grand stands on Market street and Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, to remain during the week commencing January 23d.

San Diego now has a smoked herring factory. The first lot of herring from the factory has been turned out and the sale has been so great that the projectors of the enterprise are already considering the advisability of enlarging their plant.

Dr. James Stanton died in San Francisco a few days ago. Dr. Stanton was well known as a physician and politician. He served a term as Coroner of San Francisco, and was elected Railroad Commissioner several years ago by the Democrats.

It has now been pretty definitely learned that the name of the man found dead near Riverside a couple of weeks ago was A. L. Modie. The officers are in possession of further facts which it is thought will fully clear up the mystery in a few days.

Charles Turner, proprietor of the Park House, near the race track, at Stockton, was run into by an out-going special train on the Valley Road at the intersection of Aurora and Taylor streets. He received injuries from which he died within an hour.

The examination of George C. Owens, who killed his wife, shot his

daughter and then tried to kill himself on the 13th of this month, at Modesto, has taken place before Justice Townner. He would not make any statement, and was held to answer without bail.

The safe in the Lick livery stables, at San Jose, was robbed a few nights ago, and the contents, about \$160, taken. The combination lock was worked successfully, and then the safe locked up again. The robbery was not known until the next morning.

Squaw island, in Cowlitz river, Wash., is rapidly disappearing. The floods have washed the bank away until the old Nelson house will soon be floating down the Cowlitz. The east end of the building is now without support, and it is expected to fall into the river at any time.

Massina Pazzioni, a young ranchman at Salinas, started on horseback after dusk to drive some cows in. The country is rough and hilly and the young man not returning, a search revealed the dead body of the rider with his neck broken lying near the horse, with its back broken.

W. C. Perry, who was arrested at Anderson on suspicion of having robbed and burned a house occupied by Pettygrove & Treat, has had his examination. He confessed to having taken money and clothes from the house, but denied having caused the fire. He was bound over to the Superior Court.

The mammoth tramp steamer Alcoa has sailed from Tacoma, Wash., with the largest cargo of grain ever loaded in a single vessel, carrying 877,509 bushels of wheat, valued at \$312,000. The Alcoa is bound for the northwest coast of Africa, and is expected to be about seventy days making the voyage.

The remains of an unidentified man were brought to Stockton recently. He was found in an open boat in the San Joaquin River near the San Joaquin bridge. He had not been drowned, and as he had \$22.50 in his possession, a foul play theory is not entertained. It is supposed he must have died suddenly while rowing.

The Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People at Beulah, near Mills Seminary, Oakland, has just been completed. The association of ladies in charge of the home is incorporated and is non-sectarian. Mrs. W. T. Stanford of 709 Fifteenth street, is President, and Mrs. Thomas Pearson is Corresponding Secretary.

United States Marshal Ide at Spokane, Wash., and two deputies raided a shack on big island, in the Spokane River, and captured Ernest Williams,

outfit, consisting of plaster of paris, molds, ladle, lead, composition metal and a large number of spurious nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars were found.

J. Whitney & Son, proprietors of the Emporium in Jamestown and of another store in Quartz Mountain, have made an assignment giving as a reason an inability to collect amounts due them. The liabilities are believed to be about \$27,000, and the assets, according to the junior member of the firm, \$40,000, consisting of the stock in the two stores and the book accounts.

A suit brought by the city of Los Angeles, against the bondsmen of Police Court Clerk W. W. Everett, who absconded with several thousand dollars, has begun there. The suit is for \$1,000 against each of the five bondsmen. The attorney for the bondsmen will argue that the bonds are invalid, on the ground that the acidity of the Police Court of that city itself is now being tested in the courts.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Lodge is preparing a bill favoring the purchase by the United States of the three islands of St. Thomas, St. Corix and St. John, owned by Denmark in the West Indies.

The President has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred E. Bates, paymaster, to be military attaché to the American embassy in London. His last duty was chief paymaster on the Pacific coast.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate requesting the Secretary of State to demand of Russia that it accord the same rights and privileges to American citizens of Hebrew faith as to other American citizens.

It is believed that the President has decided to appoint Judge Paxson of Pennsylvania as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed Colonel William R. Morrison, whose term will expire in January.

Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau is a strong advocate of the policy of publishing the entire list of persons who draw pensions from the Government. He expects that a bill for this purpose will be introduced in Congress when it reassembles in January.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department is displaying much interest in the encouragement of the exportation of horses for sale in European markets. He believes there is no good reason why the United States should not supply many of the horses used abroad, and is especially impressed with the belief that we could breed in this country, particularly in the Western States, horses which could be serviceable for cavalry purposes.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

#### BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

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

Mason & Cobb, shoe manufacturers of Auburn, Maine, have assigned. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets, \$75,000.

Wages of employees on the Union Pacific railroad have been reduced, the reduction amounting to about 30 per cent of their former wages.

Preparations are being made to start the tube mills of the Oil Well Supply Company at Pittsburg, Pa. Fifteen hundred men will be employed.

The wholesale grocery house of Noyes, Hubbard & Co., at Charleston, W. Va., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$125,000, with an insurance of \$70,000.

It has developed that the big coal-selling combination of the anthracite railroads is only part of a vast project for the control of the entire coal industry in the East.

Marcus Nassauer, a young man living in Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, shot his sweetheart, Miss Katie Dosebach, daughter of an ex-Sheriff, and then blew out his own brains.

The towboat Hotspur went over the dam at lock No. 4 on the Monongahela river, at Pittsburg, Pa., and was completely wrecked. The crew of eleven men were rescued with difficulty.

Three desperate men who plotted to kidnap Dr. D. T. Potter, a wealthy citizen and ex-Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., in order to force him to sign a check for \$15,000, are under arrest.

Will and John Livingston, brothers, of Blue Creek mines, Alabama, quarreled over a trivial matter while drinking and the former shot the latter to death. The murderer is 18 years old.

Two prisoners, Frank Barbain and Harry McCallum, colored, attempted suicide at about the same time in the penitentiary at Cadwell, N. J. McCallum is dead. Barbain will recover.

James W. Allen of the banking firm of Winslow & Allen, Worcester, Mass., 40 years of age. He was United States Consul at Zanibar from 1892 to 1895.

The Missouri Electric Light and Power Company and the Edison Electrical Company have consolidated at St. Louis, Mo. The new concern will, it is stated, issue \$4,000,000 of gold-bearing bonds.

Harry English, a prisoner in the jail at Ysleta, Tex., was burned to death at that place. He attempted to burn his way out of jail, and the wooden structure was burned before he could be rescued.

The business houses in the center of St. Louis, Mo., were shaken to their foundations by an explosion of dynamite used in trying to raise the sunken towboat Dolphin, which went down during the tornado.

The Queen mine has closed down at Negunee, Mich., indefinitely, throwing 283 men out of employment. In case the company can induce owners to reduce the royalties, operations will probably be resumed.

James Noble, who was private secretary to United States Senator Thomas Corwin, died recently in Cincinnati, Ohio, of old age. For the last thirty years he had been the confidential bookkeeper of the Longworth estate in this city.

While skating at Rifton, New York, on Walkkill creek, New York, Mrs. V. Vanberger, aged 23 years, broke through the ice. Edward McMichael went to her rescue, crawling along the ice, but the ice broke under him and he was recaptured into the water. Both were drowned.

Grace and Annie Mason, whose parents live near Franklin, Pa., were left alone in their home during the evening. The former fell into the grate fire and her clothing ignited. She was burned to death. In trying to save the life of her sister, Annie was also badly burned, and it is believed she cannot recover.

A. C. Allison of Sunbury, Pa., convicted last March of fraudulent use of the mails and sentenced to serve eighteen months in the eastern penitentiary, has been pardoned by President McKinley as a Christmas gift. It is feared that the pardon came too late, as Allison is lying in the hospital of the penitentiary critically ill from consumption.

The long-standing differences between O'Brien & Clark and Brown, Howard & Co., contractors for the new Croton aqueduct, in New York, over money claimed for extra work on the aqueduct, have been settled by the Corporation Council, the contractors accepting a voluntary judgment of \$700,000 from the city, in return for which they agree to relinquish all claims, which in the aggregate amounted to \$10,000,000.

**J. L. WOOD,**  
Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.  
Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

**FRANK MINER,**  
Contractor for  
Grading and Teaming-work  
No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways,  
Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for  
Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand  
and Gravel for Concrete.

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and Gravel for Concrete.

**I. GOLDTREE & CO.,**  
Commission Brokers,  
(Casserley's Seven-Mile House,)  
SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.  
Commissions executed on all events on the Eastern and Western Race Tracks by direct telegraphic communication.

**PIONEER GROCERY**  
GEORGE KNEESE  
Groceries and Merchandise Generally.

**BAKERY.**  
Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.  
FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.  
My stock is extra choice and my prices cheaper than city prices.  
My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.  
GEO. KNEESE,  
206 GRAND AVENUE.

**J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.**  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES CROCKERY, MEN'S CLOTHING ETC., ETC., ETC.

**J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.**  
Free Delivery. Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.  
Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.  
J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.  
Corner Grand and San Bruno Ave

# THE ENTERPRISE

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM**  
Editor and Proprietor.

Charity begins at home, but it too often stays there.

"Home rule" as defined by Spain is rule of Cuba conducted by the Spaniards at home.

A book agent killed himself in Alabama the other day. Couldn't he find anyone else to do it?

With most people getting a ton of coal is too serious a matter for any dealer to treat it in too light a way.

At the present rate of extermination, the kangaroo will be extinct in Australia in a few years. It's on its last legs now.

Some men get married when they go into a lion's cage. Others put their heads into the lion's mouth when they get married.

An Illinois woman wants \$75,000 damages for a fractured heart. Which also goes to show the feminine love for fine figures.

Russia and Austria seem to be developing an enormous appetite for Turkey. Only two such powers as these can tackle so tough a bird.

The Kentucky woman who wants to be nominated for President by the Prohibitionists should first take the precaution to establish a residence in some other State.

Somebody suggests that Santa Claus be dispensed with as a Christmas adjunct. He might have put his foot further in it by also suggesting the stocking be abolished.

Two Boston poets have entered into an agreement to walk across the Atlantic, wearing pneumatic boots. It is too bad that only two poets can be induced to make that trip.

The Afridis were found to be abundantly supplied with excellent rifles of British manufacture. Europe's method of arming uncivilized races and then fighting them is a foolish business.

A correspondent writing to a Washington paper begins by saying: "I am only a woman." Why "only"? Women nowadays holds the center of the stage; why should she apologize for it?

True kindness is not exhausted in conferring happiness of every kind; and he who makes his presence in itself a source of gladness to all who come under its influence has learned a secret in which much of the welfare and joy of humanity is enfolded.

Some twenty-nine New-Englanders with coats of arms are now saying that all other New-Englanders who pride themselves on colonial descent are snobs. And yet coats of arms didn't cut much of a figure about the time the colonial fathers were getting in their best ficks for the country.

There is one social dishonor about which no one thinks it worth while to say much in reprobation, but which does more harm than any other known to us—we mean the dishonor of repeating conversations, opinions, circumstances, not made under promise of secrecy, but which a high sense of honor would treat as confidential if haply a high sense of honor were the rule.

If the word of a "prominent Swedish official" is true, Emperor William takes to himself the proud credit of having crushed Greece, and now, by way of keeping his hand in, is thinking seriously of crushing Norway. It is a marvelous thing that, under the enormous weight at Berlin, this long-suffering old planet doesn't bulge out at all its weak spots and crack all along its sea lines.

How dear to our hearts is the old yellow pumpkin, when orchards are barren of stuffing for pies; when peaches and apples have both been a failure, and berries of no kind have greeted our eyes. How fondly we turn to the fruit of the cornfield—the fruit that our children are taught to despise—the old yellow pumpkin, the mud-covered pumpkin, the big-bellied pumpkin that makes such good pies.

A microbe is willing to travel third-class, as in chewing gum, though it may prefer a first-class trip, as in cream. A Philadelphia paper gives the history of several cases of diphtheria: A child with a piece of gum in her mouth met a child who had just been taken ill. She divided the gum with the family when she reached home. The momentary contact, with the gum as a vehicle, gave the disease its opportunity. Eternal vigilance is the price of health.

At the rate express cars are being robbed it may become necessary before long to build them for defense. A car with portholes, made impregnable to bullets, could be held like a fort against a gang of desperadoes providing it had men enough within to do the work. Train robbers usually have dynamite, but he must be a foolhardy man to carry that explosive while under fire. It is the defenselessness of the express car which makes losses from train hold-ups so frequent and heavy.

A sickening feature of the African land-grabbing is the canting hypocrisy which attempts to base the title to stolen territory on "treaties" with the various negro potentates in the district.

Such a title is about as valid as the title to a traveler's watch obtained by the persuasion of a revolver on a lonely road, but it is urged by Great Britain with that Pecksniffian regard for the sanctity of treaties which has marked the foreign policy of that nation ever since these treaties began to establish her colonial aggressions.

The recent death of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist, at Paris, recalls a romantic incident in French history. When the French cause was lost and Emperor Napoleon III. was taken prisoner at Sedan, in September, 1870, the position of the Empress Eugenie in Paris became one of great peril. Dr. Evans took the Empress under his protection, furnished her with a disguise, and through friends in the army succeeded in carrying her through the lines, with a lady attendant, and took her to England, where he rented for her the house which she still occupies at Chislehurst. Dr. Evans numbered most of the crowned heads and titled personages of Europe among his patients. The suffering which he witnessed in camps and hospitals in the Crimean war made him an earnest advocate of reforms. He came over to this country during the Civil war to help to organize the Sanitary Commission, and during the Franco-Prussian war he directed the work of the Red Cross.

