

The Enterprise.

VOL. 3.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

NO. 50.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
 6:56 A. M. Daily.
 7:57 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
 8:10 P. M. Daily.
 8:49 P. M. Daily.
 9:57 P. M. Daily.
 7:59 P. M. Sundays Only.

SOUTH.
 7:55 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
 7:56 A. M. Sundays Only.
 11:13 A. M. Daily.
 4:05 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
 7:05 P. M. Daily.

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

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves..... 7:35 A. M.
 First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves..... 8:12 A. M.
 First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves..... 8:50 A. M.
 Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station..... 4:35 P. M.
 Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station..... 5:12 P. M.
 Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station..... 5:50 P. M.
 First car leaves Baden Station for City..... 9:04 A. M.
 Last car leaves Baden Station for City..... 6:00 P. M.

COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry..... 10:50 P. M.
 Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry..... 11:43 P. M.
 Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry..... 12:00 M.
 Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at..... 11:22 1/2 P. M.
 Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at..... 12:02 A. M.
 Last car leaves 30th Street and Spawnyds only at..... 12:30 A. M.

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

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

PARK LINE

Last car from 14th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park..... 11:27 P. M.
 Last car from Golden Gate Park to 14th and Guerrero..... 11:50 P. M.

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

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

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 7:45 4:35
 South..... 8:50 7:00

MAIL CLOSURE.

North..... 8:50 6:30
 South..... 9:15 6:30

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

MEETINGS.

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

MEETING NOTICE.

Regular meetings of the South San Francisco Republican Club will be held at the court room, at 8 o'clock p. m. every Thursday during the present political campaign.

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

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

Regular meeting of the Baden Democrat Club will be held at the Merriam Block, at 8 p. m. every Monday evening.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
 Hon. G. H. Beck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
 P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
 F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 H. W. Walker.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
 C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
 J. F. Johnston.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
 J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUGTOR
 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

Pampas plumes should be cut as soon as they have fairly developed. Hang them up heads downward in a dry, shady place. If they clog, as they are apt to do in damp weather, dry them gradually over a fire, and shake them out. With care, keeping dust from lodging in them, they are as good at the end of winter as they were when taken into a room.

Prepare some whitewash with a sprinkling of sulphur in it, to be applied to fruit and other trees when the leaves have fallen. This will kill San Jose and all other scale. It is as good as any article.

RULED BY A WOMAN.

Dowager Empress Now Regent of the Empire.

NEW OFFICIALS TO FAVOR RUSSIA.

Declares That The Monarch Feared For His Personal Safety and Sought Aid From the Powers.

London.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing says: The restoration of the regency is complete. The Empress Dowager receives the Cabinet daily seated beside the Emperor openly, and not, as formerly, behind a screen. The Government is more retrogressive and reactionary. Yung Lu, one of his trusted friends, succeeds the late Prince Kung as the chief Manchu, while the Viceroy of the province of Chih-li is a Manchu. Nevertheless, despite assertions to the contrary, the balance of power between the Chinese and Manchus in high office is unaltered in the central Government, though there is a small proportionate increase of Manchus in provincial posts.

The Tsung-li Yamen contains no member cognizant of foreign affairs. Its chief working member is Hsu Yung Yi, the negotiator of the Gerard convention of 1895, who was subsequently removed from the Tsung-li Yamen at the instance of Sir Nicholas O'Connor (then British Minister to China), for breach of faith, but who was reappointed last month. He says his chief colleague will be Hsu Ching Chong, former Minister to Russia, and now director of the Transmanchurian Railway, who long received Russian financial assistance.

The Russians welcome the change as increasing their influence. The immediate cause of the change was the impending edict ordering officials to abolish the queue and adopt foreign dress. A search of the house of Kang Yu Wei, the reformer, resulted in the discovery of the papers proving that he was carrying on a correspondence with the leaders of the anti-dynastic movement in Southern China.

The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing, says: The Tsung-li Yamen, having unavailingly entreated the foreign legations to spare China the humiliation of bringing foreign escorts to the capital, agreed to the demand of the powers for a special train to bring the escort from Tien-sin.

EQUAL TO THE KLONDIKE.

Richness of the Atlin Lake Region.
 Juneau, Alaska.—A new strike in the Atlin Lake region shows that district to be the equal of the Klondike in placer gold deposits, if the future shall show the news to be supported by facts. Among the latest to arrive out from the new diggings are J. T. Jones and C. L. Parish of Juneau. The general character of the news so far since the first reports indicates that Juneau will be nearly depopulated next spring by the exodus to the new camp.

Further exploration in the Lake Atlin region has resulted in the discovery of a live volcano, the existence of which was not even heretofore suspected. The volcano, though thoroughly alive, is not very active. It shows more reserve force than vigor. It is scarcely noticeable in the day, as a rule, but in the night against the background of the sky a flare of flames can be seen at the summit and puffs of smoke ascending at irregular intervals. An Indian of the Lake Teslin country, a Thinklit, said that the eruption is recent, and he regarded it as a forerunner of evil. The cone of the volcano is only about ten miles from Surprise Lake, in an easterly direction. It is on the summit of a chain of mountains extending between Lakes Atlin and Teslin, and it is nearer, apparently, to Teslin than to Atlin. The western slope of these mountains drains into Lake Atlin. The two men who made the rich gold strike told about by Messrs. Jones and Parish discovered the volcano. They passed to the east of it.

There is a vast country around the new diggings, and particularly to the north, that has not only been prospected but has never been explored. Even the Indians know little or nothing about it; they prefer to remain in the more open country around the lakes and to the eastward.

Old miners out from the new diggings anticipate that more men will be employed here by next August than in Dawson. The ground lays so as to facilitate working, and fair prospects have so far been found on nearly all the creeks. They also predict the finding of some good claims in the unprospected region north and east.

There will doubtless be considerable travel in and out of the new diggings all winter, owing to their proximity to the coast. They are only about 100 miles distant.

Surveyors are at work on a line from the eastern part of Washington through the Cascade mountains to connect with the Washington Central and Monte Cristo roads into Everett. The statement has gained credence that the C. B. & Q. is interested in the enterprise.

GARCIA AS A PEACEMAKER.

General Goes to Urge the Cubans to Lay Down Their Arms.

New York.—A cable to the Sun from Santiago says: General Garcia has left for the interior on his mission of pacification. He was escorted by fifty Cuban soldiers and Cuban officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Carlos Paey, Captain Juan Exalante and Lieutenant Antonio Exalante, formerly members of the personal staff of General Garcia. The party carried ten days' rations, which were supplied by General Wood. They went on horseback and will ride 400 miles before they return to Santiago. The trip will take more than two weeks. Garcia will first go to Jiguani, then to Bayamo, then to Manzanillo, where the largest force of Cuban troops is encamped. After their return from this trip they will visit Guantanamo and Baracoa, traveling to those places by boat.

General Garcia told General Wood that he believed he could induce thousands of soldiers to lay down their arms and persuade many that have made common cause with Spanish guerrillas in the hills, where they are plundering, to return quietly to their homes.

Word came from Guantanamo that arrangements for marching the force of the Cuban leader Pedro Perez, into Guantanamo had been concluded. Colonel Perez has informed the authorities here that 2200 of his men will be ready to enter Guantanamo, when they will turn their arms over to the Americans and disband. The arms will be placed in the arsenal, and each man will be given a certificate showing how long he served in the field, and the amount of money due him. The Cubans and Americans here estimate that 500 of Perez' men left him and took to the hills when they learned of the arrangement with the Americans for disbanding.

AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

The American Fleets Will Receive Their Coal From Home Ports.

New York.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Upon the results of the present trip of the collier Abarenda, which is under orders to proceed to Manila by way of Honolulu, will largely depend the plan for a general collier system for the Navy, so that its vessels may be provided with coal direct from home without being compelled to purchase abroad at enormous prices.

The Abarenda is laden with 6000 tons of coal, which cost the Government, delivered on board, about \$2 a ton. This coal could not be purchased on the Asiatic station for less than \$15 a ton. Allowing for the expenses of the trip in the way of coal consumption for the collier, naval authorities have estimated that there is a saving on the single cargo of at least \$48,000, or what is equal to four cargoes in such ships as the Abarenda. The cost of coal at Pago Pago is \$25 a ton, but it is estimated that the Navy Department can deliver its own coal there for not over \$5 a ton.

There seems no reason to doubt the success of the Abarenda's long trip, in which event the system will be generally applied of the Navy supplying the American fleets in all parts of the world with coal direct from the United States. Large quantities will be shipped to Pago Pago as soon as that station has been established, and thousands of tons have already been forwarded to Honolulu for the Navy's use. It is also proposed to include in the method of handling coal automobile coal lighters of 200 to 400 tons' capacity, capable of self-locomotion. This is an important feature in some ports, notably in Honolulu, where any craft at hand are utilized in loading the vessels.

Liliuokalani Will Press Her Claims.

Honolulu.—It is learned on good authority that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will leave for Washington about the middle of November to press her claims against Congress for remuneration for the loss of her throne and the revenue from the crownlands for which she feels that the people of the United States owe her some pecuniary compensation.

Upon being questioned on the subject J. O. Carter said: "The ex-Queen has not mentioned the matter to me of late. At the time of her return to the islands she was quoted as saying that she intended to return to Washington in November and I believe we had some talk about it. But nothing was decided then and as far as I know nothing is settled now. I know she will not leave for some weeks on account of some business matters in which I am assisting her. What her plans are concerning her trip to Washington she has not mentioned to me yet, but of course she may go."

Once More a Bride.