Housekeepers in suburban towns, in isolated farm houses or in crowded cities, should turn a deaf ear and cold shoulder to the swindlers who sell cheap household utensils for cash to be delivered in future. Cash should remain in the purchasers' pockets until the goods are delivered unless the orders are given to known employes of reputable firms. A gang of such swindlers have been successfully working some of the suburban neighborhoods of Philadelphia by selling cheap utensils to be delivered promptly when cash accompanied the order. Those who paid the cash are still waiting for the delivery, and are likely to wait till the crack of doom. It is to be hoped that the smooth-tongued knaves will fall into the clutches of the law, but whether they are ever caught or not those who were gullible enough to trust their cash to canvassers of whom they knew nothing deserve little sympathy. Their experience should serve as a warning to the residents of neighborhoods which the scoundrels have not visited. They are sure to work new neighborhoods as long as they can find gullible victims anywhere. Any householder anywhere who is approached by a honey-tongued stranger with a proposition to take a cash order for an article to be delivered in the future should set the dog on the scoundrel, and go into the house after a shotgun to re-enforce the dog.

"What the States want in their populous country districts," says the London Spectator, apropos of the Hazleton riots, "is a well-trained, well-disciplined, well-paid, and well-led police. If Luzerne County had been in the charge of an experienced chief constable from an English or Scotch county, supported by a body of English police, he would have prevented disorder without recourse to the methods which the American sheriff considered absolutely necessary." During the twenties and thirties of the present century, strike riots and mobs were dealt with in England almost exactly as they are dealt with now in America. There was no organized and expert police force, and those who wished to riot were given a perfectly free hand up to a certain point—that is, up to the point where they got on the nerves of the peaceful inhabitants and appeared to be threatening the foundations of public order. Then, as in America now, special constables were sworn in and armed and the yeomanry—answering to the American militia—were called out. When once they were sworn in or called out, their object was to give as sharp and quick a lesson as possible; and they cared very little whether the mob was actually committing any illegal act when they encountered it. "It was not till we got a really well-organized police force," the Spectator avers, "and maintained law and order thoroughly and consistently, and not merely spasmodically, that we were able to put an end to a state of things under which every strike carried with it the probability of bloodshed. If the States want, like us, to put down the scandal of bloodshed in peace time, they must follow our path."

**Shark Carries a Message Five Years.**  
While strolling along the shore of the Delaware Bay, near Fishing Creek, N. J., five years ago, Miss Beulah Bate and three young women companions wrote their names and addresses on four slips of paper, sealed them in as many bottles, and cast them far out into the bay. For days and weeks they watched and waited for tidings of the bottles, but none came, and they had almost forgotten the incident.  
A day or two ago Miss Bate received a long letter from the captain of an English man-of-war, stating that while coasting along the coast of England one of the seamen fell overboard and narrowly escaped being devoured by a huge shark. After hauling the man aboard, the sailors secured the shark, and found in its stomach the bottle containing Miss Bate's message. Miss Bate is now a student at the State Normal school in Trenton, and has become quite a heroine among the more romantic of her classmates.—Philadelphia Record.

**Extraordinary.**  
Huntley—My wife is one of the most remarkable women in this town.  
Bosworth—How are you going to prove it?  
Huntley—A new house was built in our street two months ago, and she has never been through it yet.—Cleveland Leader.

## AUSTRIA'S THRONE TOTTERING.

Nothing but Emperor Francis Joseph's Popularity Prevents Dissolution.

It seems as though the dual empire of Austria-Hungary is on the eve of dissolution. The scenes that have occurred in the Reichstag in Vienna and Prague, the capital of Bohemia, point to no other end. In the parliamentary body men were insulted and assaulted and forced to draw knives in self-defense. The ministry was kicked out of power and the premier, Bardeni, forced to flee from the capital. Through back streets and in a closed cab he was driven to the depot, where he took a train for his native Galicia, narrowly escaping from the crowd that had assembled to murder him.

In Prague rioting was carried on and stores and private houses looted. Men by the score were killed and hundreds wounded by the soldiery who were called out to quell the disturbances.

Occurrences such as these can have no place in a well-ordered empire and no empire can endure long with one



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, OF AUSTRIA.

part of its citizens making war upon the other. Hence the conclusion, that the dual empire seems on the eve of dissolution.

The question of language lies at the bottom of the whole difficulty. There are some 40,000,000 people in the empire and they speak twenty different languages. Theoretically, the official language is German, but each race speaks its own tongue and refuses to learn the language of any other. Between these different peoples there is nothing in common. There is no national feeling, no patriotism, no belief in the preservation of its own tongue and a bitter feeling against the Germans and Germanizing influences exists everywhere in the empire. The Germans are a minority in Austria-Hungary, but they have had parliamentary control for years and their aim has been to still further Germanize the empire.

Some time since the premier, Bardeni, issued an order permitting the use of the vernacular tongue in the different parts of the empire. The Germans resented this and in the Reichstag they adopted the most barbarous tactics to bring about the fall of the premier. Personal assaults were made on members, and free fights were daily indulged in. Finally Bardeni had to go.

The methods adopted by the Germans made the Slavonian and anti-German influences flame into fury. The Czechs of Bohemia, who for hundreds of years have struggled to maintain their language and their racial characteristics, almost revolted. In Prague they attacked Germans and Jews—whoever, indeed, could not speak Czech—sacked homes and openly faced the troops sent against them. Although peace—military peace—now reigns in Prague the anti-German feeling is as bitter as ever and the same spirit of resistance to German aggression exists throughout the empire. Nothing, indeed, save the personal popularity of the Emperor Francis Joseph prevents an open revolt. It may not prevent it long. Bohemia, which has suffered under Germanizing influence until much that was distinctively Bohemian is now destroyed, desires the breaking up of the empire. She wants to make it a triple empire, holding a co-ordinate place with Austria and Hungary.

Meantime the latter kingdom is shrewdly watching the developments. Within a year her compact with Austria will expire and she will find herself in a position of almost complete independence, for the only connection will be the fact that the Emperor of Austria will be the King of Hungary, the latter country paying 30 per cent. of the cost of the army and court expenses.  
How deep rooted is racial animosity

in Austria-Hungary may be inferred from the fact that the German element, sooner than submit to the domination of any other race, would rather unite their destiny with Germany. In their meetings, called to protest against the order of Bardeni, resolutions to this effect were passed.

## A BABY PREACHER.

Three-Year-Old Boy Who Is Conversant with the Bible.

Atlanta, Ga., boasts of a prodigy who is not yet 4 years old, but who has the reputation of being more conversant with the Bible than any one else in Georgia. The name of this youngster is Larney Lawrence Dennis and many are inclined to believe that he is gifted with supernatural powers. He says he has been sent to this world to preach the true gospel.

The child lives with his parents and every day his home is visited by persons to whom he preaches earnestly and calls upon them to follow in the footsteps of Christ. He is a light mulatto, but his appearance is more like a white than a colored boy. His hair is dark and flowing, while his eyes are blue. He does not play with toys like other children of his age nor has he any playmates.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has



yet to learn his A B C's the youngster can engage in an interesting conversation, but it is his knowledge of the Bible that is the most marvelous of his accomplishments. He appears to be equally well posted in the old and new Testaments. The crucifixion, burial and resurrection of Christ, Christ's last visit on earth, the careers of the apostles and their different types of char-

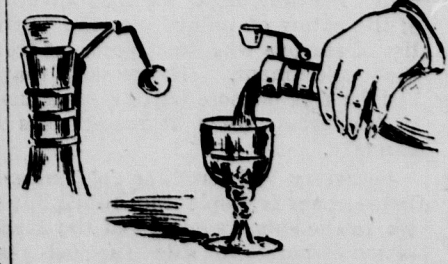


A BABY PREACHER.

acter, he can explain in a remarkably simple and direct manner, while other incidents of the Scripture which are not so well known to the average person seem to be thoroughly familiar to him.

## Cork Works Automatically.

A cork which is always in its place in the neck of the bottle, except when the bottle is in the very act of being decanted, is shown herewith. It is a French invention, and is designed to keep the bottle always covered and its



BALANCED CORK.

contents always protected from the air. The cork, it will be seen, is balanced and when the bottle is standing upright it drops into its place in the neck, but when the bottle is tilted the cork is lifted away to permit of the free flow of the contents

## Topic Times

Twelve ordinary tea plants produce one pound of tea.

More than 1,000,000 cat skins are used every year in the fur trade.

A new-born infant sometimes doubles its birth-weight in seven days.

The first article of human clothing mentioned in history was an apron.

About one-half of the population of Greece are agriculturists and shepherds.

There are restaurants in Berlin and Paris where horse-flesh is the only meat served.

In the horse, it is stated, an eye in which white predominates indicates a vicious nature.

The catacombs of Rome are said to contain within their walls the bones of 10,000,000 people.

The Swedes find relief from sleeplessness by laying over the eyes a napkin wet with cold water.

Three-fourths of the earth's surface cannot be cultivated on account of mountain ranges, deserts, swamps and barren ground.

Some of the towns of Germany have their water pipes made of glass, protected with an asphalt covering in order to prevent fracture.

The earthworm propels itself along the ground or through the earth by means of bristles projecting from each ring of its body.

Every public school in Paris has a restaurant in connection with it, where meals are gratuitously served to pupils too poor to pay for them.

It has been estimated that an oak of average size, during the five months it is in leaf every year, sucks up from the earth about 123 tons of water.

Berlin has a professional bird-catcher, appointed by the government. He supplies educational institutions with birds, bird's nests, and eggs.

It has been discovered that a New Jersey "woman tramp" is really a man, who donned skirts in the hope that they would assist him in his appeals for help.

At the beginning of this century a most peculiar cholera remedy was in use in Persia. A leaf from the Koran was crumpled up and forced down the patient's throat.

It has been calculated that the human eye travels over 2,000 yards in reading an ordinary-sized novel. The average human being is supposed to get through 2,500 miles of reading in a lifetime.

A clock on exhibition in St. Petersburg has ninety-five faces, indicating simultaneously the time at thirty different spots of the earth's surface, besides the movements of the earth and planets.

In Sweden, if you address the poorest person in the street, you must lift your hat. The same courtesy is insisted upon if you pass a lady on the stairway. To enter a reading room or a bank with one's hat on is regarded as impolite.

An observer estimates that wasps captured between 300 and 400 flies on two of his cows in about twenty minutes. There was a constant stream of wasps carrying away flies, probably to feed the larvae in their nests, and returning to catch more.

Down in Kentucky a school teacher undertook to whip a girl pupil for some infraction of discipline. Immediately afterward he went home and put a piece of raw beefsteak on his eye, and up to the present time there has been nothing to indicate that the girl was whipped.

That the color sense is a late development in human beings is shown by the fact that the natives of South Africa can distinguish only white and black, which are not colors, and red. Blue they call black. Green they cannot distinguish, confusing with yellow and red.

## Falls Were "Pretty."

At the best of times one resents having the obvious beauties of the landscape pointed out to one; even the transports of the judicious are somewhat boring. Coleridge tells a story of how at the Falls of Clyde he was unable to find a word to express his feelings. At last a stranger at his side said: "How majestic!" It was the precise term, and Coleridge turned round and was saying: "Thank you, sir; that is the exact word for it," when the stranger added in the same breath: "Yes, how very pretty!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

## A Feathered Surgeon.

A story is told which would indicate that swallows have considerable surgical skill as well as intelligence. A certain physician found in a nest a young swallow much weaker than its mate, which had one of its legs bandaged with horsehairs. Taking the hairs away, he found that the bird's leg was broken. The next time he visited the nest he found the leg again bandaged. He continued to observe "the case," and in two weeks found that the bird was cautiously removing the hairs, a few each day. The cure was entirely successful.

## A Star at Harvard.

"Why do you think this particular college must be superior to all the rest in the matter of imparting real learning to its students?"  
"I've never heard of its having a champion foot-ball team, a winning base-ball team or a crew that could row a little bit."

There is really much tenderness in this cruel world, but the butcher rarely finds it.

## ON THE GRAND BANKS.

How and Cod and Hailbut Are Taken by the Small Vessels.

Gustav Kobbe writes an article entitled "On the Grand Banks and Elsewhere" for St. Nicholas. Mr. Kobbe says:

The trawlers are generally found on the Grand Banks, the hand-liners on the Western Bank and Quiro. These hand-liners are smaller vessels with fewer dories, and the men fish with hand-lines, one man and two lines to a dory. The hand-liner sits in the middle of his dory, with a compartment in its stern, another in its bow, for his catch. When you see the bow sticking far up in the air, you know the fisherman has his stern-load. Then, as fish after fish flashes into the other compartment, the bow settles, and when the dory is on an even keel the hand-liner pulls back to the vessel.

The trawlers bait with fresh herring, mackerel, and squid; the hand-liners with salt clams. The catch of both is split and salted, and the vessel has a full "fare," or catch, when she has "wet her salt," that is, used up all her salt—and is full of fish. A trawler's voyage lasts about eight weeks; a hand-liner's, eleven.

A trawler's crew receives no wages, but fishes on shares. First, the captain gets a percentage; of the remainder one-half goes to the vessel, which "finds," that is, supplies the gear, stores, salt, and half the bait; and the other half to the captain and crew in equal shares, which run from \$110 to \$150, and even to \$250.

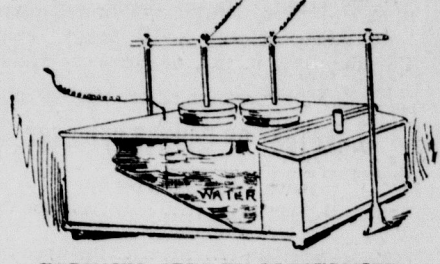
But among the hand-liners each man is paid according to what he catches, the "fare" from each dory being weighed as it is taken aboard. This stimulates competition. There is judgment in knowing where to fish, or how long to stay over a certain spot; and even the quickness with which a line is hauled in will make a perceptible difference at the end of a day's fishing. It means something to be "high line," as they call the best fisherman, at the end of a voyage, and those who win this distinction time and again, as some do, become known as "killers" and "big fishermen."

The main catch on the Banks is cod and halibut. There is also a fleet of small American vessels which pursue the merry swordfish. Swordfishing is good sport—whaling on a small scale. A man, dart in hand, stands in the vessel's bow, supported by a semi-circular iron brace. When near enough to the fish, he lets fly the dart. A swordfish may weigh 350 pounds. One can tow a dory a mile, and a piece of the sword has been found driven through the bottom of a pilot boat.

## ELECTRIC SMELTING.

Compact Device to Displace Big Furnaces.