Versailles (Ky.)—Dora Richardson, the divorced child-wife of General Cassius Marcellus Clay, was married to Riley Brock, 24 years old. The ceremony took place at Kenne, ten miles south of Versailles, Rev. R. G. Argabright, pastor of Mount Pleasant Church, officiating. Brock and Dora have been lovers for some months. Brock formerly worked in a sawmill at Valley View, but when General Clay bought the home at Pinokard for Dora, Brock resigned his position and moved to Pinokard to be near her. It has been known for some time that their wedding would only be delayed until the Court could grant Clay's divorce, making Dora free.

BOWS TO NECESSITY.

Spain Recognizes at Last That the Philippines are Lost.

APPEAL TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Fear at Paris That Germany Might Gain Territory if America Does Not Take the Group.

New York.—A cable to the Tribune from Madrid says: Senor Sagasta is at last becoming reconciled to the eventual loss of the Philippines, although it is a most bitter disappointment to the Queen Regent and Cabinet, for until a few days ago a secret hope had been cherished by the Premier that Spanish diplomacy might prevail upon France, Germany and other powers to exert their influence to withdraw the final settlement of the Philippine question from the Paris Commission and refer it to an international conference in case the United States should insist upon anything more in the archipelago than a port and a coaling station. These hopes have now vanished, for it is stated on good authority that the French Foreign Office being sounded on the subject expressed most courteous and genuine sympathy, but declined to hold out a single word or promise of encouragement.

It is now beginning to be realized in ministerial circles here that the French Government, aware of the intention of Spain ultimately to dispose of whatever can be saved from the Philippine wreck to the highest cash bidder, would rather see the whole archipelago annexed outright by the United States than have it remain a bone of contention, with the likelihood of its being some day transferred to Germany. Such, at least, is the present situation, subject of course, to modifications when the American demands are actually known in detail.

As far as can be ascertained no interchange of views has taken place here between the Cabinets of Madrid and Berlin with a view to referring the Philippine question to an international conference, so the many threats of being able to achieve such a diplomatic victory may be regarded as a pure bluff.

A rise of a few points has taken place in the 6 per cent Philippine bonds, which are held almost exclusively at Madrid, Barcelona and Manila, and are largely in the hands of the Jesuits and monastic orders which have relations with the Philippines. These bonds are now quoted at 80 pesetas, but any considerable rise in any way taken over by the United States is said in financial circles to be already discounted, especially as there is some probability of interest on them being reduced from 6 to 3 1/2 per cent.

MUST EVACUATE PORTO RICO.

Ordered to Withdraw Within Two Weeks.

Washington.—President McKinley has cabled the United States Military Commission at Porto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces within two weeks, and that the Spanish Commissioners must be so informed. In case of the failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date, the United States Commissioners are directed to take possession and exercise all of the functions of government, and in case it is found to be impossible to secure transportation for the Spanish troops, they may be permitted to go into temporary quarters until transports can be secured to take them to Spain.

This fact was developed at a Cabinet meeting, and it was also stated that, from this time forward, a more vigorous policy would be pursued with respect to the evacuation of Cuba.

The President has notified the United States Evacuation Commission at Havana that the Spaniards would be expected to have evacuated the island by December 1, with a strong intimation that, in case of failure, the United States would brook no further delay, but immediately thereafter take possession of the Government.

At the Cabinet meeting telegrams were read from General Otis, at Manila, stating that the Spanish Government has requested that General Jaundenes be permitted to return to Spain, where, it is understood he will be called before a court of inquiry to answer certain charges affecting his management of affairs in connection with the surrender of Manila.

General Otis was authorized to permit the Spanish general to leave, together with several other Spanish officers who are on the sick list.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee received an order from the War Department directing him to move his command from Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and to get it in readiness to embark for Havana the last of this month. General Lee leaves at once for Savannah to make preliminary arrangements to carry the orders into effect.

Sale of the Tacoma News.

Tacoma (Wash.)—The Evening News of this city has been sold to Albert C. Johnson of Washington, D. C., who takes charge. The paper will continue Democratic in politics.

Spain Seeks to Branch Out.

London.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

There has been a remarkable revulsion of public feeling against Spain's traditional policy of isolation and neutrality, and the papers are applauding Senor Sagasta for urging, at the last Cabinet Council, the necessity of Spain's taking an interest in the affairs of the Far East and of Morocco.

This change of feeling is due to Spanish resentment for England's too friendly attitude toward the United States during the war.

Many petitions have been presented to the Government in favor of military reductions in the peninsular islands, but they have elicited only a declaration by Senor Sagasta, that, owing to the attitude of the Carlists, a reduction is impossible.

Fear the Yellow Scourge.

Memphis.—The yellow fever situation throughout the State of Mississippi is assuming grave proportions.

The infection may be said to be general, as there is no section that has not been visited. Three interstate railroads have practically suspended business, and several short lines are on the verge of a temporary shut-down, due to lack of trade. Twenty thousand or more people have hurriedly left the State and are refugees in Northern cities, eagerly awaiting the approach of cold weather.

The disease continues to increase steadily in Jackson, the State capital. Since September 27 there have been forty-four cases there, twenty-four of the patients being negroes. Only five deaths have been reported since the beginning.

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

FRANK MINER,
 Contractor FOR
 Grading and Teaming-work
 OF ALL KINDS.
 No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways, Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand and Gravel for Concrete.
 ORDERS SOLICITED.
 Office and Stables, Lux Avenue,
 South San Francisco, Cal.

The People's Store
 GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,
 BADEN. CAL.
 This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS
 Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
 Boots and Shoes;
 Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
 Crockery and Agate Ware;
 Hats and Caps.
AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
 Give Us a Call and be Convinced.
M. F. HEALEY,
 Hay, Grain and Feed. || ||
 Wood and Coal. || || ||
 ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.
 Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.
LINDEN AVENUE,
 Between Armour and Juniper Avenues
 Leave Orders at Postoffice.

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

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
 GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, MEN'S CLOTHING, ETC., ETC., ETC.
 Free Delivery.
 Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.
 Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.
J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.
 Corner Grand and San Bruno Aves.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

We are not through with Spain yet. Think of all the histories that are to be written.

The only taste some men got of the horrors of war was the taste of pork and beans.

As an infant industry, just imagine Dewey being expected to kiss all the babies named after him.

Maybe Fortune does come once to every man's door, but in most cases the wolf there must scare it away.

A lake of ink has been discovered in California. It makes what is considered a blot on the landscape.

An advertisement the other day read: "Wanted—A Finisher." If Dewey didn't have a good job there'd be a chance.

No fault is to be found with referring to the flag as Old Flag, but it can't be forgotten of late it's had some accessions of new glory.

As long as our spice mills can turn out such a good article in "Jamaica ginger" there does not appear to be any immediate necessity for annexing Jamaica.

The first American governor of the Ladrone Islands was at one time an elevator boy in San Francisco. He is a good man to lift up the heathen subjects of Spanish tyranny.

The Czar urges Europe to disband its armies. As the Czar's army is nearly three times as large as the next largest army of Europe the ruler of all the Russias has an excellent opportunity to set an example.

Despite the successful suppression of its latest revolution, the outlook for Italy is unfavorable. To the constant but secret assaults of the politicians of the Vatican is added the permanent interest of the tax-burdened populace. Socialist agitators are everywhere, while the "Christian democratic movement," with the approval of the papal chancery, is making headway. Cabinets may come and go, premiers may rise and fall, but the outlook, under existing or similar conditions, must still remain disappointing and disheartening to the monarchy.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner claims Ireland as the birthplace of Admiral Sampson and says that he first saw the light "almost under the shadow of the Moore abbey, now in ruins, just outside of the village of Galbally, County Limerick, and close to the confines of the glen of Aberlow." Admiral Sampson's father, according to the correspondent, was a blacksmith, who emigrated to America when the future admiral was but a mere child. The first of the Sampsons who came to Ireland was a colonel in Cromwell's army, if the Cork genealogist be correct. This gives a good fighting stock and genealogy to the admiral, who is now, wherever he may have been born, as good an American as any Spaniard could wish.

Americans who visit Europe, and come home with complaints of the inferiority of our roads, would do well to remember that this country is still young, that our population is comparatively small and is spread over wide spaces, and we have had our hands full of the business of setting up national housekeeping and training a wild continent to civilized uses; but our countrymen are a practical folk, and now that the "good roads movement" has fairly begun, it is sure to spread from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the land. The advent of the bicycle helps; the coming propulsion of carriages by storage-batteries will help more; and meanwhile every enlightened owner of a vehicle or a draft animal is quick to see where the economy comes in. And the invention and use of road building machines is creating a new art and a new industry.

Spain, in reality, loses little by this war except some ships. Cuba she had made worthless to herself and to the rest of the world. The Philippines were rapidly approaching the same condition. Since the war began she has not sent a soldier nor a musket to Cuba and she has some of the soldiers already there returned to her on a pass. She spent some money in tolls for the passage of her fleet through the Suez Canal, but the crews can say with the old whaler captain in the story that though they did not "get any oil" they had a "mighty fine sail." Her colonies have never been in the true sense outlets for superfluous population, nor yet commercial feeders. They have been a source of deep-seated civil corruption. Spain has a large industrious and thrifty home population and a diversified territory, part of it agriculturally productive, part rich in minerals. Her coast population are admirable sailors, and she is favorably situated for commerce. If she will abandon her medieval methods, there is no reason why in ten years she should not find herself more prosperous than she has been since the fifteenth century.