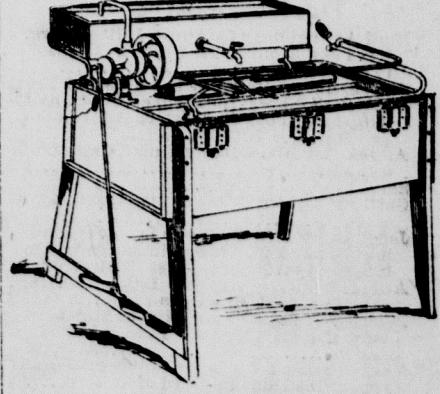
A Boston firm is now putting on the market an ore-reducing furnace which is in marked contrast to the cumbersome furnaces one usually associates with the reduction and refining of ores. A model furnace such as would be suitable



REDUCING ORES BY ELECTRICITY.

ble for assay work is shown in the illustration. Within a tank containing an alkaline water crucibles are suspended with perforated bottoms, containing the ore to be treated. The water solution below the crucibles is connected to one side of the electric circuit, while movable metal electrodes connected to the ore in them above make contact with the ore in them. When the level of the solution is raised by a plunger so as to come in contact with the crucibles the circuit is completed, and the electric resistance encountered by the current develops the heat.

The second illustration shows a form of fireless forge suitable for general work, where the heating may be confined either to the end of the piece of



FIRELESS FORGE.

work or to any desired part of it. As the metal to be heated is always in sight it can be removed when at the desired temperature.

## The Professional Term for It.

"That spindly young man of yours, Laura," said the base-ball magnate to his lovely child, "has been flirting outrageously with the Van Snickersee girl."

"That's all right, papa," replied the charming young woman, "I have given him an unconditional release."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man can't control his heart affairs any easier than he can control an appetite for smoking.

A 'possum hunt is kin to a wolf drive. No 'possums are caught and no wolves are ever driven.

Most people have seen worse things in private than they pretend to be shocked at in public.

### COULDN'T MAKE IT.

The bull that tried to butt down a bridge, and the goat that tackled an anvil, couldn't make it, and were knocked out, bruised and bleeding. From such bruises down to pin-head blue spots they are curable, easily and surely. The men who get the worst bruises always get the best cure. They make it every time. There are right ways and wrong ways of doing things, as the bull and the goat found out. The best cure for a bruise is St. Jacob's Oil. The right way to cure it is to use it and find out.

Anthony Hope.

Mr. Anthony Hope once coached undergraduates. From the age of 15 he practically supported himself by his scholarships and exhibitions. In regard to his call to the bar Mr. Hope told an interviewer that his first "case" was at Aylesbury, where the judge commissioned him to defend some ruffians who were indicted for a murderous assault on a policeman. "They were all convicted," he says cheerfully, "and very properly so."

Watches are adjusted to heat and cold by being allowed to stand first in a room heated with dry heat to 120 degrees and then in cold storage, being regulated after each treatment.

In Garrick's time when the weather was warm the men in the pit took off coats and vests.

### WEALING FLEET IN DANGER.

It is predicted that the vessels of the whaling fleet, most of whose underwriters are in San Francisco, will be caught in the ice and some may not last through the season. Danger also threatens those who neglect what are called "trimming" ailments, for they may not last through the crisis. Resort to Hester's stomach Bitters at once for incipient rheumatism, malaria, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint.

"My wife had a good cry last night." "What about?" "She told me to guess what she had bought me for Christmas, and I guessed."

### AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.  
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.  
It's the quality that's high in THE GARDEN DRIVE, TOROGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELKAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept any cheap imitations that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.  
THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send me straight particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. PHILON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

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Best Cough Syrup, Tussis Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## FOR SUNDAY READING

### THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EXPOUNDED.

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

A Century Old.

At Masterson station, five miles out of Lexington, on the beautiful farm of the late Dr. R. J. Spurr, stands an ancient wooden building, around whose dilapidated walls cling associations which should endear it to the hearts of all good Methodists. The snows of many succeeding winters have whitened its time-worn roof and the suns of as many summers shed their golden effulgence upon its mouldering timbers, until 117 years find it standing like a grim, gray sentinel upon the field.

The original building was of chinked logs, and the walls used in its construction were made by hand, strong, but clumsily fashioned. In this rude structure in 1790 was held the first Methodist conference in Kentucky—in fact, the first conference west of the Alleghanies. A year previous the Methodist church had been established in Lexington. The saintly Bishop Francis Asbury presided at this conference,



AN ANCIENT METHODIST CHURCH.

and the accompanying cut shows the centennial celebration of that event.

Upon the hundredth anniversary of the conference a number of the descendants of the pioneer band that assembled in that little log house met at the picturesque spot and held appropriate and impressive services. The group here depicted contains several great grandchildren of Mr. Masterson, who built the house, and several eminent Methodist divines, among them the lamented Dr. Stevenson, recently called to join "the great majority."

### Individualism in Pastoral Work.

The conviction deepens in the minds of careful observers that the weakest point in the evangelical churches of to-day is the decay of the pastoral habit. The revival of the genuine pastoral heart and hand would speedily pave the way for a revival of interest in church worship and life. One of the most successful ministers of our generation recently admitted that he had his keenest sense of failure when he asked such questions as these: How many of the young people born and bred in my congregation have I failed to retain? How many of them have become promising communicants? How many of them use me as their spiritual guide, and favor me with their spiritual confidences? He is strongly of the opinion that the church of Christ loses more from weakness in pastoral work than from all other preventable causes put together. The tendency of to-day is to depreciate pastoral work in the interests of scholarship and pulp preparation. Scholarship is rapidly becoming an idol with many preachers of the gospel, tempting them to substitute academic for apostolic standards. Paul taught publicly and from "house to house." A greater than Paul, the model for all ministers, was always individualizing, and nineteen of his reported addresses were given to an audience of one. Pastoral work develops the instinct for souls, and that is the supreme qualification for a really successful ministry. The pastoral revival would mean the rekindling of the passion for souls which is burning low in the hearts of many preachers. One of the lessons emphasized in Kild's "Social Evolution" is how little scholarship has achieved in the grandest movements in the world's history. The redemption of humanity requires great heads and great hearts, but the great hearts are needed more than the great heads.

### Shirking Responsibility.

"I am perfectly willing to help, but I don't want to take any responsibility." is a remark familiar to the ears of ministers, Sunday school superintendents and others whose business it is to plan the work of societies. Too many times this means simply that the speaker is afraid of criticism. He will work so long as he can keep in the background, perhaps expressing his opinion freely concerning workers and methods, but to take a place where others can find fault with him is quite another matter. His own excuse for not wishing a prominent part is his modesty, but could he be assured that the result of his labors would be wholly successful, that he would be praised and complimented on all sides, his modesty might not be so assertive. To do the best one can and then be indifferent to the praise or blame of the multitude is not easy for most of us. But some one must take the responsibility. If there should be criticism possibly we could bear it as well as another. If it should prove helpful in showing us how we might do better another time we ought to be grateful for

it. If it be simply the expression of a narrow and envious nature it is not worthy of a second thought. In any case, an opportunity of usefulness ought never to be refused simply from the fear that somebody might say something unpleasant about us.

### Christian Was a Nickname.

This name was evidently given in sarcasm to the early followers of Christ. They were nicknamed Christians, or Christ men, just as the Old Testament believers were nicknamed Hebrews, signifying "come over men," or emigrants. These wits of Antioch, however, bulled better than they knew when they thus flung this term of reproach at these primitive disciples, for to-day it is a name of unspokeable dignity and power, the most honorable and glorious in human history—the talisman of the world over of all true culture, of all exact science, of all well-defined philosophy and of all that is best and most enduring in man's relation to his fellows.

What is it to be a Christian? It is not merely to be what we call a good man. It involves this, of course, but it involves much more. For there are multitudes of good men who have no relation to Christ. Neither does being a Christian necessarily mean being identified with an ecclesiastical organization, nor the intellectual acceptance of certain Scriptural doctrines. John Wesley once said: "A man may be as orthodox as the devil, and as wicked." The word Christian stands for one in whom Christ lives and reproduces Himself, so that whenever others look upon him they at once think of Christ—Christ as the center and impulse and inspiration of all that he is and does.

If you ask me to state in a single sentence the sum and substance of all my experience as a Christian and of all my theology as well, it is this:

"I am a poor sinner and nothing at all; Jesus Christ is my all and in all."—Rev. W. J. Chichester.

### Witnessing for Christ.

It is said of that master sculptor, Michael Angelo, that when he was executing his great works in stone, which are to this day the admiration of the old world, and which many thousands traverse miles to see and admire, he invariably worked with a little lamp fastened to his brow, so that he might never stand in his own light. He thus prevented his own shadow from being thrown upon the stone or marble he carved.

There are many to-day who are standing in their own light; and hence they are not able to work out in prayer and saving faith their "own salvation," and the Holy Spirit is not able to work in them the will of God, for they are standing in their own light.—Standard.

### The Bible.

Lamp for the feet that in by-ways have wandered,  
Guide for the youth that would otherwise fall;  
Hope for the sinner whose best days are squandered,  
Staff for the aged and best book of all.—Ram's Horn.

### Religious Activities.

The Jewish Daily News, published in New York, is the only religious daily paper printed in the world. It is an eight-page paper, two pages being in English and the balance in Hebrew.

To Bishop McCabe belongs the honor of creating the first presiding elder's district in Alaska, and appointing the first Methodist preachers to that far-off land of ice and gold. He made it part of the Norwegian-Danish conference.

The United States Consul at Bangkok, Siam, says: "The missionaries have accomplished more in the extension of influence in the East than all the consuls together, and the country could afford to pay them a handsome bounty for their disinterested labors."

Up to date more than 2,000 famine orphans have been received into orphanages in India and are now being cared for and fed by missionaries, but it is the opinion of missionaries that before the year ends there will be need that 10,000 be taken and cared for, or left to die or meet a worse fate, if by chance they live.

The growth of the Roman Catholic population of this country from 1870 to 1894 was from 4,600,000 to 8,806,000. During the same period the increase of the communicants of Protestant churches was from 6,673,000 to 14,218,000. The increase of the Roman Catholic denomination includes the children, while the increase of the Protestant denomination includes the communicants only.

Presbyterians are making strenuous efforts to pay off the debt on their foreign mission board. Toward the task Christian Endeavorers voted, at San Francisco last July, to try to raise \$25,000 by pledging each Presbyterian Endeavorer for 25 cents. The same effort was made last year by these Presbyterian young people toward paying off the debt of the Presbyterian home mission board, and very little was accomplished. This year the foreign debt is taken in hand, and Endeavorers to date have already done as much as they did during last year. The chairman of the effort is the Rev. Dr. John R. Davis, of New York. He is appealing to Endeavorers all over the country, and they are responding to such an extent that it is felt certain that the whole \$25,000 pledged by Presbyterian Endeavorers will be realized. The missionaries under the foreign board have given out of their meager salaries a most liberal proportion, and it is said that within the past few days some wealthy Presbyterians have come forward with some conditional offers large enough to almost wipe out the \$50,000 that still remains. The success of the Baptists' efforts some time ago set all other denominations at work.

## FASHIONS OF GOTHAM

### WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

The Boarding School Girl's Jaunty Outfit—Novel Effects Striven After by Her Older Sister, to the Discomposure of the Dressmakers.

Fads in Feminine Apparel.

New York correspondence.

JUST as trig and cozy as she can be is the maiden of the boarding school this winter. Her jaunty hat is tipped over her eyes, and there is about everything she wears the swing and swagger that makes it worth mamma's while to send her to a finishing school. Sketched for this initial was a jacket of heavy brown broad cloth, the skirt being a woolen plaid of large but dull colored squares. These skirts either just escape the ground or just touch the arch of the heel as she walks. They are lined, if the wearer is lucky, with silk of a bright color, and—how quick the young girls catch on to the fashion—some of them are already lined with orange silk.

It is whispered that at some of the swagger schools the Matron supervises

the girls' dressing, and it is guaranteed that a correct dress instinct will be instilled along with unessential Latin and algebra. These are the young women who are already wearing about their throats, inside of the coat, a Roman ribbon scarf with fringed ends. Their silk or moreen petticoats are plaid, and the silk shirt waist that shows at the edge of the over-blouse is either Roman plaid or stripe. At either side of the hat brim just the shining barrel of a gleaming pompadour shows, and at the back the little hair that appears above the storm collar glistens and coils without either stiff straightness or untidy frizzle. The older sister may have more money spent on her, and may have more time to consider her clothes, but she will possess no



ELABORATENESS THE AIM FOR INDOOR BODICES.

rows of braid. The blouse hung scant, the fullness being only from lack of darts, and the belt was very narrow and braided. Except for a touch of braid at wrists and basque to harmonize with the lines on the shoulder, there was no further trace of trimming on the bodice. The skirt was braided at the foot to match the rest. Such a dress may as well be of broadcloth, serge, mohair, or heavy canvas over silk, and with a chamois jacket beneath, its wearer will appear in it when other women are clumsily bundled up in furs.

Not a bit warmer than this severe model is the blouse put at the opposite side of the illustration, but it was in coat form, the coat likeness coming in the turned-back revers. The model



CONTRASTING PLAINNESS ABOVE THE BELT OUTDOORS.

more individual charm of correctness than does the swell boarding school junior.

That same older sister is near to driving dressmakers insane with her demands for novel elaborations. Especially is this true at present of house dresses. The bodices are built upon the blouse idea, of course, but with so much for a start, they are next worried out of all comfort by the application of braiding slits, off sides, needless buttons, epaulette effects, etc. Some of these modifications of the blouse are very clever and it was not a difficult matter to choose three attractive models for illustration. The first one ingeniously produced a princess effect, and was in lavender pouge trimmed with black silk braid and buttons. A simulation of jacket sides set low on the blouse was extended below the belt, giving the look of the corners of jacket skirts. At the same time, since only the front edge of the jacket was thus

simulated, the continuation of the effect below the belt blended bodice and skirt in line, thus adding grace and slenderness to the figure. A bib and collar effect at the neck suggested the turning back of the blouse, while the portion that is supposed to show under was cut away in a tiny yoke. This was filled in with folded chiffon that swathed the throat in a high stock.