The lockage on both sides of the "Soo" canal in 1897 amounted to 18,000,755 net tons of freight, valued at \$18,235,927. The lockage so far the present season is greater than that of last year, and will probably exceed 20,000,000 tons, or some 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 in excess of that of the Suez Canal, showing that the "Soo" has

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new electric sign is fitted with a keyboard at which an operator sits and touches the keys to close circuits leading to the letters in turn, thus spelling out an advertisement or message.

Railroad cars are being fitted with small burglar and fireproof safes in the sides of the car near each seat, to receive the valuables of passengers, the safes being locked with keys.

Stereopticons are being used for a new purpose in Europe, a framework being made to fit over the shoulders of the user and support the lantern, which may be carried around to throw advertisements on walls or buildings.

Surgeons' tools, razors, etc., can be disinfected after use by a newly patented apparatus in which supports are provided in the top of the cover to hold the tools, while a disinfectant is discharged into the chamber by an atomizer.

A German has designed a bicycle provided with safety wheels mounted on tilting frames at the sides of the rider, curved rods extending up on a line with the waist to throw the side wheels into action as soon as the rider leans to one side.

Cigars and cigarettes are being manufactured in England with a plug of absorbent material located near the end to be placed in the mouth, to retain the poisonous nicotine, a mouth-piece being also provided composed of split straw cemented to a retaining band.

Two New-Yorkers have designed a new druggists' label, which is formed of a flexible card, having a clock dial printed thereon, with movable hands, to indicate the time for taking the medicine, the remainder of the card being appropriately lettered and ruled for directions.

Photographic plates and films can be washed under an ordinary spring faucet by a new attachment, consisting of a balled tray, to be suspended from the lever with an adjustable spring yoke, to assist in opening the faucet, the tray being provided with an outlet by which the amount of water is regulated.

An Illinois woman has designed a simple burglar alarm, in which a clock mechanism is fastened to the wall, to be set off by cords running to the door, window and transom when these entrances are opened, the clockwork carrying a cord which ignites a lamp set on a bracket near by.

TRAITS OF THE CAT.

All tend to show it is naturally a solitary animal.

All the cat's habits show it to be by nature a solitary animal, says Louis Robinson in "Wild Traits in Tame Animals." Even in early life, when family ties bring out the instinct of association, this is apparent. If you compare the play of puppies with that of kittens you will find in one case that companionship of some kind is an essential, for if a puppy has no playmate of his own species he will always try to make one of the nearest biped; whereas a cork or a bit of string is all that is necessary to satisfy the requirements of the kitten. The way in which the cat takes its food is a sure sign that in its natural state it is not in the habit of associating with greedy companions.

When given something to eat it carefully smells the morsel, then takes it in a deliberate and gingerly way, and sits down to finish it at leisure. There is none of that inclination to snatch hastily at any food held before it which we observed even in well trained dogs, nor does a cat seem in any hurry to stow its goods in the one place where thieving rivals cannot interfere with them. Indeed, no greater contrast in natural table manners can be observed anywhere than when we turn from the kennel or the pigsty and watch the dainty way in which a cat takes its meals. That a cat allows people to approach it while it is feeding without showing jealousy proves that it does not attribute to human beings like tastes with its own.

Irish Evidence.

An Irishman—Duffy by name—was indicted for smuggling contraband goods; and invited by the court to show proof, if he could, without fail.

Of his innocence, else be remanded to jail. In Newberry Place—a small town on the border of Canada soil—was found, made to order, a mysterious cask, which was thought to contain spirits more ardent than beer or champagne.

In possession of "said Patrick Duffy," 'twas found; And, his friend, Michael Durgan—at the time on the ground—Was brought as a witness, to 'establish the crime—

For the cask had been hidden away—in meantime. Said the judge to Mike Durgan, "On oath, you must tell the truth to this court, and the whole truth, as well. Now, Mike, what was inside the cask that you saw? (Remember, you're under the eyes of the law!)"

Said Mike to his honor, "Now, thin, since ye ask, It'll please me to tell all Oi know of the cask. One end was marked 'whisky,' as plain as your face, And the other, 'Pat Duffy, of Newberry Place.' But, as 'Gim on me oath, this forechint munit, Oi can't say for sartin which of 'em was in it!"

—Detroit Journal.

A Quick-Witted Waitress.

A specimen of clever wit was given by a waitress in a Winter street restaurant the other day.

A middle-aged woman entered the place, and taking a seat at the corner, carefully scrutinized the bill of fare. She concluded to try an order of ice cream pudding at 5 cents a plate. After it had been served she looked it over carefully, and calling the waitress back, said:

"Do you call this ice cream pudding?" "Yesum, and it's very nice, too!" "But where is the ice cream?" "Oh, that's only the name given that peculiar make of pudding; we are making a drive on it. I'm sure you will like it when you taste it."

"It seems to me that you ought to give ice cream with it as long as you call it ice cream pudding."

"We don't give cottages with cottage pudding," quickly replied the witty waitress, which threw the middle-aged woman into a convulsion of laughter, and she ordered a second plate.—Boston Herald.

Marble Ponds of Persia.

That beautiful transparent stone called Tabriz marble, much used in the burial places of Persia and in their grandest edifices, consists of petrified water of ponds in certain parts of the country. This petrification may be traced to its termination; in one part the water is clear, in a second it appears thicker and stagnant, in a third quite black, and in its last stage it is white like frost. When the operation is complete a stone thrown on its surface makes no impression, and one may walk over it without wetting one's shoes. The substance thus produced is brittle and transparent and sometimes richly striped with red, green and copper color. So much is this marble, which may be cut into large slabs, looked upon as a luxury, that none but the king, his sons and persons especially privileged are permitted to take it.

A Curious Fact.

It is an inexplicable fact that men buried in an avalanche of snow hear distinctly every word uttered by those who are seeking for them, while their most strenuous shouts fail to penetrate even a few feet of the snow.

A chainless wheel renders trouser guards unnecessary, but it's different with a chainless dog.

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TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

TO boast of sinlessness is to sin. Character is organized truth. To cease to make excuses is to pray. The flower of forgiveness blooms in the garden of love. No mule can kick and draw a load at the same time.

Too many aim at righteousness with a telescopic sight. It must be a deed, not a loan, that we execute with God. The Cross and the Crucifix are as far apart as the poles. People always notice the spots on the raiment of pride. To know the will of God, we must search the Word of God. The bell of the fashionable church awakens many sluggards. The man who lives for self, has a very small object to live for. Eternal life is the only thing worth striving for in which there is no competition. A wrong is not right because it is gray-headed, nor clean because it has been baptized. If Christ be only man, they who have been led to Him are not very far on their journey. "Accident" is a convenient abstraction behind which stands either God or the lunatic asylum. There are three places where Jesus walks the earth—in the God-man, the Bible and the Christian.

CUSTOM IN MANY LANDS.

When a great man passes a Chinese dismounts and a Hindoo prostrates himself in the presence of his superior. A Japanese removes his sandals, crosses his hands and cries "Spare me!" In Siam a man throws himself on the ground and then waits to see whether he is to be raised up and welcomed or kicked out of the way. A South Sea Islander greets a friend by flinging a jar of water over his head. In Russia it is correct for gentlemen to press the forehead of ladies whom they know intimately with their lips and in Germany and other continental nations kissing between men is by no means uncommon.

Jack McAuliff's Superstition.

Jack McAuliff was superstitious to a marked degree when on the race-track, and firmly believed in the wonderful winning powers of an old blue serge coat, which was quite out of keeping with the rest of his tasteful outfit. Whenever he had lost heavily and felt something must be done, the old coat would be taken from the wardrobe, brushed, and donned. This coat enveloped the puglist's bunches of muscles the day Reclaire won the Sapphire Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, McAuliff laying \$16,000 to win \$8,000 on the race.

A MILLIONAIRE NURSE.

How Margaret Astor Chanler Devoted Herself to Our Soldier Sick.

Miss Margaret Astor Chanler furnishes in herself but another splendid example of the patriotism of our much-derided millionaires. From the beginning of the war her wealth and her services have been devoted to the cause of the United States. She is a great-granddaughter of the original John Jacob Astor and has an income of over \$30,000 a year, besides possessing a splendid mansion in New York

city. She volunteered as a Red Cross nurse and established a hospital in Porto Rico. This she accomplished by renting a commodious house from a widow, who did not know the use to which her dwelling would be put. When she saw the ambulances rolling up, however, the widow remonstrated and tried to dispossess Miss Chanler. She was placated by an increase in rent, which the founder of the hospital cheerfully paid.

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Central Electrical Station.

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RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new electric sign is fitted with a keyboard at which an operator sits and touches the keys to close circuits leading to the letters in turn, thus spelling out an advertisement or message.

Railroad cars are being fitted with small burglar and fireproof safes in the sides of the car near each seat, to receive the valuables of passengers, the safes being locked with keys.

Stereopticons are being used for a new purpose in Europe, a framework being made to fit over the shoulders of the user and support the lantern, which may be carried around to throw advertisements on walls or buildings.

Surgeons' tools, razors, etc., can be disinfected after use by a newly patented apparatus in which supports are provided in the top of the cover to hold the tools, while a disinfectant is discharged into the chamber by an atomizer.

A German has designed a bicycle provided with safety wheels mounted on tilting frames at the sides of the rider, curved rods extending up on a line with the waist to throw the side wheels into action as soon as the rider leans to one side.

Cigars and cigarettes are being manufactured in England with a plug of absorbent material located near the end to be placed in the mouth, to retain the poisonous nicotine, a mouth-piece being also provided composed of split straw cemented to a retaining band.