Epaulettes prevail. As a rule, the blouse itself is cut to extend over the armhole, or is provided with shoulder collar that extends in epaulette fashion over the arm, but often epaulette pieces are set in along the top of the armhole. This last method was employed in the particularly dainty blouse remaining of the pictured three. Gray peau de sole was the material of this blouse, which opened from throat to belt, narrowing towards the waist, and was held together by tabs of embroidered white satin, one tab buttoning on each side. At the opening an under bodice of white satin showed, and at the throat revers of the satin turned over the edge of the blouse. Gray is a favorite color for house dresses, though in the last month the flame orange shade that promises to be popular is appearing.

Blouses for the street may be as plain as you like and are ordinarily made so plain that relationship to indoor blouses is not at all clear. Some of the models are fairly austere. Such a one comes first in the three artist shows and was sketched in nut-brown cashmere. It fastened on the shoulder, the little pleats necessary to take in the fullness at the neck were covered by a few rows of narrow braid, each finished by a little loop and button, and the round plain stock was stiffened by

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Lots of women suffer constantly and seldom utter complaint.

Our habits of life and dress tell sadly upon women's delicate organizations.

They ought to be told just where the danger lies, for their whole future may depend upon that knowledge and how to overcome the dangers that threaten them.

There is no need of our describing the experiences of such women here—they are too well known by those who have suffered; but we will impress upon every one that these are the never-failing symptoms of serious womb trouble, and unless relieved at once a life will be forfeited.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound never fails to relieve the distressing troubles above referred to; it has held the faith of the women of America for twenty years.

It gives tone to the womb, strengthens the muscles, banishes backache and relieves all pains incident to women's diseases. All Druggists sell it and recommend it.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
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 BRANCH OFFICE, 32 Sansome St., San  
 Francisco, Room 4, third floor.  
 SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

The first installment of twenty families has been sent from the city of San Francisco to the Salvation Colony at Soledad.

The receipts of the Government for the month of December exceeded expenditures in the sum of \$1,716,831. The Dingley tariff is getting in its work, and its dollars to doughnuts that the days of deficits and depression are done for.

The Palo Alto Times is keeping pace with the growth and development going on about it and is now issued twice a week instead of weekly.

The Times is a live paper and a worthy representation of progressive community.

The new year edition of the San Francisco Chronicle comes as near perfection as it is possible to approach with the aid of the latest and most improved appliances in the art of making a great newspaper. The Chronicle has easily distanced the Examiner and Call in the production of a special holiday edition.

**CONGRESSMAN LOUD AND THE CHRONICLE.**

The San Francisco Chronicle is making a fight against the Loud postal bill, and, in doing so, places its opposition to the measure upon the ground that the present postal deficit should be provided for by a reduction of railroad charges for transporting the mails, rather than to cutting off the sample copy business and restricting second-class matter to legitimate newspaper and periodical publications.

The Chronicle does not attempt to dispute the fact that the postal deficiency will disappear under the operation of the Loud bill, but insists that the overcharge of the railroads amounts to a sum equally as large, and that Mr. Loud should have cut down railroad charges and let second-class matter and rates alone.

If it is true, as claimed by the Chronicle, that the railroads are overcharging Uncle Sam ten to twelve millions annually for hauling the mails, that is no reason why the reforms proposed by the Loud bill should not pass. Why not save ten to twelve millions annually by clearing second-class matter of a lot of trash and rubbish and then add another ten to twelve millions to the saving, by reducing railroad transportation charges to a reasonable rate. So far as railroad overcharges are concerned, it would seem that an honest administration of the laws we have, is all that is required to put a stop to that particular species of robbery; however, if an act of Congress is necessary, let the Loud bill be amended to cover the case. By effecting both savings, we would not only get rid of our annual postal deficit, but would have a surplus of ten to twelve millions, which would bring us within early and easy reach of penny letter postage.

The Chronicle don't like the Loud postal bill, but the true inwardness of the whole business, so far as the Chronicle is concerned, it dislikes Congressman Loud much more than it does his bill, and, while ostensibly whacking away at the proposed legislation, its blows are really aimed at the legislator.

On the advice of Police Surgeons, Charles Helmbold, son of the late Dr. Helmbold of New York, who was arrested in London, charged with having threatened to kill United States Consul-General Osborne, has been taken to an asylum for the insane. It has been discovered that Helmbold had already been confined six weeks in an asylum under the assumed name of F. C. Evans.

Denver's new traffic bureau will begin operations in January. The first aim of the bureau will be to prevail upon the railroad companies to recognize Denver as a manufacturing center by making such discrimination between the freight rates on raw and manufactured material that manufacturers will be induced to locate in Denver.

**IN LONDON'S SLUMS.**

**A Rather Tough Experience That Taught an Artist a Lesson.**

An artist who is well known in a northern city used occasionally to put on his shabbiest clothes and penetrate to the slums in search of inspiration for his brush. On one of these excursions he stopped to watch the efforts of a ragged urchin who was disfiguring the pavement of a squalid street with a piece of soft blue stone, and, although the figures which the lad drew were grotesque, the artist was struck with their originality and began to take an interest in their development.

"That's right, my boy! Make your lines clear and never mind the details. Champion! What! You don't know how to sketch that old man's head? Then give me the chalk. I'll show you."

The next moment the enthusiastic artist was on his knees, and with a piece of stone had quickly drawn a clever picture. Before he could commence another sketch, however, he felt a stunning blow on the head, and a shrill female voice cried:

"Take yer bloomin' hook, ye great, good for nought hulk! What d'ye mean by messin' up t' flags 'at I've just washed? 'Tain't no wonder 'at t' kids do it when a senseless old idiot like yerself sets 'em t'example. Be off, or I'll scour t'pavement wi' yer ugly carcass."

The artist hurriedly dodged another boot, sprang to his feet, and, without waiting to argue the matter, sneaked ignominiously off. He vows that he will mind his own business when next he goes slumming.—London Telegraph.

**Why Doesn't the Boiler Burst?**

What a tremendous force is struggling to tear a boiler to atoms! Take, for example, a horizontal tubular boiler of ordinary proportions, 60 inches in diameter by 16 feet long, containing eighty-three 1 inch tubes. Such a boiler has a surface area of 40,716 square inches.

Suppose this boiler is operated with a working pressure of 100 pounds per square inch, which is not at all uncommon. The boiler therefore sustains a total pressure of 4,071,600 pounds, or more than 2,935 tons.

Do we realize what this means? The boiler has resting upon it the equivalent of a column of granite 10 feet square and 254.5 feet high, or, to put it another way, the boiler is holding up the equivalent weight of 22,371 persons, each weighing 182 pounds.

The best authorities agree that the ordinary draft horse, working eight hours a day, exerts an average force during that time of 120 pounds.

Now, this force acting to disrupt the boiler longitudinally is 226,200 pounds, so that to produce an equivalent stress it would be necessary to hitch up to the ends of the boiler two teams of 1,885 horses altogether.—Strand Magazine.

**BLOWN OUT TO SEA.**

**Helpless Birds That Are Driven to Death by Fierce Gales.**

Birds driven before the wind are tossed about relentlessly, and they rarely recover their balance after once being caught by the gale. Shore birds are either dashed upon the waves and made to swim for their lives or they are hurled violently against trees or other objects and killed. Shore birds, when facing a gale, will take every advantage of trees, houses and hills as defenses against the wind. They will close their wings and sink so close to the ground as to get the protecting shelter of a hedge fence, and then swoop up again with renewed headway. They frequently advance before the gale by a series of side evolutions, flying at right angles to the wind until they have attained considerable velocity, and then wheeling about straight against the wind and making some headway before it overcomes them. This operation is repeated continually until the desired place is reached.

During our fall and early winter gales partridges and quail are quite frequently blown out to sea by a strong hurricane, where some of them have been picked up by fishermen. In nearly all such instances they are caught by the gale when high in the air, and before they can recover themselves they are hurled out beyond the shore and dropped into the water. With their plumage soaked with the spray they instantly become helpless and cannot reach the shore in the face of the wind. On our inland lakes and rivers this is a more common sight than along the ocean shore.

When once blown out to sea, the shore birds have little chance of escape. Unable to battle against the heavy wind, they yield themselves to their fate and drift about until the storm subsides. By that time they are likely to be so far from shore that they cannot reach it again, and they either fly or swim until they starve to death or die of exhaustion. Their dead bodies, along with those of the hapless gulls, terns and herons, are finally drifted upon some shore, where the waves leave them high and dry. After every heavy storm hundreds of such luckless victims can be found on the beaches of our Atlantic coast.—Our Animal Friends.

**Smoking Statistics.**

Holland holds the first place in the world as a nation of smokers. Every Dutchman consumes on an average 100 ounces a year. The Belgian comes a good second with an annual consumption of 80 ounces, followed closely by Turkey with 70 ounces and the United States with 60 ounces. Germany, France, Spain and Italy tread closely on their heels, while the United Kingdom comes comparatively low on the list with 23 ounces.—London Tit-Bits.

**Poor Old Man.**

"That's a strange case of the aged gentleman who moves in the highest circles, isn't it?"  
 "I hadn't heard of it."  
 "Hadn't you? Why, the Yerkes telescope is authority for the story that the man in the moon is all burned out."

**SKELETONS IN CLUBS.**

**THE QUEER PERFORMANCES OF THE TWO BLANKS OF NEW YORK.**

**Mystery of the Man Who Stole Food at Myself Luncheon—Another Man With a Historical Name Who Took to Wearing Old Clothes and Was Dropped.**

A decently dressed man, with a shambling gait and a shifty eye, walked down Broad street one afternoon last week and attracted the attention of a broker who was standing in his office window. The broker watched the man closely until the fellow had disappeared around the corner into Wall street. He had called a visitor's attention to the man.

"Have you ever seen that fellow before?" he asked.

"His face is familiar, and I am sure that I have seen him somewhere, but I can't place him. Who is he?"

"John Blank," said the broker, mentioning a family name that was well known. "I am a member of three good clubs," continued the broker, naming three that one would naturally place at the head of the list of New York clubs, "and in the course of a long experience with the management of them I have seen some curious club skeletons. They are unpleasant. Blank was a skeleton in the club until we finally got rid of him, and to this day none of the men who knew the facts about his expulsion has ever had any explanation of them."

"So far as family connections are concerned, Blank is eligible to any club in this city, and we always understood that he had a good income. It was about five years ago, when I was a member of the house committee, that my attention was first called to Blank. A member of the club came to me one day and said:

"See here. I've got a disagreeable duty to perform. You know that refreshments are served at every regular meeting of the club, and I have noticed for several months back that John Blank has stowed away a lot of things in his pockets on every such occasion."

"Why, that is absurd," I replied, "and I suspect that he has been drinking too much. You know that these monthly lunches are free to the members."  
 "That was the view that I took of it the first time that I noticed it," he replied, "but I watched this man at the last meeting very closely. He was not intoxicated. He ate his lunch, and then I saw him wrap up a piece of chicken, some lobster salad and a brick of ice cream in separate packages, put them under his overcoat and leave the club. It's an amazing proceeding, and I think that it is high time that something was done about it."

"This man's complaint interested me, and I investigated it. Some of the club waiters told me that Blank had occasionally taken articles of small value from the club, and that he always carried away a package after a free supper. There seemed to be no reasonable explanation for his little steals. He was and is a lawyer in good practice, and, as you know, he lives very comfortably. I consulted with some of the other house committeemen, and we decided to look out for Blank at the next supper. He turned up promptly, and, sure enough, we saw him stealthily make up a package from the lunch table and walk out with it. There was nothing left for us to do but to ask for an explanation."

"Charges were preferred against him and a formal notification was sent to him. Blank paid no attention to it. We thought that he might not have received it and we sent him another notification and made sure that it reached him. Blank ignored it, and then we dropped him for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Blank never came near the club house after his first notification, and so far as I know he has never given an indication of resenting our action in dropping him. Now what do you suppose was the explanation of his thefts? I never have been able to find one that was satisfactory. It has been asserted that despite his large income he is naturally a very miserly fellow, but that is merely gossip. I meet him occasionally, and he is always affable. It was a disagreeable affair, and to this day an inexplicable one."

A man who had listened attentively to the broker's story said:

"I can equal that with an experience in my own club. The man in question has recently died and it is only charitable to say that he was probably insane for several years before he died. He was Arthur Blank"—mentioning a historical name. "About three years ago this man began to wear very shabby clothes. He had always been very careful in his dress, and this change was surprising. He came to the club and sat around, looking like a tramp. His linen was ragged, and even the waiters looked askance at his clothes. I knew that he had money, but it was not a pleasant task to suggest to him that he should get some new clothes. He was an old bachelor, and he had rooms in an expensive bachelor apartment house. His condition was a disgrace to the club and as a last resort half a dozen of his old friends got up a purse of \$100 and went to his tailor and ordered a new suit of clothes for him. They told the tailor that it was in payment of a wager. When the suit was made, they packed it in a box with a new hat, shoes, collars, shirts and two scarfs and sent it to Blank. A letter was inclosed which read:

"DEAR BLANK—By express I send you the outfit that I lost by my last election wager."

"The signature was such that no one could read it. There was some speculation as to how Blank would take this hint. Two days later he turned up at the club in his new clothes, and when he was congratulated on them he said they were the result of an election wager. The new clothes were too much for him, however. He got drunk on the strength of them and staid drunk at the club for the next two weeks, when he was dropped from membership."—New York Sun.

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**PRESS NOTES.**

John Riley of San Francisco was in town Monday.

Anton Sturla of Colma was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Tom Mason returned home on Sunday from a pleasant visit to friends at Petaluma.

The cases of Raymond and Winters come on for trial in the Superior Court on Tuesday next.

The downpour of Thursday morning put a damper on the dry winter and drought prospects.

The recent California cold wave got tearfully left in competition with the late Florida frost.

Peter Gillogley, Postmaster at Tobin, in San Pedro Valley, paid our town a visit Monday.

Land Agent W. J. Martin spent two days in Sacramento the past week on business for the Company.

Mrs. Cunningham has been confined to her room the past week, suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

George Wishing has planted a fine lot of shade and fruit trees on his property on Commercial avenue.

Mr. Wm. J. Meyer of Sonoma county was in town Monday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Kauffman.

J. L. Wood has completed the alterations and improvements at Brewery Hall for the Journeymen Butchers.

Rev. George Wallace will hold services at Grace Church tomorrow (Sunday), at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

The Stockton steamer J. D. Peters came into this port the past week with a cargo of sheep and hogs for the Western Meat Company.

The Sunday school entertainment, given at Hansbrough Hall, on Thursday evening, of last week, was well attended and proved a success in every respect.

Frank J. Baker has been making quite extensive surveys about the Point the past week, and several parties have been investigating the facilities of this place for factory plants.

The probabilities are that Curt Riley will lose the use of his arm and be crippled for life on account of the injuries received when he was run over last week by the Grand Hotel team.

Wm. Stone returned to this place last week after an absence of three years. Mr. Stone, like all others, who have left this busy little burg, found it a good enough place to come back to.

We understand that there is a good prospect for a night school in our town. There should be no difficulty in making up a large class for such a school among the young workmen of our town.

A wandering hobo deliberately, and without any apparent reason other than a desire for a few days feed in the County Jail, on Sunday, harried a brick through the front window of the residence of Mr. S. C. Coombes, and much to his astonishment got five months in the county cooler.

The Journeymen Butchers' Association, Lodge San Mateo, No. 7, will hold a public installation of officers in their newly appointed hall on tomorrow, Sunday, January 9th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The ceremonies will be of unusual interest and a cordial invitation is extended to all our citizens to be present. There will be quite a large delegation in attendance from the city of San Francisco.

**NEW OIL WELLS TO OPEN.**

S. W. Knapp of Santa Barbara has secured a lease for a number of years of the McNeel oil property near Point San Pedro, and will commence active operations at once.

The derricks and other machinery are now being hauled from Los Gatos, and work preparatory to erecting derricks is now under way. Six tons of casings arrived last week. Mr. Knapp is now operating wells at Sumnerland, near Santa Barbara. He is a man thoroughly acquainted with the details of the oil industry, and has all along and great faith in the future of the coast-side fields. For some time has been quietly working to secure the lease of the McNeel property, and finally succeeded after going over the bids of the other companies operating here.

Oil wells that can be claimed reliable is scarce and hard to get, but from an interested property holder we learn that the Parissima wells are doing even better than was previously reported. The gentleman stated to us last Saturday that the Taylor well was proving a veritable bonanza and that the company is now experimenting with a view of locating larger oil stratum and sinking a series of wells in that neighborhood at once. It is claimed that even now the oil-bearing stratum underlying the Parissima fields promises to yield one of the finest flows of oil yet developed in California. Considerable land near here is being bonded by the companies, and from latest information evidence is produced sufficient to show the public that the oil companies here have good grounds for their faith in and active development of our coast side oil fields.—Coast Advocate.

Messrs. Price and Ashe, of the Bureau of Highways, were in town the fore part of the week, working in conjunction with Surveyor Gilbert on their report as to survey and estimate of cost of proposed boulevard, which will be presented to the Board of Supervisors on Monday, January 17, when they will meet in adjourned session. On Tuesday, in company with Supervisor McEvoy, they went out in the Third Township to inspect some rock.—Democrat, Redwood City.

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.**

The Board of Supervisors held its regular monthly meeting Monday.

J. C. Potter, ex-superintendent of the county poor farm, presented his report for five months ending November 30, 1897. It showed that \$5377.65 had been paid out; that \$894.55 was paid to outside indigents. Total cost of farm, \$4079.55. Number of tramps fed, 596. Number of inmates at farm November 30th, 58.

The report of the poundmaster of the Third Township was read and ordered filed.

In the matter of the petition of E. F. Fitzpatrick, presented at the last meeting, asking that the Board remove the obstructions from the old Searsville road bridge near the Stanford university, was brought up and discussed at length.

Judge Spencer appeared for the university and strenuously objected to the Board taking any action that would open the road. He said before Governor Stanford had selected a site for the university it was agreed that the road be abandoned and that a new highway be constructed a short distance from the old one. This agreement Mr. Stanford kept and built a road at a cost of \$18,255. To open the road that had been closed for ten years would work havoc to the university, as it would run through the campus, to the great detriment of the institution.

E. F. Fitzpatrick stated that the road was never legally closed; that there was never any concurrent action by the San Mateo and Santa Clara Boards of Supervisors, and if an order was made by the latter body closing the road it was done unwittingly. He urged the Board to take such action as it deemed proper to protect the rights of the county.

On motion of Brown, the matter was referred to the District Attorney.

A resolution offered by Brown and seconded by Tilton, whereby the county abandons all rights to certain streets in the Homestead association near San Mateo, was adopted.

**Afternoon Session.**

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

First Township—T. Masterson, C. Regli. Second Township—Martin Byrnes.

The application of Mrs. Brieger for county aid was referred to Supervisor McEvoy.

On motion, Frank George, an indigent person of the Fifth Township, and M. D. Sebrin of the Fourth, were allowed \$8 per month each.

On motion of Tilton, the petition of Austin Walroth for permission to lay a spur track through the Abbey Homestead to Mount Olivet cemetery, was granted.

At the request of George C. Ross a resolution was adopted by the Board fixing the time of hearing of the matter of abandoning certain streets in the Mezes tract at Belmont, and giving notice to one of the property owners concerned, who resides in Washington, of the time of such hearing.

A petition signed by Capt. Charles Harkins and others was received asking for the formation of a new school district to be known as the Las Pulgas, and to be formed from portions of the Redwood City, Menlo Park, Portola and Greensburg districts.

Protests were read from the County Superintendent of Schools and also from the school trustees of Redwood City. The petition was deferred to the regular meeting of the Board in February.

A communication was read from the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco stating that the matter of defining the boundary lines between both counties was in the hands of the City Engineer and he was expected to report soon.

In response to a communication of the jubilee committee of San Francisco, Chairman McEvoy appointed Supervisors Debenedetti and Tilton aids to the Grand Marshal in the parade January 24th.

A communication from South San Francisco calling attention to the fact that the proprietor of the Arcade hotel was selling liquor without a license was referred to the District Attorney.

Bids for poor farm supplies for the ensuing year were opened and were as follows:

GROCERIES.	
Herbst Brothers	\$203 00
A. Lander	2042 55
Herbst Brothers being the lowest were awarded the contract. Their bond was fixed in the sum of \$500.	
CLOTHING.	
E. L. Fishman	\$322 55
W. O. Booth	332 00
J. J. Hintz	368 30
W. A. Booth being the lowest bidder residing in the county, was given the contract. His bond was fixed at \$100.	
SHOES.	
J. J. Hintz	\$82 50
W. O. Booth	67 20
E. L. Fishman	48 00
The contract was awarded to W. O. Booth.	
C. M. Morse's bid of \$178.95 was the only one received for drugs and he was given the contract; bond, \$50.	
There was only one bid for the meat contract, that of C. Hermann, who agreed to furnish mutton for 4½ cents and beef from 5 to 6 cents.	
On motion of Brown, seconded by Debenedetti, the application of Manuel Oliver for a liquor license that has been pending for some months was granted.	
Owing to the large volume of business before the Board the matter of calling a special election to refund the county's indebtedness was laid over for two weeks.	
On motion, the superintendent of the poor farm was authorized to furnish transportation as far as Walla Walla to Mrs. McCoy, an indigent person.	
The following claims were allowed:	

INDIGENT FUND.	
John Braeten	\$ 4 00
Henry Solen	5 00
James Crowe	16 50
Keating & Throwell	75 27
Robert Wisnom	12 85
W. O. Booth	7 35
San Mateo Hardware Company	30 03
Dr. B. B. Masten	10 00
H. Gonzales	25 00
F. C. Sprague	28 09
George A. Scott	35 00
Charles P. Peckey	79 12
J. H. Coleman	14 00
J. H. Osterman	30 00
James Maley	50 00
Dr. A. K. Baldwin	13 89
Charles M. Morse	129 00
J. H. Hatch	8 00
James Stafford	4 00
J. T. Jennings	22 30
Paul Bettelheim	19 40
J. H. Hatch	108 67
Herbst Brothers	15 00
Henry Henriouille	19 00
FIRST ROAD FUND.	
H. Q. Tilton	53 60
H. Q. Tilton	58 40
H. Q. Tilton	62 00
Wilson Reubing	20 00
P. O. Malley, Jr.	20 00
James Woods	38 00
James Kerr	100 00
John H. Healy	70 00
J. S. Leelan	44 00
Johannes Eikerenkottter	52 75
R. F. Farnham	20 00
A. H. German	19 00
Warren & Malley	104 00
S. S. Quinby	306 25
James Rooney	10 00
M. F. Healy	24 00
GENERAL FUND.	
E. Danari	30 00
William Hughes	25 54
E. E. Cunningham	63 00
A. D. Walsh	91 05
C. B. Barron	42 50
James Hannon	52 50
Mrs. B. C. Bartley	6 50
California Photo Engraving Company	6 50
Hanson & Co.	8 95
Hanson & Co.	19 90
Daniel Neville	70 00
Wilson of Redwood City	15 00
Times-Gazette	32 55
William Sierck	3 05
Hicks Judd Co.	57 60
Kate McArtley	199 00
E. M. Tilton	40 00
W. J. Savage	40 00
A. E. Cunniff	5 00
Joseph Mansfield	260 00
Robie Knie	57 05
W. O. Booth	11 45
H. W. Walker	20 90
Alice Hussey	10 00
A. D. Walsh	6 25
C. Peterson	429 17
Butano Mill Co.	32 00
Butano Mill Co.	43 29
H. C. Bowls	50 00
Leon S. Bean	532 50
L. E. Walker	3 00
L. M. Longly	11 45
Democrat	133 75
SANITARY FUND.	
Dr. H. C. Bowls	50 00

**The Board adjourned to Monday, January 17th, at 10 o'clock.**

**MEETING OF BADEN GUN CLUB.**

There will be a meeting of the Baden Gun Club at the headquarters of the club on next Wednesday evening, January 13th. By order, A. J. Holcomb, President.

**NAMES WE MISSED.**

Some of the Titles Intended For Our Geographical Divisions.

It was intended that Maryland should be called Crescentia, but Charles I changed it to Terra Mariae, in honor of his wife, and we made it Mary's Land; hence Maryland (home pronunciation, Merryland). William Penn wanted to call his state New Wales, but afterward decided upon Sylvania, to which the king prefixed the word Penn. In 1784 an ordinance was drawn up as follows: The territory northward of the forty-fifth degree—that is to say, of the completion of the forty-fifth degree from the equator and extending to the Lake of the Woods—shall be called Sylvania. See what we missed! The territory under the forty-fifth and forty-fourth degrees which lies westward of Lake Michigan was to be called Michigan, while that to the eastward, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, was to be called Chersonesus. Heaven forbade.

Of the territory lying under the forty-third and forty-second degrees, that to the westward, called Assinipia; that to the eastward, in which are the sources of the Muskingum, the two Missis, the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the lake, and the Sandusky rivers, was to be called Metropotamia. The country through which the Illinois river runs was to be called Illinois; the next joining to the eastward, Saratoga, and that between the last and Pennsylvania, extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, Washington. All that region adjacent to which are the confluences of the Wabash, Shawnee, Tansie, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, was to be called Polyamia, and that farther up the Ohio, Pelisipia. Verily, a watchful Providence seems to have guarded us from these afflictions.—New York Press.

**Irish Duelling Code.**

The Irish duelling code has been adopted with certain modifications by duellists both in England and the United States. It was drawn up by the Irish bar at the Clonmel assizes in 1777 and appears to aim at so arranging matters that no Irishman anxious to fight shall be balked by his wish. "The first offense requires the first apology, although the retort may be more offensive." "After one fire the retort may be explained away. But if either party," the code hastens to add, "would rather fight on, after two shots each the principal who made the retort may explain and then the original offender tender his apology." "When the lie direct is the first offense, the aggressor must either beg pardon in express terms, exchange two shots previous to apology, or three shots followed by explanation, or fire on till a severe hit be scored by one of the parties." "No 'dumb firing,' or firing in the air, is admissible." "In slight cases the second hands his principal but one pistol, in gross cases two, holding another case ready charged in reserve."—Cornhill Magazine.

**Expensive Modesty.**

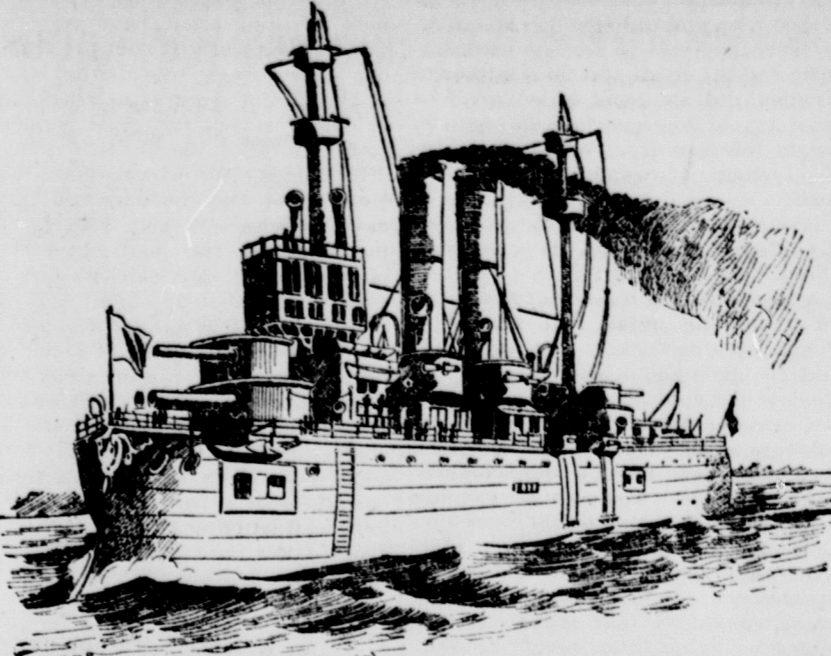
"What's the matter, old man? You look sad."