Two New-Yorkers have designed a new druggists' label, which is formed of a flexible card, having a clock dial printed thereon, with movable hands, to indicate the time for taking the medicine, the remainder of the card being appropriately lettered and ruled for directions.

Photographic plates and films can be washed under an ordinary spring faucet by a new attachment, consisting of a balled tray, to be suspended from the lever with an adjustable spring yoke, to assist in opening the faucet, the tray being provided with an outlet by which the amount of water is regulated.

An Illinois woman has designed a simple burglar alarm, in which a clock mechanism is fastened to the wall, to be set off by cords running to the door, window and transom when these entrances are opened, the clockwork carrying a cord which ignites a lamp set on a bracket near by.

TRAITS OF THE CAT.

All tend to show it is naturally a solitary animal.

All the cat's habits show it to be by nature a solitary animal, says Louis Robinson in "Wild Traits in Tame Animals." Even in early life, when family ties bring out the instinct of association, this is apparent. If you compare the play of puppies with that of kittens you will find in one case that companionship of some kind is an essential, for if a puppy has no playmate of his own species he will always try to make one of the nearest biped; whereas a cork or a bit of string is all that is necessary to satisfy the requirements of the kitten. The way in which the cat takes its food is a sure sign that in its natural state it is not in the habit of associating with greedy companions.

When given something to eat it carefully smells the morsel, then takes it in a deliberate and gingerly way, and sits down to finish it at leisure. There is none of that inclination to snatch hastily at any food held before it which we observed even in well trained dogs, nor does a cat seem in any hurry to stow its goods in the one place where thieving rivals cannot interfere with them. Indeed, no greater contrast in natural table manners can be observed anywhere than when we turn from the kennel or the pigsty and watch the dainty way in which a cat takes its meals. That a cat allows people to approach it while it is feeding without showing jealousy proves that it does not attribute to human beings like tastes with its own.

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According to Nilsson, the zoologist, the weight of the Greenland whale is one hundred tons, or 224,000 pounds, or equal to that of eighty-eight elephants, or 440 bears.

It was the belief of Livingstone that nearly all lions were "left-pawed." He watched them closely, and when they desired to strike a fierce blow they always used the left paw.

The flying frog of Borneo has long toes which are webbed to the tips. Its feet thus act as little parachutes, and enable the frog to leap from lofty trees and descend gradually.

Bats, strange to say, are provided with two tongues, a large one and a small one, one beneath the other, the lower and smaller one being known as the "sublingual." This peculiar phenomenon is also met with in certain apes.

A scientist has been patiently watching the snails in one of the large London gardens, and has discovered the means by which they show their affection for each other. "The snail," says the scientist, "carries its eyes in telescopic watch-towers. They are in the extreme tips of its horns, and as soon as another snail approaches these horns are drawn in, and the little animal waits for his lady love to get close by before surprising her. The emotional natures of snails, as far as love and affection are concerned, seem to be highly developed, and they show plainly by their actions when courting the tenderness they feel for one another. If another snail comes along they immediately retire to the shelter of a dead leaf; or hide behind a paling. I have noticed, too, a love-sick snail fetching dainty bits of green for his sweetheart from different parts of the garden." This scientist also declares that snails have a manner of putting their heads together that is not unlike the general mode of kissing.

Character Told by Tresses.

That there is a physiological connection between the hair of the head and the temperament of the individual is no new idea, says the Lady. Among many ancient nations, indeed, the condition and quality of the hair were regarded as infallible signs of one's nature, and if those signs were unsatisfactory the person's locks had to be in some way altered for the better. It was probably this notion as much as any other that caused the introduction at a very early date of wigs and false hair.

Some physiological conditions connected with the hair are revealed in a work known as "The Secrets of Beauty," which was published in Paris in the year 1862. For instance, we learn that "fine, silky and supple hair" is the mark of a "delicate and sensitive temperament." Again, hair that is "curly and crisp" without artificial persuasion betrays a "dangerous cleverness," a "brilliant rashness," which may be trusted to lead to trouble nine times out of ten. Further, white hair—presumably when it is premature—is the sure sign of a "lymphatic and indolent constitution." Not one whit bet-



MARGARET ASTOR CHANLER.

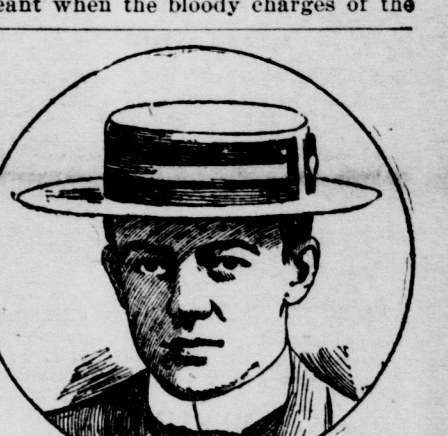
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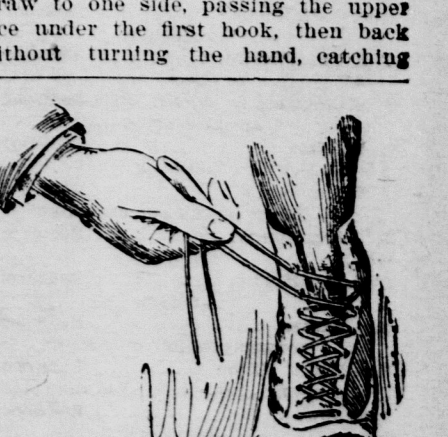
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The lockage on both sides of the "Soo" canal in 1897 amounted to 18,000,755 net tons of freight, valued at \$18,235,927. The lockage so far the present season is greater than that of last year, and will probably exceed 20,000,000 tons, or some 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 in excess of that of the Suez Canal, showing that the "Soo" has

achieved first place as a tonnage transit center on the globe. There is a friendly rivalry at the "Soo" between the American and the Canadian ends of this great international waterway. No distinction is made as to which flag a vessel flies and the boats are sent through free and with equal dispatch. The American side has double parallel locks, one 85 feet wide by 600 feet long, and the other 100 feet wide by 800 feet long, with a depth of 22 feet of water over their "miter sills." The canal on the Canadian side has the same depth, but its lock is 60 feet wide and 900 feet long and its ponderous gates are moved by electricity, while on the opposite side hydraulic power is used. In the matter of buildings the Canadian probably has the advantage, as one of the architectural monstrosities for which the Government architect at Washington is noted does duty for offices and machinery at the American end. The landscape is more pleasing on this side. An English paper recently pointed out the commerce of the great lakes as one of the legitimate sources of the demonstrated superiority of the American seaman. On these lakes seamen get the best kind of practical training and can be transformed into man-of-war's men at short notice. Great Britain is the only other nation which has the advantage of this rare training school for naval warfare.

Last spring a corporation known as the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company established at North Lubec, Maine, a complicated apparatus which was said to extract gold from sea-water. For several months gold bricks, alleged to be the outcome of the process, were regularly shipped to the New York assay office. In July the chief promoter of the scheme, a man named Jernegan, suddenly disappeared. The persons who had invested several hundred thousand dollars in his enterprise were informed a few days later that they had been grossly deceived. It was shown that a confederate went down in a diving-suit and introduced into the "separators" and "accumulators" the gold which was supposed to be drawn from the ocean! It is doubtful whether the annals of great swindles record any more plausible and ingenious than this. It was based upon a scientific truth—that there is gold in sea-water; the pseudo-discoverer of the process was a man of

PROPOSED ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hester's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

The sweet potato crop this year on the Maryland and Virginia peninsula is estimated at 2,000,000 barrels.

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

Gov. Johnston of Alabama has removed the state yellow fever quarantine against New Orleans.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, itching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Box 852.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 238-242 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. There are one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We pay you \$100 if we cannot prove that we can save you MONEY on anything you buy. We are saving the people of the Pacific Coast thousands of dollars every month. For full particulars, address, Gilbert Clements, Son, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal. Who are Retailers of Family Supplies.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 25 00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Servian Marriages.

Servian men do not marry for love, but to secure an additional worker for the household, so very young men marry women several years older than themselves, as girls are less experienced in housework. In the lower and middle classes women are always helped last, and may not sit down unbidden in the presence of the men.

There are only 3,842 left of the Ainos of Japan—the "Indians" of that country. Nearly all of them live on the northern island of Yezo.

It has been estimated that it would take a man 3,000 years to read all the standard works.

The British postoffice makes \$20,000 a year by unclaimed money orders.

Scrofula

Taints the blood of millions, and sooner or later may break out in hip disease, running sores or some more complicated form. To cure scrofula or prevent it, thoroughly purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a continually growing record of wonderful cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.50 for \$5. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

HERCULES GAS ENGINES.
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

BASE BALL, FOOT BALL.
ATHLETIC AND GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES.
Send For Catalogue

WILL & FINCK CO. 820 Market St. San Francisco.

Sole Agency **EQUIPOISE WAIST** Corset and Cover Combined. BONES can be removed for washing. Something new in baby goods. Send for FREE catalogue and learn how to dress the baby by using Arnold's Knit Goods for Infants. Money returned if not satisfactory.

MRS. M. H. OBER 34 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Ask your grocer for the celebrated

IXL TAMALES FRIJOLES CHILE CON CARNE IN CANS CHICKEN SOUP

Manufactured by **IXL TAMALE CO. (Inc.)** Put Up by... 21-23 Teath St., S. F., Cal.

If your grocer does not sell them write for sample tin at 15c; soup, 25c.