"I am. I just asked Farnsworth to lend me \$5."

"And I suppose he said he didn't have that much in the world."

"No. He had to get a \$10 bill changed in order to let me have what I had asked for."—Cleveland Leader.

**KENTUCKY, MOST POWERFUL BATTLE SHIP IN THE WORLD.**



THE new United States battle ship Kentucky will be the most powerful war boat in the navy. The Kentucky is one of four sister ships, all of which will soon be finished. The Kentucky bears on her forward and after deck a double turret. Each of these turrets carries two thirteen-inch guns. No European power has placed on the deck of a war ship any gun more than twelve inches. Thus can the Kentucky strike a blow with which the power of no other ship can compare. A single blow of this kind would disable, if not sink, the strongest ship of battle afloat. From bow and stern the Kentucky can fire simultaneously a thirteen-inch gun. The Kentucky will draw only twenty-five feet of water, three feet less than the lightest boats now on the sea. She will be able to sail into all the harbors, and can be docked with less difficulty than the three other boats now building. The "waist-fire" consists of fourteen six-inch quick-firing guns and the second batteries will be composed of twenty five-pounder rapid-firing, six one-pounder and four machine guns. Two military tops, mounting guns, complete the ship's armament, which is far heavier than that of any ship of the Kentucky's displacement in the world. No war ship can deliver more metal at a broadside than can the Kentucky, and none will have the ready concentration of fire. The feature of the Kentucky is the form of her turrets, which is quite new. There is a large saving in weight, which gives the boat more room for heavy armament and more powerful machinery for propulsion. She will carry 1,210 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam 6,000 miles at the rate of ten knots an hour.

**GIRL USHERS A SUCCESS.**

Trenton, N. J., Pastor Introduces Them in His Church.

Because the members of his church were negligent in attending Sunday service and still more so in contributing to the support of himself and the church, Rev. Maurice Penfield Fikes, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Trenton, N. J., decided to try an innovation to attract people to hear him preach and their nickels and dimes from their unwilling pockets. He introduced pretty girls as ushers and is more than pleased with the results of the first experiment. Mr. Fikes had the sagacity to make announcement of the fact that the young women would show young folks to their seats and take up the collection. He was careful, too, to pick out six of the prettiest girls in his flock, so the church had never before been seen there. Every seat in the church was filled long before services were begun, and it was necessary to get chairs in the aisles. As ushers the girls were a grand success, but their best services was given when the time came to take up the collection. The innovation doesn't meet with the approval of the other preachers, who say that when people are drawn to a

that the wizards of the scalpel may save their lives. Joseph Davenne, a Frenchman, was in such a condition when he allowed the doctors to clean his heart. He had long been a sufferer from fatty degeneration of that organ. He knew he could not live much longer when he took the chance the scientists proposed. They cut Joseph's ribs apart, showing the lungs, with all their fine, shining membranes. These were thrust aside and four swiftly moving hands were busily engaged in scraping the fat from the sides of the heart. The entire process covered only a few moments. But it was enough. The man was dead. The surgeons engaged sent a full account of the affair to a medical journal. The law did not hold them to account because Davenne had left a paper stating that the experiment was tried at his own request.

**Paper Making in Corea.**

The best quality of paper used in China and Japan is made in Corea. The Coreans gather the bark of the brousonetia padhyrifera tree in the spring. They soak the bark in lye made from wood ashes and water, beating the bark until it becomes a soft pulp. They then remove the pulp to large bamboo frames, spreading it very thin, and let it dry in the sun. When dry they cut



**GIRLS PASS THE BOX IN CHURCH.**

church simply for the privilege of looking upon a bevy of pretty girls there is no lasting good to be expected from it. But Mr. Fikes says that he believes in getting people into his church and he doesn't care how he does it, so long as the means are legitimate and honest. It took a long time to take up the collection, but when it was over and the money counted there was nearly \$300 to add to the treasury of the church. Previous to the boxes going around Mr. Fikes announced that the Lord loves a cheerful giver. "Give freely and cheerfully," he said, "and the Lord, as well as these good girls, will appreciate it." Then the pretty ushers started out for the money. And they got it. Men who had always been very careful to select pennies for the contribution box recklessly tossed in quarters and half dollars that day, and not one went away from the church without the cheering assurance that the smile he got from the girl who took his money was the sweetest of them all.

**Cleaning a Man's Heart.**

Every day we hear of some wonderful doing by the doctors. So strange are the achievements at times that people apparently sick unto death will take all sorts of chances in the hopes

the pulp in squares and press it with their feet. The paper is very tough, as the fibres of the wood are not broken but beaten soft. All this work is done by hand. Poorer qualities of paper are made in the same way from the scraps of wood.—Earth and Man.

**The Minister's Salary.**

Deacon Skinfint—We've failed again this year, Mr. Dominie. Can't raise half your salary.

Good minister—No matter. I have had myself appointed a missionary to the heathen, and will soon be in the pay of the Board of Missions.

Deacon Skinfint—Air ye goin' to Africa?

Good minister—No; I shall stay right here.—New York Weekly.

**Wanted an Heirloom.**

Clerk—I wouldn't like to cut this piece of lace just for one yard, madam; and, besides, that isn't enough to trim anything.

Shopper—Oh, I didn't want it for trimming; but it's so nice to have a piece of lace about the house as an heirloom, you know.—Puck.

Any girl who raves over a foot-ball player would prove to be fond of gritty gooseberry pie.

**MARKET REPORT.**

**CATTLE**—Market is easy. SHEEP—Desirable sheep of all kinds are in demand at steady prices. HOGS—Desirable hard fed hogs are selling at stronger prices. PROVISIONS are in good demand at strong prices.

**LIVESTOCK**—The quoted prices are for class 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers 7½@7¾c.; No. 2 Steers 6½@7c.; No. 1 Cows and Heifers 6@6½c.; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 5@5½c.

Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 13½ lbs and over, 3¾@3½c.; under 130 lbs 3¼@3½c.; rough heavy hogs, 3¼@3½c.

Sheep—Desirable Wethers, unshorn, dressing 50 lbs and under, 3½@3¾c.; Ewes, 3¼@3½c.; shorn ¼ to ¾c less.

Lambs—3½@4c.; heavy, weighed alive.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4½@4¾c.; over 250 lbs 3¾@4¼c.

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

Beef—First quality steers, 6@6½c.; second quality, 5½@6c.; First quality cows and heifers, 5½@5¾c.; second quality, 4½@5c.; third quality, 4@4½c.

Veal—Large, 5¼@6¼c.; small, 7@8c.

Mutton—Wethers, 6½@7c.; ewes, 6@6½c.; lambs, 7@8c.

Dressed Hogs—5@6c.

**PROVISIONS**—Hams, 8½@10; picnic hams, 6½c.; Atlanta ham, 6½c.; New York shoulder, 6½c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 12c; light S. C. bacon, 11½c; med. bacon, clear, 8¾c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 9c; clear light, bacon, 9½c; clear ex. light bacon, 10½c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$11 50; do, hb-bbl, \$6 00; Extra Mess, hb, \$9 50; do hb-bbl \$5 00.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy 7½c; do, light, 8c; do, bellies, 8½@8¾c; Extra Clear, lbs, \$16 50; hb-bbls, \$8 50; Soused Pigs' Feet, lb-bbls, \$1 35; do, kits, \$1 45.

Lard—Prices are 7½ lb:

Tes. ¼ obis. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.

Compound 4½ 5 5 5½ 5½ 5½

Cal. pure 6 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½

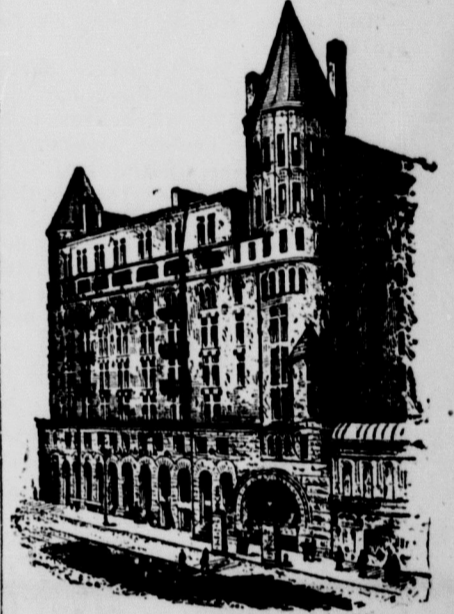
In 5-lb tins the price on each is ½c higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 00; Is \$1 15; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 00; Is, \$1 15.

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

**THE CALIFORNIA**

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'NOTE.**

Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. .... \$1.00  
Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. .... 75 cts.

THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS.

A. F. KINZLER, Manager.

**Beer & Ice**

—WHOLESALE—  
**THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.**

For the Celebrated Beers of the  
Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,  
Willows and

**South San Francisco  
BREWERIES**

**THE UNION ICE CO.**

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

**ARMOUR HOTEL**

Table and Accommodations  
The Best in the City.

**Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.**

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden  
in connection with the  
Hotel.

HENRY MICHENFELDER : Proprietor.

THE OLD SONG.

There is a garden sweet with rose and pink. Where honeysuckle grows and virgin's bower. Soft turf, and shivering to the river's brink. And in that garden grows my heart's white flower.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

IN the deepening twilight of an autumn evening Doris Shirley paced to and fro beneath the trees—awaiting with feeling of doubt and uncertainty the issue of the most momentous event of a maiden's lifetime—the interview between her lover and her parent. At the sound of advancing footsteps she paused, and as a manly figure reached her side it needed but one glance at his face to tell that his mission had been one of failure.

thing which was not there when he left the table—a little roll of paper. With quivering hands and beating heart he picked it up and unrolled it. Apparently the paper was of foreign manufacture, and the characters on it, although English, did not seem to be inscribed with any of the materials in common use in this country. With indescribable feelings of wonder and awe he read: "Coercion is abhorrent to us. Vex thy offspring no longer. It is our command. Tibet, Aug. 24."

locked. Ah, I have not locked it!" And as he spoke he shot the bolt. At the same instant a loud "ting" caused both men to spring around and rush to the table. There, floating on the liquid in one of the glasses, was another tiny roll of paper. Shot from somewhere, it had evidently struck the glass, making it ring. Unfolded, the contents ran: "It is well. We are satisfied." Again from Tibet and the date the current day. It was with very different feelings that the two men gazed at the piece of paper. Mr. Shirley's face bore a calm expression which told of a thankfulness that danger was past and that he felt once more at peace with his masters, while Sydney stood aghast in the presence of the unfathomable, his hair bristling on his head and teeth chattering from very fear. At last he could bear it no longer, and, flinging open the door he rushed out, nor paused until he found himself outside the front door in the pure night air, with the canopy of heaven and the twinkling stars above him.

DUTY OF THE DOCTOR

QUESTION AS TO WHAT HE OWES TO THE PUBLIC.

No Doubt that Physicians Are Greatly Imposed Upon by Unscrupulous People—Say from 25 to 60 Per Cent. of Their Work Is Donated.

Night Calls Often Needless. A question of considerable interest to the medical profession is coming up in the large cities as to the rules that should govern miscellaneous night calls. Some physicians, while not upholding a doctor in heartlessly weighing his fee in the balance with a human life, declare that doctors are imposed upon so often day and night by those able to pay for his services, but failing to do so, that he is justified in



HURRIES OUT IN THE STORM.

consulting his personal desires and comfort before answering a call. So much of a physician's work is practically charity, they say, that he is at liberty to use the same prudence about undertaking the work offered him by strangers that any other professional man is. Other physicians assert vehemently that every reputable doctor will answer any call, that it is part of his religion to be ever ready to succor the afflicted owing to the peculiar nature of his profession, and that it is not comparable to the stand that might be taken for a fee by an attorney or a man in any other business whose services might be sought by a stranger. They say that the emergency which usually exists when a doctor is called

often originate at 2 o'clock in the morning. Very often when a doctor is thus called upon at night to render immediate aid with no fee in sight when he asks for the history of the case he learns the child has been ill for two or three days, but "it did not look serious and we didn't think we would need a doctor until to-night." Then at an early hour in the morning, after having had a few days in which to seek the free aid that is at their disposal, they call upon a professional man to leave his bed, with no prospect of remuneration, and attend the case of the child.

A favorite trick of panic-stricken families in an emergency, the doctors say, is to call up half a dozen doctors at once in order to be sure and have enough of them on hand. If a member of the family awakes the household with agonizing groans and a bad case of cholera morbus everyone decides he is going to die in half an hour, and someone rushes to the nearest telephone and calls up all the doctors in a radius of a mile. Neither knows the others have been called, but, anxious to save a life and with the appeal of the frenzied one still ringing in his ears, hastens to dress. Then he goes to a dark and cheerless barn and hitches a tired horse by the light of a lantern, and with the sleep still in his eyes is soon speeding toward the house. From other directions half a dozen other physicians are coming, but they are met at the door by a member of the household, who is "So sorry, but we couldn't wait, and Dr. Brown gave an injection of morphine and he's all right now."

A juncture where the physician feels decidedly chary of giving his services is in a case where a doctor has been in attendance on a patient for days and has prescribed a certain course of treatment by the family. But in the night the patient appears to become worse, his breathing becomes light or his pulse rapid and in alarm some member of the family rushes for the nearest doctor. He is told breathlessly at the door that a man is dying in the next block and unless he hurries a life will have slipped away. In nine cases out of ten the doctor will hastily dress, and without asking any more questions take his medicine case and start for the house. There he finds a table covered with bottles and pills and powders left by the other physician, and is told that they would have sent for the other doctor only he lives so far away. Of course that sort of

a humanitarian point of view more than a utilitarian, and openly say that the medical profession owes it to the public to be every ready to respond to a call. That there is a great deal of injustice on the part of the public cannot be doubted, and it is also true that if the public would consider a physician not as a bounden servant, but as a professional man full of duties, and never infringe on his night leisure except in cases of real urgency, the man of medicine would always meet patients halfway. It is an error to suppose that a doctor is compelled to consider all calls. There is no law strictly covering the case, while many eminent physicians declare it to be a part of their religion to regard calls, whether they bring fees or not, as part of a bounden duty, they as well point to the fact that a failure to solve the problem of just when a physician should be required to give his time at unreasonable hours for nothing, has driven many persons out of the profession.