S. F. N. U. No. 852. New Series No. 43.

PERSONS SUFFER FROM CHILLS WHILE ALL THESE FALLS. Best Cough Syrup, Tissue Paper, Oil in time. Sold by druggists.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

A little girl rebuked her brother for laughing at a man with a crooked nose who passed the house. "You mustn't do that," she said; "God made him that way." "Why do you s'pose he did it?" asked the small boy, with interest. "Oh, I don't know," responded the little sister, indifferently; "people do funny things."

Professor Park, of Andover, figures rather amusingly in the reminiscences of the late Professor Schaff just published. In 1842, Schaff (being a private-doctor at Berlin) introduced Park to his German friends, and among the rest to Kahnis. He relates that, under the continuous pelting of Park's questions, Kahnis finally exclaimed in despair: "God forgive Christopher Columbus for discovering America!"

When Charles R. Thorne, Jr., was doing utility at the Boston Museum in the early sixties, he married the daughter of a well-known Boston detective officer named Calder. Afterward he came to California and did not return to Boston for some years. When he was a leading man, Calder went into the apothecary store of Orlando Tompkins, then one of the lessees of the Boston Theater, and said: "I understand Charley Thorne is coming back to Boston." "Yes," was the reply of Tompkins. "Coming back to support Booth, is he not?" "Yes," was again the answer. "Well," drawled out Calder, "if he does not support Booth any better than he supported my daughter, he'll be durned poor support."

Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, was noted for his bitter wit, for which, however, he had an excuse. "They tell me I say ill-natured things," he once observed, in his slow, quiet, deliberate way; "I have a very weak voice; if I did not say ill-natured things no one would hear what I said." It was owing to this weakness of voice that no gaudies were put on his dinner-table; for glare and noise go together, and dimness subdues the voices in conversation as a handkerchief thrown over the cage of a canary subdues its song. The light was thrown upon the walls and pictures and shaded from the room. This did not suit Sydney Smith, who said that a dinner in St. James' Place was "a flood of light on all above and below nothing but darkness and gnashing of teeth."

On a recent visit of inspection, the State superintendent of schools in Maine, while in the town of Pembroke, asked a number of questions of the pupils in a school about the little things in the world about them. "How many seed compartments are there in an apple?" he asked, and "On which jaw has the cow her teeth?" with several similar questions, to which the pupils could make no reply. The next day, one of the teachers was amused to overhear the following conversation among the pupils in the playground. A little girl had got some of her companions about her, and said, gravely: "Now, children, let us play I am the superintendent. You've got to know more about common things; if you don't you will all grow up to be fools. Now, tell me," she said, looking sternly at a playmate, "how many feathers has a hen?"

The woman who had charge of a banquet recently given in Washington by a patriotic society of women notified each member of the toast she would be expected to respond to ten days or so before the meeting. To one young woman, whom she did not know personally, she sent the toast, "Our Flag." The young woman received it, and at once went to call on the head of the society, in a state of great distress. She simply could not respond to the toast, she said. She didn't know whether a joke was intended, but she had been chaffed unmercifully about it already, and wouldn't go near the meeting if she were to be called on to speak on that subject. "Why, what on earth is wrong with that sentiment?" asked the head of the society. The pretty young woman hesitated. She blushed. "Well," she said, "you see I'm going to marry a man named Flagg."

"Journalism for Women," a book recently published in England, relates a story of a woman journalist in the North of England who wrote to a London paper for permission to act as its special correspondent during the visit of some royal personages to her town. The editor of the paper, knowing her for a good descriptive writer, gave the necessary authority, with explicit information as to the last moment for receiving copy. The moment came, but not the copy; and the editor had to go to press without it. The next day, no explanation having arrived, he dispatched to his special correspondent a particular scathing and scornful letter. Then came the excuse. It was long, but the root of it amounted to exactly this: "I was so knocked up, and had such a headache after the ceremonies were over, that I really did not feel equal to the exertion of writing. I thought it would not matter."

Barometer to a Smoker's Condition.

The late William S. Roosevelt, who for so many years sold cigars at the hotel stands owned by him in this city, and at his several stores, always disliked to sell cigars by the box to any of his regular customers. His theory was that customers who had a box of their favorite cigar handy were apt to smoke too many, and the inevitable result was that they soon got tired of the same cigar for years without any but pleasant consequences if they bought them in small quantities. The

only remedy that I know is for a person, the instant he feels any unpleasant effect from a cigar, to throw it away, rinse the mouth out with cold water, and drink a large glass of the same. A large quantity of cold water in the stomach seems to neutralize the effects of the cigar better than anything I know of. My experience is that cigars are a barometer by which persons are readily forewarned as to their physical condition. The mere fact that a regular smoker does not want to smoke shows that there is something wrong within him, and it is best to pay attention to the indication and leave cigars alone until he feels that he can enjoy them.—Washington Star.

IS A THRIVING INDUSTRY.

Manufacture of Panama Hats Employs Thousands.

The manufacture of the so-called Panama straw hats from straw made of palm leaves is very interesting, and, although Central America is furnishing a great majority of these expensive hats, the great majority of them are made elsewhere, principally at Malaga, Spain. Throughout Andalusia a plain grows almost wild and furnishes a great deal of wealth to this country. The fruit and the root serve for nourishment; the kernel of the fruit, which is extremely hard, furnishes buttons, and the leaf is also very valuable in many respects. Roofs are thatched with these leaves; the fiber which is extracted from them serves as a stuffing for furniture and mattresses; the stems are peeled and employed in basket making and the fiber is also used for brooms and ropes, and finally for the imitation Panama hats mentioned above.

The last named industry is of much importance, since not less than 5,000,000 hats are exported from the Malaga district, most of the number going to New York City. Still, their manufacture is entirely carried on by hand. For centuries past these hats have been made in the same way, the qualities varying from the ordinary hats worn by the Spanish peasants and costing but a few cents up to the finest qualities, which come high even there. More than 10,000 persons live exclusively by braiding hats. They are mainly women and children, the men helping only when they have no other occupation. A clever girl can make from five to six large hats a day, and for the braiding of ordinary hats 25 to 30 cents are the wages usually paid. The finely woven Panamas can be made only by skilled hands, who at the best can turn out two per week. They receive on an average \$3 and \$4 for each hat, according to size.—Baltimore Sun.

Curly Haired Men.

It is not generally known that there is a well-defined prejudice against curly-headed men when it comes to choosing a jury to try criminal cases, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The prejudice, when it is manifested, comes from the defense. When asked to explain the objection to curly-haired men a prominent practitioner recently said: "When I was just starting my legal mentor inculcated that idea in me. He said that curly-headed men had almost invariably been pampered darlings of their parents, and in their youth had been so used to having their own way that they had come to believe that everybody on earth was wrong except themselves. In this way the seeds of opposition are sown, and when they grow older they make it a point to disagree with everybody and everything. If everybody else on the jury votes for acquittal they vote for conviction, as a matter of course. They live on combat, and are as stubborn as the days are long. A curly-haired man never gets on the jury when I am defending a man if I can see him in time."

The Floating Stone.

The floating stone is one of the wonders of Corea that travelers have spoken about. The stone is of great bulk, and shaped like an irregular cube. To all appearances the stone is resting on the ground, and is perfectly free from support on any side. If two men, standing at opposite ends of it, hold each opposite ends of a thread, they will be able to pass the thread under the stone without encountering any obstacle. The natives consider the floating stone one of the greatest wonders of their land, and have erected a temple in its honor.

When the Mosquito Is King.

The mosquito has prevented or hindered the settlement of ten millions to eleven million square miles of fruitful territory. In a "mosquito map of the world," Popular Science News shows the distribution of this enormous insect reservation, which is almost uninhabitable by man, and comprises the whole of Western Africa, from the great desert to Fish River, half the Suna Islands, all the vast tundras of Northern Siberia, much of British North America, lowlands in the United States, eastern Mexico, Eastern Guatemala and Honduras, with about two-thirds of South America.

Dangers of the Great Banks.

Fishermen have not been studying the dangers of the Grand Banks for several hundred years, still they have devised no certain method of getting a dory back to a schooner if a fog obscures the few miles of intervening water.

Eagle Wears a Veil.

The eagle is able to look at the sun without blinking by means of a thin, semitransparent veil, which the bird can draw instantaneously over its eye. It does not obstruct the sight.

Taste of Fish.

If rubbed with fresh lemon or orange peel knives and forks will be thoroughly freed from the taste of fish.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured. "I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

Swenson Obeyed Instructions.

It was in an aristocratic Hyde Park home. The well trained English butler had left, and the newly engaged man, J. Swede, was in process of breaking in. Callers came, and he took the cards to his mistress in his ungloved hands, leaving the silver card tray resting quietly in the hall.

"When you bring things in here, Swenson," said she, "use the tray. It is not proper to bring them in your hands."

"Yaas," he replied.

Mrs. H. Park had a new toy terrier. The guests wished to see it, and she sent for Swenson to fetch it.

Soon there was a succession of staccato yelps and whines. The door opened, a very red faced Swenson appeared with the silver tray in his left hand and a tiny dog terrier held firmly down on it with the other.—London Globe.

An Old Friend.

A gentleman, while traveling on a certain railway, got out at a station where the train stopped for a few minutes, and entered the refreshment room. His eyes resting on a basket containing buns, he suddenly burst into tears. The sympathetic attendant gently asked him what was the matter and elicited the following touching explanation:

"Pray excuse my emotion. Two years ago I was traveling on this line on my honeymoon. My wife came into this refreshment room and scratched our initials on a bun which I see in this basket. I beg you to let me have it as a tender souvenir. Here is half a dollar."

The Editor's Protest.

The editor of The Clarion was a very patient man. A startling crash from the direction of the composing room caused him to push his spectacles upon his brow and cease writing. When he found that the boy had let the first page fall on the floor, where it lay in an incoherent mass, he shook his head reproachfully and exclaimed: "Lemuel, I do wish that you could manage to break the news more gently."

"Why

does my cake smell so queer?"
Too much soda or perhaps alum or lime. Use Schilling's Best baking powder.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILL., Nov. 16, 1893. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have brought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ASHLEY, CARR & CO.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS.

Professor Draper's Sister Sat Thirty Minutes For Her Portrait.

Elizabeth Flint Wade has an illustrated paper on "Photography—Its Marvels" in St. Nicholas. The author says: "The first accounts of this great discovery are very entertaining reading. Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was in Paris when the news was published, and at once went to see Daguerre's wonderful pictures. In describing them afterward he said that moving objects made no impression on the plate, for a picture taken of a crowded boulevard showed it as if entirely deserted, with the exception of a man having his shoes polished. The man's feet, he said, were well defined, because they were kept stationary, but he was without head or body, for these were in motion.

To America belongs the honor of making the first photographic portrait, the artist being Professor John Draper, a professor and afterward the president of the University of New York. His victim was his sister, Miss Catherine Draper. He powdered her face, that the likeness might be more quickly impressed on the sensitive plate, and for 30 minutes Miss Draper sat—or, at least, tried to sit—as immovable as a statue.

The first class in photography was formed in Boston in the spring of 1840 by Daguerre's agent, Gouard of Paris. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, then a student in Harvard, became an enthusiastic member of the class. In his diary, under date of April 1, 1840, is this entry: "On my way home I stopped at the shop and got my daguerreotype thermometer. There seems to be a great demand; there were three or four others there."

What Changed His Mind.

"I had supposed until yesterday, doctor, that the days of the bleeding of patients were past."

"And so they are. But what changed your mind?"

"The bill you sent me."—Harper's Weekly.

A Thorough Sport.

The Deacon—Young man, don't you know that there's a rainy day coming? Spendthrift—Moby there is, but I've got \$5 that says the weather ran won't call the turn. Come, now, if you've got any nerve show your money.—Chicago News.

The growth of girls is greatest in their fifteenth year, of boys in their seventeenth.

For every widower who marries a widow there are 11 who espouse maidens.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to GIVE AWAY a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

- Lilacs and Pansies.
- Pansies and Marguerites.
- Wild American Poppies.
- Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public. The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art. Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

An Overworked Brain.

From the Record, Pierceton, Ind.

Determined to rise in his chosen profession as an educator, Ernest Kemper, of Pierceton, Ind., overtaxed himself mentally and physically. He was ambitious, his mind was always on his work. From early morn until late at night he continually poured over his books.

"Burned the candle at both ends." Few persons, even with the strongest constitutions, can keep up under such a strain.

In addition to his studies, Mr. Kemper was teaching a school some three miles from his home. Finally, his excessive study and the exposure of going to and from school in all kinds of weather, undermined his health.



Oversstudy.

He was taken to his bed with pneumonia and his overworked brain almost collapsed. For several weeks he was seriously ill.

Catarrh had taken root in his system and his mind was in a delicate condition. He was sent to Colorado where he spent three months without receiving any benefit. Then a noted specialist from Cleveland treated him without avail, and then a hospital in Chicago was tried, but all absolutely without benefit. Finally his physician recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from the first box he began to improve. When he had taken nine boxes he was completely cured. This famous blood and nerve medicine had accomplished what all his former expensive treatment failed to accomplish. Mr. Kemper says his catarrh has entirely left him; he is strong again and weighs nine pounds more than he ever did. He gives the pills the entire credit. He is starting teaching again and feels abundantly able to continue the work. To prove that the above is true in every respect, Mr. Kemper made an affidavit as follows: Subscribed and sworn to before me this, the 10th day of September, 1897.

R. P. Watt, Notary Public.

We doubt if these pills have an equal in all the range of medicine, for building up a run down and debilitated system.

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 4 for unsustained fevers, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes, prevent constipation, biliousness, and all ailments of the bowels. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

YOUR LIVER Is It Wrong? Get It Right. Keep It Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug use, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Sea.

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15 1898.

CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The ticket named by the Republicans of San Mateo county in convention assembled at San Mateo, on Saturday last, has much of strength and popularity with little of weakness in its composition. It is, for the most part, a ticket of seasoned and experienced men who have been weighed and not found wanting, who have been tried and can be trusted. Of the nominees for the ten county offices proper, seven are the Republican incumbents of those offices, and of these seven, are the three Republican veteran invincibles, Barker, Chamberlain and Crowe. The strength of the ticket is attested by the fact that the Democratic Convention actually nominated two of the candidates on the Republican ticket and for four other important county offices made no nominations. The platform adopted is a clear and concise declaration of Republican principles.

A GENUINE WORKINGMAN.

The nomination by the Republican County Convention of M. H. Thompson for the office of County Clerk and Recorder, will prove an unusually strong one.

Mr. Thompson is a self-made man in the broadest and best sense of that much used and often abused phrase. He is a workingman of the genuine kind. Four years ago he was selected by County Clerk Johnston from the ranks of the employes of the Frank tannery, at Redwood City, as one of Mr. Johnston's assistants in his office. Four years' experience has shown him to be the right man for the place, and now that he has been invited by the Convention of his party to a higher seat, every workingman should rally to his support.

In its report of the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, the Coast Advocate pays the following deserved compliment to our townsman, Mr. W. J. Martin:

"In concluding the work of the convention, Mr. Martin, who had made himself a name by his actions as one of the most capable and efficient presiding officers ever holding the gavel in our county conventions, made a few appropriate remarks, and called for three cheers for William McKinley, Gage and Neff and the ticket just nominated, which were duly given with much zest and enthusiasm."

The Times-Gazette also refers to the presiding officer of the convention in the following terms:

"Mr. Martin made an excellent chairman, all his rulings being accepted by the convention without opposition."

These compliments of the county press are not words of fulsome flattery, but simply an honest tribute to our fellow-townsmen, who, as chairman of the recent Republican County Convention, by his easy grasp of the rules of parliamentary proceedings, his self-poise, his readiness in ruling, and the clearness and absolute impartiality of his decisions, won for himself golden opinions from every member of the convention as well as of the great crowd of critical on-lookers.

In placing the name of Henry Ward Brown of Colma at the head of the Republican county ticket, for the position of Assemblyman for the Fifty-second District, the Republicans of San Mateo county have accorded the First Township recognition for the first time in many years. Politically, the nomination for Assemblyman was by far the most important one in the gift of the convention. In view of the fact that the United States Senate is at present very evenly divided, politically, and that the vote of a single Assemblyman may possibly decide the election of a United States Senator next winter by the Legislature of California in favor of a Republican, the importance of this nomination and of Mr. Brown's election overshadows every and all other local questions and issues. Fortunately, Mr. Brown is the sort of man his party can support with perfect confi-

dence, not only in his ability but in his integrity as well. There should be no question with regard to his election by a decisive majority.

In the warmth of the contest over local offices in the county, we trust the electors will not lose sight of the importance of making sure the return of Hon. Eugene F. Loud to his seat in Congress. Those opposed to Mr. Loud bring no charges against him. There has been a disposition to discredit his ability, but no one who listened to the clear, concise and businesslike speech of Mr. Loud before the Republican Convention on Saturday last, will deny him the power of expressing his ideas forcibly and convincingly.

We do not know Mr. Craig, but grant that he is possessed of the most brilliant gifts, yet he could not accomplish for the people of this District and State half as much as Mr. Loud will be able to do. Not only does Mr. Loud's experience count for a great deal, but the fact that he is in touch with the Administration, which will continue throughout the term of the next Congress, makes his re-election a matter in which Democrats as well as Republicans have an interest.

Constable Dan Neville received a compliment which must have been very gratifying when the Republican delegates of the First Township placed no one in opposition to the position of peace officer for this township.

COURSING AT UNION PARK.

Rosette and Mac's Melody Win the Stakes.

Curtis & Son carried off the stake at Union Park again yesterday with Rosette, but not with the ease they have the past two weeks, as both Cavalier and McKinley were beaten and Rosette was given hard courses by Firm Friend and Prince Hal. The surprise of the day was the great improvement in form by Thornhill, who won from Lord Byron and McKinley, both of whom were 3-to-1 favorites over T. J. Cronin's dog.

Firm Friend's defeat of Cavalier, a clear-cut one, also surprised the talent, as Rosette's crack old stud dog improved, as did Rosette, with every course, and his high-class breeding told. Cavalier was a 3-to-1 favorite. It took Rosette to put Firm Friend out, and there was very heavy betting on their course.

Wait a Little showed greater speed than in any previous stake, and gave the talent a good dump in the first course of the open stake by beating the improved Forgive, a 3-to-1 favorite, in good style. Riot Act completed the record of the short-end winners in the open stake by beating Joy Bells, a 2-to-1 favorite, after an undecided.

In the puppy stake Mac's Melody had quite an easy thing of it and won handily from Flush after putting out the crack Royal Flush and Morning Glory. Rose of Tralee gave Flush a close call in the third round, but spoiled her chances of winning by falling down at a critical time in the course. Wild Tralee beat Fox Kenny and Thad Stevens in the second and third rounds, respectively, when both were made false favorites over him at 2 to 1.

The announcement was made that the programme for next week's coursing at Union Park would consist of a champion stake limited to eight entries, the regular consolation stake limited to dogs entered in the regular monthly puppy stake, and a reserve stake open to all dogs except winners of champion stakes and winners and runners-up in two open stakes.—S. F. Chronicle.

EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS WITH CASCA-RETS.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c., 25c. If C. C. C. fail, drug store refund money.

Characteristics of a Good Farmer.

A man may be energetic and still not succeed in business. The successful farmer must plan judiciously and then faithfully carry out those plans. The farmer of today must stop all the leaks if he wants to keep even with the world. He must attend to the small details of his business and waste nothing that he can turn into cash. A successful farmer with wornout lands, poor fences and farm buildings is seldom found, because he cannot afford to let them run down. He will use good tools because he cannot afford to use poor ones. His taxes are paid on time because he cannot afford to pay interest on them. As a rule he buys and sells for cash. When he hires help he gets good help because he gets more in return for his money. He faces the problems which confront him in his business and meets them in a practical way. He plans to grow his crops at the lowest cost, and to get the best returns for his money and labor. He informs himself as to the best methods of all branches of his calling. In a word, the successful farmer is an all-round man, looking carefully after his business interests, quick at discovering and remedying mistakes and in adopting the best methods of others.

Philadelphia gardeners use lime and tobacco water for destroying many insects which prey on plants. A half bushel of lime is emptied into a barrel of water, together with a bucketful of tobacco stems. This is well stirred up, and after it has settled for a day or two, the clear water is syringed over bushes, killing all insects that come within its reach.

POLITICAL CARDS.

For Superintendent of Schools,
E. M. TILTON,
(Present Incumbent)

Regular Republican Nominee

M. H. THOMPSON,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Clerk and Recorder,
Of San Mateo County.

For Sheriff,
JOSEPH H. MANSFIELD,
Regular Democratic Nominee

TILTING THE EARTH.

A Matter of Scientific Interest, If Not of Practical Value.

M. Fouche, the vice president of the French Astronomical society, has invented a way of altering the present inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic. What he wants to do it for is not very clear. Perhaps, however, he doesn't want to do it and merely puts forward his method as one possessing a purely academic interest. At all events, it is worthy of the attention of company promoters.

All that has to be done, as described by Invention, is to dig an enormous circular ditch, say, in Africa or South America (its center must be on the equator) and to fill it with sea water. Fresh water will do if you can get enough of it, but as the radius of the ditch is to be a few hundred miles that is hardly likely. Having got your ditch full of sea water, nothing remains but to make it race round and round in the trench, whereupon the earth's axis will begin to point toward different quarters of the heavens from those it indicates at present. The amount of deviation will depend on the radius of the ditch, the amount of water it holds, the speed at which the latter moves and the time during which the motion is kept up.

We may suggest to M. Fouche that when a sufficient sphere of French influence has been secured in Africa he might have a trench dug and then by its use get all the ice melted round each of the present poles. French explorers could then discover them, whereupon the action of the trench would be stopped and the present climatic conditions restored. France could then remain as long as she wished the only nation to have reached the celebrated points on the earth's surface. As the digging of the ditch will be very expensive we make no charge for this suggestion.—Invention.

The Kind of Bird.

The party with the long hair and starving family, not to mention lesser symptoms of the literary bent, was less servile than usual.

"How about my poem?" he brusquely demanded.

"She's a bird," replied the conductor of the magazine.

"What kind of a bird?" persisted the man of letters, thoroughly aroused.

And the other, saying nothing, merely indicated with a gesture the pigeon-hole above his desk.—Detroit Journal.

Great Fall.

"And did he fall on his knees when he proposed?"

"No, but he was so rattled that he stepped on the cat and fell on his neck."

—Indianapolis Journal.

In fasting feats the sect of Jains, in India, is far ahead of all rivals. Fasts of from 30 to 40 days are not uncommon.

Fifty years ago Austria had seven cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. Today there are 32.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is steady.
SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at strong prices.
HOGS—Hogs are selling at strong prices.
PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.
LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are for (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.
Cattle—No. 1 Steers 7½@8c.; No. 2 Steers, 6@7c.; No. 1 Cows and Heifers 5½@6c.; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 4½@5c.; thin cows, 3@4c.
Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 130 lbs and over 4@4½c.; under 130 lbs. 3½@3¾c. rough heavy hogs, 3½c.
Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 3½@3¾c.; ewes 3¼@3½c.
Lamb—\$2.00 to \$2.25 per head, or 3½@4c. live weight.
Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4c.; over 250 lbs 3@3½c.
FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:
Beef—First quality steers, 6¼@6½c.; second quality, 5½@6c.; First quality cows and heifers, 5½@6c.; second quality, 4½@5c.; third quality, 3¼@4c.
Mutton—Wethers, 6¼@6½c.; ewes, 5½@6c.; lambs, 7@8c.
Dressed Hogs—5½@6c.
PROVISIONS—Hams, 9½@10c.; picnic hams, 7c.; Atlanta ham, 6½c.; New York shoulder, 6½c.
Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 12½c.; light S. C. bacon, 12c.; med. bacon, clear, 7½c.; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 8½c.; clear light bacon, 10c.; clear ex. light bacon, 10½c.
Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$12 00; do, hf-bbl, \$6 25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$9 50; do, hf-bbl \$5 00.
Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7½c. do, light, 7½c.; do, Bellies, 8½c.; Extra Clear, bbls, \$16 00; hf-bbls, \$8 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 25; do, kits, \$1 20.
Lard—Prices are ½ lb:
Tca. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.
Compound 4½ 5 5½ 5¼ 5½ 5¾
Cal. pure 6½ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 7¼ 7¾
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 10; 1s \$1 15; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 10; 1s, \$1 15.
Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

House Broker.

... NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

The hills are green again. The conventions are all over with. Let us have peace.

Our public school closed on Friday for a vacation of one week. The Callan residence at Colma was destroyed by fire last week.

Mrs. Cohen will commence building on her Grand avenue lot within a few days.

Born.—In this town, on Sunday, October 9, 1898, to the wife of Wm. Hoppe, a son.

Dr. J. J. Miller of San Jose was the guest last Sunday of his cousin, Mrs. W. J. Martin.

J. L. Wood is building a house over the system of gates and meters at the foot of the reservoir.

The U. S. Boiler Inspector was in town Tuesday and inspected the new boiler at the Rock Crusher.

The sunshine and rain of the past week have changed the gray and brown of our landscape to emerald.

Born.—In this young city, on Wednesday, October 12, 1898, to the wife of F. O. Clawson, Esq., a daughter.

J. D. Heagerty, the regular Democratic nominee for Justice of the Peace, made a call around town Monday evening.

Asa T. Weeks, Republican candidate for Sheriff, and C. D. Hayward, Republican candidate for Assessor, were in town Wednesday morning.

Jos. Gibson received the contract for extending the Baden avenue sewer across Linden avenue, which he will build early in the coming week.

Services will be held at Grace Church by Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. H. Thompson, Republican candidate for County Clerk and Recorder, was around Wednesday evening, making new friends and shaking hands with old ones.

A limited number of young soft maple trees from 4 to 8 feet, year and a-half old, from seed, will be given to citizens of our town who will plant them on our streets.

Vice-president Leroy Hough and Directors E. R. Lillenthal, Jesse W. Lillenthal, A. Bissenger and Daniel Meyer were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin last Sunday.

The campaign is on, the candidates are in circulation and the contest is waxing warm and on November 8th the ballots will settle the entire matter for another four years.

The Company have constructed a strong fence along the suction pipes and around the wells at Baden to protect them from damage in case of heavy freshet this winter.

The foundations of the rock crusher were badly damaged by fire last Saturday. Land Agent Martin immediately caused the structure to be braced and narrowly averted what might have been a serious collapse of the heavy engine and machinery.

Mr. Fly of Colma, who raised the large bridges both for the Company and the county, just five years ago this fall, made a measurement yesterday and reports that the creek bed in that vicinity has filled up since then just ten feet six inches.

Mrs. R. K. Patchell has had an operation performed at the Lane Hospital in San Francisco, which has proved entirely successful, and she is now on the high road to recovery, which will be gratifying news to the many friends of the family.

A number of the directors, comprising the land committee of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co., made a tour of inspection of our town and the Fuller Works in company with Land Agent W. J. Martin last Sunday. Considerable time was spent in investigating the sewerage system of the town with reference to necessary extensions now under contemplation.

The operation performed last week on Master George Sneath in the Children's Hospital, has apparently proved a complete success, the injuries found not being in the knee joint, as feared, but some distance above the knee. The family have been relieved of a world of anxiety by the result of the operation and hope to return next week to the Jersey Farm.

On Monday, October 10, 1898, death ended the suffering of Arthur Blum, aged 9 years. Little Arthur was the son of Mrs. Charles Mercks and had been afflicted for several years by a disease which had made him a cripple. Mr. and Mrs. Mercks had the boy treated for more than two years in one of the city hospitals, where his case was pronounced incurable. The funeral took place on Tuesday from the Mercks' residence. Interment in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

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REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Republicans were in full force Saturday last, and at the Convention in San Mateo every delegate answered roll-call. Much enthusiasm was every where manifested.

C. R. Spivalo, Chairman of the County Committee, in calling the Convention to order, congratulated the Republican party on its achievements during the past two years. He said the party had kept its promises with the people, and the cry of 16 to 1 was as dead as a doornail. He said California ought to give the State ticket a rousing majority as an indorsement of the administration of that peerless President, William McKinley.

Nominations for Chairman being in order, Geo. H. Rice of Redwood nominated W. J. Martin of Baden, and he was unanimously chosen. Mr. Martin, on taking the chair, made a rattling good speech. He predicted the election of the entire ticket that the Convention would nominate and urged the delegates to use judgment in selecting nominees. He paid a glowing tribute to the administration, and declared it to be the duty of every progressive citizen to keep step to the tune of expansion. Porto Rico and Hawaii were ours and the Philippines would soon be. He said it was the duty of every citizen to indorse the action of President McKinley by sending to Congress a Republican from every district in California.