NEW BABY INCUBATOR.

Very Efficient Contrivance to Fan the Feeble Sparks of Life. This illustration shows one of the latest baby incubators, with nurse in attendance. These incubators are used as a means of saving the lives of prematurely born or very weakly infants. The incubator is composed of a metal frame mounted on a metal stand. The



BABY INCUBATOR AND NURSE.

child rests on a wire hammock suspended from the four corners, and in front are two swinging glass doors made to close tightly, while at one side is a glass window through which the child may be seen. This box is heated by air which is made moist and agreeable by being passed through a small

THE OPERATOR'S STORY.

One About the Yellow Fever—Hard to Believe.

It was at a smoker and foamer of the telegraph operators that the dean of the key jugglers told this one, says the Detroit Free Press: "What brings it to mind is the yellow fever reports from the south. All that you read can give you no proper conception of the reign of terror prevailing down there during the epidemic. When they first ran a railroad into one of the richest mining districts of Alabama I was made operator of a little cross-roads station. It took a long time to convince the natives that I could talk to all parts of the world with that little 'clickin' machine of mine. I finally was able to convince them. The wife of one of their number had gone to Mobile to attend a sick daughter who had been the beauty of the neighborhood and had immortalized her memory by being taken to some other part of the world by a rich husband. Through an arrangement with the Mobile operator the old couple carried on a conversation of such a personal nature that neither could doubt the identity of the other. Then the common superstition of the people intervened and they concluded that the instrument was an invention of the devil. "While they were in this frame of mind there came the news of the yellow fever. Force was the most natural way of resisting all kinds of evils down there and for days the depot was occupied by armed men. Never was a more efficient quarantine established. No one could get on or off of the cars at that point. Even conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen had to stick to their posts. One day I received a telegram from New Orleans for a gentleman who was held by the quarantine. It announced that his son was better and would survive. Foolishly I read it to the grim guard in the depot. They snatched the message from me with a howl, all the more savage because the paper was yellow. They burned it, wrecked the instrument, cut the wires and came mightily near lynching me for exposing them to yellow fever."

Put to Many Uses. Sharks furnish a number of valuable products. The liver of the shark contains an oil that possesses medicinal qualities equal to those of cod-liver oil. The skin after being dried takes the polish and hardness of mother-of-pearl. The fins are always highly prized by the Chinese, who pickle them and serve them at dinner as a most delicate dish. The Europeans, who do not appreciate the fins as a food, convert them into a fish-gel. As for the flesh of the shark—that, despite its oily taste, is eaten in certain countries. The Icelanders, who do a large business in sharks' oil, send out annually a fleet of a hundred vessels for the capture of the great fish.

Many a college owes its fame to its football team.



NIGHTLY SCENES IN A DOCTOR'S LIFE.

In the night should be sufficient incentive to him to respond to the call and take his chance of being paid later; that a case of life and death cannot wait until the morning, as a lawsuit or any other business might. Physicians of years of experience in general practice in Chicago make the startling statement that from 25 to 60 per cent. of a doctor's work is donated. Some physicians say about one-third of their time and experience goes for nothing, others place it at a quarter, and two declare that fully 60 per cent. was never paid for. Some of this work, of course, they know will not be paid for, that done at hospitals and for people who frankly confess their inability to meet the bill. But it is the other part that rubs. It is the bills of people who can and will not pay that make doctors shy about going out on night calls and increasing the annual percentage of charity work. It is well known that doctors donate a far greater percentage of their work than other professional men do. The medical charities of a great city like Chicago, says the Chronicle, are enormous in the aggregate. The time that is donated by hundreds of doctors to hospitals and dispensaries is worth many thousands of dollars, and by many in the profession the claim is made that the doctors are far too liberal in this regard since the free dispensaries and hospitals are taken advantage of by people well able to pay for medical attendance, and thus the profession is cheated out of thousands of dollars every year.

In very many of the cases where doctors are called upon at night and urged to hasten to the bedside of a dying child such action would not be necessary had the parents of the child taken precaution to visit a dispensary the day before and secure what was necessary for the suffering little one. Complaints of a serious nature do not

thing does not tend to make a physician fall in love with night messages. He finds a case almost at his door which was passed over his head to a doctor in another part of town when the patient became ill, but when a crisis arises the family rushes to the nearest doctor, and in nine cases out of ten he is not paid for the call. After a few dozen of these experiences he is a little shy about chasing out into the night on a hurry call.

The majority of doctors, however, go on the principle that a physician's time is not his own, that he is enlisted in the cause of suffering humanity and should be ready at all times to render aid to the needy. These doctors for the most part are the younger generation who have not had so many hard



"DR. SMITH GOT HERE FIRST."

knocks as their gray-bearded brethren and who are striving to build up a practice in the fierce competition which obtains in large cities. They insist that whoever calls on a doctor at any hour for aid should be answered at once. They look at the question from

sheet of absorbent antiseptic wool suspended in medicated water.

Kien Long and His Physicians.

There used to be related a curious anecdote of old Kien Long, emperor of China. He was inquiring of Sir George Staunton the manner in which physicians were paid in England. When, after some difficulty, his majesty was made to comprehend the system, he exclaimed:

"Is any man well in England that can afford to be ill? Now I will inform you," said he, "how I manage my physicians. I have four, to whom the care of my health is committed. A certain weekly salary is allowed them, but the moment I am ill the salary stops till I am well again. I need not inform you that my illnesses are usually short."—Harper's Round Table.

Spitzbergen Hotel.

The hotel recently erected in Spitzbergen is thus described: Built in Norwegian style, it has a large hall, and a quantity of smaller rooms, with thirty beds. It is also provided with a book for visitors' names, among which may now be seen those of Sverdrup, Fulda, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst, E. Vely, and others. The climate of Spitzbergen is said to have the most favorable influence on persons suffering from chest diseases.

Real Mean.

Miss Olds—Have you seen my new photographs? I have just had a dozen taken, and am very much pleased with them. Miss Smartleigh—Ah, you wore a thick veil, I suppose. What has become of the old-fashioned man who banked up his house every fall? A sick man never gets sympathy as long as his appetite is good.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

### A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cate and Canning Children.

**Baby's Conundrum.**  
 "A conundrum for the baby?"  
 Little Marguerite said:  
 "Tell me, dear, why mother's lap is better than the bed?"  
 Baby speaks in queer crows language, and he bobbed his cute bald head; "That's an easy one, you folks—'Cause 'tis mother's lap."  
 —Outlook.

#### Puzzle—Find the Man.



"I wonder where the man can be who was chopping wood here a few minutes ago?"

**Russian Winter Sports.**  
 In St. Nicholas there is an article on "Some Russian Games," by P. Kitty Kondacheff. The author says:

Now I will tell you of two favorite amusements, not games, indulged in by both boys and girls in winter-time. The first is this: Three or four horses are harnessed to a big sleigh, large enough for several persons, and to the hind part of this sleigh a small sled, called *salazky*, and resembling your American toboggan, is hitched. A second is tied to the first, and when the young people have all taken their seats on these *salazkys*—generally crowding them terribly—away they go!

In the country, when the roads are good, the track just wide enough for a large-sized sleigh to pass, with soft, white snow walls on either hand, and three fresh, strong horses to pull, the fun is great, especially when the road turns! Of course the driver does not go any slower at the sharp corners because he has a youthful crew hanging on behind. On the contrary, he cracks his whip and lets the horses fly, with the natural result. The small sledges behind, going off in a half-circle, upset with an accompaniment of shouts and laughter, pitching the youngsters into the snow!

It used to be the custom formerly, during the carnival merrymakings, to set out with six or eight horses, going first to some neighbor, who would hitch on a diminutive sleigh; thence to some other friend, who would do likewise; and so on, until sometimes as many as fifteen could be seen skimming over the roads in Indian file. This, however, has been given up now, it being a rather perilous experiment—as a fall out of a real sleigh can never prove as harmless as the toppling over of a *salazky*. But it was great fun, nevertheless.

The second pastime is more local, belonging chiefly to Southern, or Little, Russia. It is called *Noidalka* and resembles somewhat a merry-go-round, only it is a thousand times better fun. When Jack Frost (or, to give him his Russian name and title, "Moros Krasnynos") has taken the lake, pond, or river well in hand, covering it with a solid sheet of ice more than a yard thick, a stake is fixed firmly in, and on this stake an old wagon-wheel is placed, as on its axle. Two thin poles, some twenty-five feet long or more, are then tied by one end of the wheel, and at the other end of each pole a *salazky* is firmly attached.

A wide circle is cleared of all snow, and then some of the party, thrusting strong poles in between the spokes of the wheel, run around it, giving it a rotary movement, and making the *salazkys* spin along at a tremendous rate. The fun consists in letting one's self drop, or rather slip, off when in full career and glide away over the ice. Anyway, it is quite impossible to keep one's hold for more than a few rounds; and I remember, years ago, doing my utmost to remain on, nearly losing flat on the sled, and clutching on to it for dear life—all in vain! If you do not drop off of your own free will, choosing your time and place for the final slide, at a given moment, no less volens, you have to let go your hold. You are forcibly torn from the *salazky* by a strength far superior to your own, and are made to slide away in a tangent—away from the *noidalka*, along the smooth ice, to a great distance; sometimes on your side, often sprawling on your back, or sitting in a dignified posture until you reach the limits of the cleared space and the snow-wall beyond, when—up you fly, like a rocket, all dignity thrown to the winds, heels in the air, head foremost, into the snow—as though you were taking a header!

#### Said by the Children.

A little boy was fishing and, drawing in his line, found that the bait had been taken off without result; whereupon he burst into tears, and said: "It's cheating!"  
 Two very small boys were discussing marriage. "I shall stay with my mamma and never be married," says one. To which the other replies, after a thoughtful pause: "Ah, Charlie, but then, there's the cake!"  
 A boy of 3 said to his mother, in a sarcastic tone, "Of course, you've carefully hidden the scissors!"—which, indeed, she probably had.

The same boy, reproved for treading on his baby brother, retorted: "You shouldn't have so many babies about people's feet."

A little girl of 4, playing at needlework in the company of an old lady who was almost a stranger to her, suddenly said: "Oh, Mrs. M., I want the scissors, please!" To which the old lady replied doubtfully: "Does your mamma let you have the scissors, my dear?" "Oh, yes, she always does." "If you are sure of that," replied the old lady, looking seriously through her spectacles, "you can have them. But mind you, don't cut yourself." Whereupon the little one, looking up gravely, replied: "Do you think I'm a fool?" The surprise of the old lady may be imagined—it cannot be described.

A little girl whose father was complaining that he had found a pin in his bath, thought that he made too much fuss about such a trifle, until a painful possibility occurred to her mind, and she asked: "Was it standing up?" The same child, soon after hearing her mother read "The Old Curiosity Shop" to the children, was riding in a street car, when a very short man with a very large head got in. She looked at him closely for a time and then, to her mother's horror, said to him: "Do you know Charles Dickens?" Let us hope that the short man did not see—as some of the other passengers did—that she had Quilp in her mind.

#### HENRY'S DIPLOMACY.

It Ticked the Old Man and Saved Henry His Job.

Henry was not a pretty boy, and there are good reasons for believing that he is glad of it. He has freckles, a prominent nose, long ears and straight hair. If the truth must be told, Henry, in addition to being a rather plain-looking boy, chews tobacco and occasionally uses harsh language.

The other day, Henry's employer, who has an office in the Society for Savings Building, sent him out on an errand. Henry was gone two hours, when he might have accomplished his mission in fifteen minutes. Upon his return the office boy was intercepted by one of the clerks, who told him that the "old man" was furious, and had decided to discharge him.

For a moment Henry was speechless and a pathetic look overspread his countenance, but he braced up before long, having apparently decided to go down with colors flying.

After luncheon Henry was summoned to the private office, but he tossed a careless wink at the typewriter as he went in.

"Henry," said "the boss," "you have been here now for a little more than six months. When you started in I had great hopes for you, and expected you to give a good account of yourself. Recently, however, you seem to have—"

"Say," Henry interrupted, "I guess you better look around for another office boy. I'm tired of this job, and made up my mind yesterday to quit."

Henry's employer looked at him in amazement for a moment, and then asked:

"How was it that you didn't come to me at once and offer your resignation?"

"Well," said Henry, "I didn't like to break it to you so sudden. I wanted to kind of let you down easy. I thought I'd work it so you'd be kind of mad, and then you wouldn't feel so disappointed when I come and told you I goin' to quit."

"The boss" did not reply immediately. He sat and gazed at Henry and studied his face. At last a twinkle appeared in his eyes, and he said:

"Henry, don't you quit. I still believe you have something in you that is worth developing."

So Henry reluctantly consented to remain, and as he passed the smiling typewriter he whispered:

"You ought 'a' seen me throw it into 'im."—Cleveland Leader.

#### Glasgow Propriety.

In a block of houses recently built in a village not far from Glasgow it was found impossible to let houses of two rooms except to people who meant to take lodgers, and this although the rents were moderate. The proprietor reluctantly rearranged them as single-room houses, but provided only one bed in each. Still they did not let.

The proprietor at length asked a man who had looked at the houses, hesitated, and at last refused to take one, what was the objection. The man admitted that they were well built, and convenient; that they had an advantage over many as high-rented in having as out-buildings a laundry with a good boiler, locked coal-cellars, descent and sanitary closets; that the site was healthy, the neighborhood respectable. With what, then, did he find fault? The explanation was prompt; there was only one bed.

"But said the proprietor, 'you are a newly-married man; you have no children; why do you need another bed?'"

"If a friend came to see us," was the immediate reply, "we might want another bed for him."

When at last the landlord gave up the attempt to improve the notions of the working class in the matter of propriety, and put two beds in each room, the houses let at once.—Glasgow Herald.

#### Too Expensive.

Friend (leaving the office with the broker)—I say, old man, you didn't lock your safe.

Broker—No, I never do. It cost £60 and I don't want burglars to spoil it for the little I've got in it.—Tit-Bits.

#### Cant.

Cant, meaning mock humility, took its name from the Rev. Andrew Cant, a minister in Aberdeenshire, who, during the time of the Covenanters, was famed for his whining and pretending fervor.

An uninteresting orator often moves his hearers—to get up and go out.

# DOINGS OF WOMEN

#### DAINTY CORNER OUTFIT.

THE foundation for a very dainty washstand and dresser, to be used summer and winter, is a corner, some drapery and a set of tin toilet articles. The corner is always obtainable and the drapery can be purchased, if you choose denim, cretonne, or silkoline, for about 8 cents per yard. The tin toilet sets come for 75 cents upward, to a very nice one for \$1.50. The beginning of this corner is a triangle



DESIGN FOR WASHSTAND CORNER.

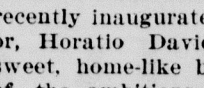
of wood put on as a shelf a foot above the small mirror which you are going to hang upon the wall. Upon this shelf the drapery is attached and then caught up here and there with ribbons, or, better still, with bright tapes or pieces of the drapery.

The washstand is set underneath the shelf and in front of it is a home-made rug of burlaps which can be spattered with water without becoming rusty or out of shape. This design is specially recommended for rooms where there is no running water. Such rooms need a washstand without requiring one that looks too wooden.

#### The Queen of the City.

The interest which Americans take in the wives of public men extends beyond our own borders and enters the public life of other lands. We are always ready to gaze on the portraits of royalty. Of almost equal interest is the wife of the Lord Mayor of London, for of all the positions which civilians attain this is the most exalted. London has recently inaugurated a new Lord Mayor, Horatio Davies. His wife is a sweet, home-like body who has none of the ambitions and follies of the "new woman." She has no desire to take a conspicuous place in public, but she will perform her social duties with the grace and dignity of a queen. And in a limited sense she is a queen. Her husband is the head of a city which is in itself a kingdom, and he lives in much the same pomp and splendor as royalty. The "queen of the city" is as common a title for his wife as the "first lady" is for the wife of a President or a Governor.

MRS. DAVIES.



Women in Benefit Societies. Quite a number of the benefit societies in England admit women to their membership. Prominent among them is the Ancient Order of Foresters. On joining members are required to take an oath not to divulge the secret signs of the Foresters. All the female members have taken this oath and not one has ever been known to violate it. Many of the better class of working women and girls in Whitechapel and Limehouse, London, belong to the Court Princess Alexandra, and take an intelligent interest in the working of the society. The court provides its members with medical attendance and temporary relief in times of distress, insures their lives and provides a weekly allowance in times of illness.

#### Hints for Thin Women.

It takes time to get fat, just as it takes time to grow thin. The candidate for added flesh should get all the sleep possible—from nine to ten hours. In addition, a nap in the middle of the day will help. While napping no stays, tight shoes or bands must be worn. If one cannot sleep one should lie down in a darkened room at least thirty minutes instead. In the morning a cold plunge, or, at least, a cold sponge, must be taken, dashing the water on the shoulders, neck and collar-bone, drying with a Turkish towel and avoiding heavy clothing. A thin woman should avoid cumbersome wraps, heavyweight dress goods and linings, according to a writer in the Boston Transcript. She should not tire herself bicycling and she should have

plenty of fresh air. Diet deserves a consideration. A diet with an eye to acquiring flesh should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee and tea; not hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese and good cocoa. The very thin woman should have five meals a day, should eat marmalade and plenty of warm milk and cream. Indeed, if warm milk is drank before retiring it is in itself almost a sure cure. Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals.

#### Woman's Duties.

No profession, no calling ever quite exempts any woman from the trivial cares and household needs which have always fallen to her share, and the smaller demands refuse to be neglected for the sake of the greater. Be she mistress of any or all the arts and sciences, there are sundry feminine duties to which the matron must attend, if it be only to delegate her authority or to oversee the execution of her orders. One recalls pleasantly Mrs. Somerville's honest pride in her delicious jelly, and the serenity with which she concealed the mathematical papers on which she was busily working while she hospitably welcomed the commonplace people whose unexpected and prosy visit consumed an entire day.—Household.

#### Sunday Calls.

Sunday calling has an etiquette of its own. It is not at all correct to pay ceremonious visits on that day and first calls should never be made. Intimate friends constantly call on Sunday, when the hours are from 3 to 6. But for a mere acquaintance to call on Sunday would be nothing short of a liberty and would properly be looked on as such, unless he or she had been specially invited to do so.

#### Dress for a Public Dinner.

At dinner in the public dining-room of a hotel well-dressed women wear what they would at the theater—pretty high-necked and long-sleeved bodices and bonnets. Of course, a guest at a private dinner in a hotel would wear just what she would wear at the private house of her hostess, as the dinner is certain to be served in a private room, with the use of dressing-room and the service of ladies' maids.

#### Honors for a Chicago Woman.

To carry off first honors in a photographic contest in which 4,700 competing pictures were entered is not a small triumph, but this is what Mrs. S. S. Beman, of Chicago, has done. When the Youth's Companion announced, early in the year, a series of prizes for the best exhibits of amateur photographs,



MRS. S. S. BEMAN.

Mrs. Beman entered the lists with many misgivings, and the most disappointed competitor is not more astonished than she at the result. The award was made upon the excellence of the entire individual collection submitted and not upon any single picture which it contained. About thirteen photographs were entered by Mrs. Beman and nearly all of them were in groups and figures taken within doors.



All who have had the care of children during illness know too well the difficulty of inducing them to submit quietly and reasonably to treatment," says Jean Fletcher, in *Babyhood*. "The difficulty hampers physicians and nurses, and is no doubt often an important factor in the termination of the disease. Nothing is more important in the treatment of children's diseases than promptness. If we linger with our remedies the disease often gains fearful headway, as, for example, in that most dreaded of all scourges of child-life, diphtheria. Much valuable time is often lost because of the difficulty experienced in persuading the little patient to take necessary remedies. A vast amount of strength, too, is often dissipated, strength which the little sufferer so greatly needs to enable it to fight a winning battle with disease, because the child resists and argues, and in many cases, utterly refuses to submit to treatment upon which may depend not only the length but even the final issue of the conflict."

A relic hunter stole the chair on which President McKinley sat while reviewing the Grand Army parade in Buffalo recently.

#### THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

English People Who Have Had to Resort to Queer Expedients.

In the struggle for life, which is so keen at this end of the century, some people resort to strange expedients to get bread and cheese or to increase a pittance to a comfortable income, says Cassell's Journal. Inspector Livingstone, who was formerly in charge of the police at the law courts, tells a tragic story of a poor and briefless barrister who fought a long and grim battle with fate and was beaten in the end. In the early hours of the morning he worked as a market porter at Covent Garden, and then at 10 o'clock adjourned to his chambers in the Temple, donned wig and gown and attended the courts, waiting day after day to grasp the skirts of happy chance. Others as unknown to the world and friendless as he had their opportunity, but none presented itself to him and in hope ever deferred his race was run.

A Somerset house clerk, who rushed into matrimony before he had properly counted the cost, and found it difficult to run even a modest household on £150 a year, especially after the arrival of a little stranger, got over the embarrassment by starting a coffee stall near Smithfield market in the early morning. He kept his truck in the neighborhood, but brought down his stock of comestibles from his home in Camden Town. Fortunately his wife, who did her best to help on the enterprise, was a capital plain cook, and his mutton pies and buns had a great reputation in the market. He was generally cleared out by 8 o'clock and no one would have thought of identifying him with the smart young man, silk-hatted and top-coated, who two hours later crossed the Strand to Somerset house.

A rising author who is now sought by the publishers, but had a particularly hard struggle to find acceptance, tided over the worst period by acting as a baker's man. Taken as a whole, he found it a most unpleasant experience, but he declares that he wouldn't have missed it for the world, as it has supplied him with material for numbers of sketches and short stories. A Christmas story which brought him a lot of praise, for instance, was a chapter from that experience, and well deserved the encomium of "very realistic" from the critics.

A friend of the writer, who rejoices in what the police reports call "a very aristocratic appearance," and has in addition excellent manners, adds enough to a slender income to pay for the summer holiday for himself and family, his tailor's and bootmaker's bills, and even his rent, by acting as a private detective at balls and receptions in Belgrave and Mayfair. Chance threw him in contact with the manager of a detective agency which does a great deal of business of this kind, and his very first job was, in fact, simply as a night's diversion at the invitation of the manager aforesaid. But so pleased was the lady of the house with his appearance and obliging courtesy that she made special mention of it to the manager, who accordingly proposed to my friend that he should accept regular paid employment. He was nothing loath and now has engagements almost every night during the season.

Another curious case is that of a non-conformist minister in the south of London who doubles his slender salary by the profits of a flourishing photography business on the other side of the Thames. Originally he took up photography as a pastime, but acquiring considerable skill in the work, was pestered by people who wanted to get their portraits taken on the cheap. So he determined to gain instead of lose by his work, and taking convenient rooms at some distance from the scene of his ministerial labors, set up as a "photographic artist" under another name, his daughter acting as his assistant. Fortune favored him, and before the secret of his constant absence from home was fathomed by the curious of his flock he had made so promising a business that he stood in no awe of deacons or church, though, indeed, the former have taken a very sensible view of the matter and admire rather than condemn his enterprise.

#### Fads of Composers.

Genius has a queer way of doing things. Haydn, when in the humor for composition, always put on his best suit and made his toilet as if going to a court ball. Another of his fads was to write his music on the finest paper that could be purchased. Gluck had his piano carried out into a meadow, and, with a bottle of champagne on each side of him, went at his work like a wild man. Paisiello composed the whole of his operas, "The Barber of Seville" and "La Molinara," while in bed. Saccchi could do nothing without having his two favorite cats on his shoulders. Cimarosa always wanted a crowd of his friends about him when he composed his music, while Sarti always withdrew to a lonely chamber lighted dimly by a single lamp.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### The Widow Was All Right.

"I want you to take a couple of chances on a poor woman's cook stove—50 cents a ticket."

"But what's the poor widow going to do without her cook stove?"

"Oh, she's moved into a house where they have a gas range."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### Redeeming Features.

Mrs. Gaswell—What a dreadful thing yellow fever quarantine must be!

Mrs. Dukane—Oh, it has its redeeming features.

"What are they?"

"It keeps out peddlers and book agents."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A sheriff would hate to be known by the company he keeps.

#### RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



No sacrifice is bitter when sweetened by love. A cheap religion is a useless extravagance. The mistakes of Moses were made in America. As soon as Christ is ours, we cease to be our own.

The pruned limb is seldom the one that dies. Unbidden guests give pleasure—when they go.

When a sinner turns saint, he is apt to overdo it. A little man's happiness consists in magnifying himself.

It takes both grace and grit to bear disappointment well. To profess Christ is a challenge to the world, not a defense.

When a man begins to move others, he is generally called a "crank." Your ideal may easily become your idol, unless your ideal is Christ.

As a matter of fact, nobody believes in a hell except for his neighbor. When a man makes a fool of himself, he generally does the job well.

Vice either hides or draws its sword as soon as virtue shows her face. Whoever kicks over a lie, will find a big brood of others hiding under it.

We must have both wisdom and knowledge to get much benefit out of either. Saint Andrew did not wait to be ordained before he brought his brother to Christ.

The commonest kind of cheerful giver is the one who gives nothing but good advice.

When we cannot do as we would, it will smooth the jolts to be willing to do as we should.

Wherever you find the true Christian spirit, you will find it trying to do the work of Christ.

One trouble with the world is that there are so many people in it who are content to drift down stream.

Few of us gain by the mistakes of others, but he who fails to profit by his own mistakes, will soon be bankrupt in knowledge.

#### FASCINATION OF FOIBLES.

Little frailties may make the Possessor of Them More Lovable.

"No man is sincerely and securely loved, except by those who know his foibles," says Sir Arthur Helps. Rousseau qualifies his recognition of faults in his old friend Gauffrecoart by the surmise that without them he would probably have been less amiable. In no works is this better exemplified than in those of Charles Dickens.

"When I know all the foibles a man has, with little trouble in the discovery, I begin to think he is worth liking." And of Dickens' father, and his notable Misanthropisms of speech and demeanor, he declares that no one could know him without liking him the better for them. No one likes Misanthrope less for his follies, and Dickens liked his father better the more he recalled his whimsical qualities.

One of the notable examples of the fact that foibles may rather endear than estrange is in Oliver Goldsmith. The epithet so often heard, and ever in kindly tones, of "Poor Goldsmith" speaks volumes. Writing of him, Washington Irving says that when eminent talent is united to spotless virtue, we are awed and dazzled into admiration, but our admiration is apt to be cold; while there is something in the harmless infirmities of a good and great but erring nature that pleads touchingly with ours. Irving is persuaded that few who consider the real compound of admirable and whimsical qualities which formed Goldsmith's character would wish to prune away its eccentricities, trim its grotesque luxuriance, and clip it down to the decent formalities of rigid virtue.

"Let not his frailties be remembered," said Johnson; "he was a very great man." Washington Irving would rather say, "Let them be remembered, since their chief end was to endear."

Oliver Wendell Holmes asserts that we must have a weak spot in any character before we can love it much. "People that do not laugh or cry, or take more of anything than is altogether good for them, or use any but dictionary words, may be admirable subjects for biographies; but we don't always care most for those flat-pattern flowers that press best in the herbarium."

The most non-exacting and most indulgent cannot, perhaps, fail to find some faults in the nearest and best friends; but in not a few cases, foibles are even the strengtheners of regards.

#### Poor Recommendation.

"I wonder why it is that foreign women never come to America for husbands?"

"They are probably afraid. American girls give our men such bad recommendations by marrying foreigners."—North American.

It is a waste of time to make love to a cold, unsympathetic girl. About the best you can expect from her is the Chilkoat pass.

When it takes a young man fifteen minutes to assist a girl to don her jacket she is neither his sister by birth nor refusal.

The wag of a yellow dog's tail is better than the shake of a false friend's hand.

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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.

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