James T. O'Keefe suggested that E. F. Loud, who was in the hall, address the convention, whereupon the chairman appointed Jas. T. O'Keefe, F. R. King and John Biggio to escort Mr. Loud to the platform.

Mr. Loud received an ovation. He said it was the duty of the State to roll up a majority that would settle for all time the 16 to 1 fallacy. In speaking of Maguire's record in Congress Mr. Loud said: "Maguire has had the credit of beating the funding bills, and let us see what he has done. When the Reilly bill was up for discussion he was given five minutes for his speech. It is the custom for the men in charge of debate on a bill to give the time to the men who have the most influence in the House. Weighed by this standard in a Democratic House, Maguire was worth five minutes in a debate which lasted several days. He beat the funding bill by talking five minutes in the House, but he talked more than that to the correspondents. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he was offered five minutes on the Powers bill and refused it, and got five minutes under the five-minute rule and beat the funding bill with that speech. That amendment took away none of the rights of the government, and the arrangements are being made and the roads will go to the highest bidder, whoever he may be."

S. J. Tichenor of San Gregorio named Claude Fox for Secretary, and he was elected without opposition.

On motion the following committees were appointed:

On Credentials—James T. O'Keefe, Third Township; Manuel P. Dutra Jr., Fourth Township; J. T. Jennings, Second Township; V. Weeks, Fifth Township; F. C. Keeley, First Township.

Order of Business—W. B. Lawrence, Second Township; James Kerr, First Township; W. W. Byrne, Third Township; J. F. Wienke, Fourth Township; J. E. Ralston, Fifth Township.

Platform and Resolutions—C. R. Spivalo, Second Township; Jesse Robb, First Township; N. B. Lane, Fourth Township; P. J. Stryker, Fifth Township; G. H. Rice, Third Township.

On motion of W. B. Lawrence, an adjournment was taken for fifteen minutes to give the committees time to report.

On reassembling at 1:30 o'clock the Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention:

Redwood City—George H. Rice, Geo. W. Lovie, H. S. Sears, Chas. Imporanti, C. Dearborn, W. A. Price, H. S. Neilson, Thomas Stott, A. S. Fromm, J. W. Wilson, W. J. Plump, A. J. Stalter, Claude Fox.

San Mateo—J. L. Hague, E. A. Husing, George Bartlett, Frank Bartlett, J. T. Jennings, W. B. Lawrence, Peter Thorsen, B. C. Murray, J. Rogers, L. M. Cahill, R. H. Jury, J. H. Doane.

Colma—Henry Bauer, John Biggio, Peter Faber, Frank Kelly, Jas. Rodgers.

Menlo Park—James T. O'Keefe, E. S. Clute, F. W. Kugeler, James G. Mason, Leonard Clelland, Robert Pitcher.

Woodside—George M. Kreiss, J. W. McNulty, H. J. McArthur, Wm. Byrne, J. F. C. Winkler.

Baden—P. Ferriter, W. J. Martin, J. L. Wood, Fred Diserello.

Pescadero—Geo. Lewis, V. B. Weeks, A. Rodoni, P. G. Styker, H. Dearborn, Millbrae—J. C. Robb, James Kerr, P. F. Roberts.

Belmont—F. R. King, Asa Hull, Wm. A. Janke, C. R. Spivalo.

Halfmoon Bay—M. Cardoza, Manuel Dutra Jr., A. Boracco, N. B. Lane, Fred Fillmore.

Purisima—John A. Bettencourt, San Gregorio—Jas. E. Ralston, S. J. Tichenor.

Denniston—F. Winke, F. Beffa. La Honda—Leonard Sears, B. B. Rodgers.

The committee also recommended that votes by proxy be allowed.

The Committee on Permanent Organization and order of Business reported that the temporary officers be made the permanent officers of the convention and that the nomination of candidates be made in the usual way, beginning with Assemblymen and the others following according to the importance of the office.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions made the following report: The Republicans of San Mateo county, assembled in convention at San

Mateo this 8th day of October, 1898, adopt the following as their platform and resolutions:

First—We reaffirm the principles of the platform of the Republican National Convention adopted at St. Louis in 1896. The prosperity they have brought to the nation is the best argument in favor of Protection and Sound Money against Free Trade and Debasement.

Second—We commend the action of the Republican administration in its conduct of the war with Spain; a conflict waged in the interest of humanity and civilization, which has resulted in making our flag respected and feared in every corner of the earth, has brought imperishable glory to the Army and Navy, and has placed at the head of the world's statesmen the immortal name of William McKinley.

Third—We admire and honor the gallant men of the nation who answered the call to arms with a display of patriotism unparalleled in history. We mourn the loss of the brave who fell in defence of our flag, and we pledge the gratitude of our country to their surviving families.

Fourth—We favor the retention of the Philippine Islands. The men of California shed the blood in their conquest, and California should reap some of the fruits of victory.

Fifth—We favor the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal for the commercial advantages to be derived, and as the most efficient means for the protection of our coast in the time of war.

Resolved, That we indorse the acts of our Congressmen, Hon. E. F. Loud, and urge his re-election to the position, and we pledge him to the labor in the halls of Congress and the intimate relations that connect him with the leaders of our party at Washington will enable him to carry to a successful issue the demands of his State and of his constituents; and also because our President will have more need than ever before for every member of his party in House and Senate to encourage, comfort and advise him in the solution of the vital questions that will shortly present themselves.

Resolved, That our nominees for Railroad Commissioner, C. S. Laumeister, we have a man whose commercial knowledge pre-eminently adapts him to the position, and we pledge him to compel such reductions in fares and freights as of right we are entitled to. His long and honorable career as a public officer and as a business man is a sufficient guarantee to the people that he will champion their cause and protect their rights against the aggression of corporations.

Resolved, That our beautiful county is destined by nature and by its proximity to San Francisco to be the county of suburban homes, and we pledge our candidates for Supervisors to appropriate as much money as a reasonable taxation will permit, and when necessary, to make a special levy for the purpose of reconstructing and embellishing our roads, that they may prove a comfort to our residents and an object of admiration to our visitors.

Resolved, That before this convention pledge themselves to support the ticket as adopted by this convention.

Resolved, That a County Committee consisting of one from each town and one alternate, to serve for the ensuing two years, be elected by the delegates of each respective township.

The report was amended by F. W. Kugeler to read that all delegates pledge themselves to support the nominees of the convention.

C. S. Laumeister, candidate for Railroad Commissioner, was noticed in the convention, and on being invited to the platform made a pleasing off-hand speech that was loudly applauded by the delegates.

At this point the convention adjourned to 1 o'clock at which time the township delegates would be ready to report.

The convention was again called to order at 1 o'clock when the several township delegates reported that they had made the following nominations:

First Township—Justice of the Peace, E. E. Cunningham; Constable, passed; County Committeeman, J. Eikerkotter; alternate, B. Green.

Second Township—John H. Coleman, Supervisor; for Constable there were two candidates, Mr. Mead and Wm. Wagner. The vote was a tie and referred to the whole convention. A ballot resulted in 33 votes for Mead and 38 for Wagner. The latter was declared the nominee. Justice of the Peace, passed; County Committeeman, J. T. Jennings; alternate, A. G. Husing.

Third Township—Justice of the Peace, William Headley; Constable, R. S. Chatham; County Committeeman, H. S. Sears; alternate, J. G. Mason.

Fourth Township—Justice of the Peace, John Pitcher; Constable, Pablo Vasquez; County Committeeman, Fred B. Fillmore; alternate, M. W. Cardoza.

Fifth Township—Supervisor, Dr. C. L. McCracken; Justice of the Peace, G. A. Winkel; Constable, Manuel Bennett; County Committeeman, H. Dearborn; alternate, J. G. Karlston.

The reports of the township nominations were then ratified and declared the nominees of the convention.

On motion of George W. Lovie the county committee was made the disbursing committee.

W. J. Plump and J. L. Hague were appointed tellers and the nominations were proceeded with in the order provided by the committee on order of business.

Nominations being declared in order for Assemblyman, R. H. Jury, in a neat speech placed Charles N. Kirkbride of San Mateo in nomination. He said that inasmuch as a United States Senator was to be elected by the next legislature it became the duty of the convention to put forth a strong candidate.

Peter Faber of Colma named Henry Ward Brown of Colma for the position.

C. R. Spivalo of Belmont, in seconding the nomination, said it was important to send a man to the Assembly who would stand up for the rights of the people of San Mateo county. He was sure Mr. Brown would be an honor to the county if elected.

Both nominees in neat speeches endorsed the platform and pledged themselves to support the nominees of the convention. A vote by ballot was then taken, Mr. Brown receiving 52 votes and Mr. Kirkbride 19.

The successful candidate made a stirring address that evoked much applause.

James T. O'Keefe named Asa T. Weeks of La Honda for Sheriff. He paid high tribute to the character of Mr. Weeks and said that if Republicans would only do their duty at the polls on the 8th of November Mr. Weeks would be the next Sheriff. The nomination was seconded by J. T. Jennings of San Mateo. There being no other nominations Mr. Weeks was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

For Clerk and Recorder W. B. Lawrence nominated M. H. Thompson and F. W. Kugeler seconded the nomination. R. H. Jury placed the name of H. W. Schaberg, but the latter name was withdrawn after George C. Ross stated to the convention that Mr. Schaberg was

not a candidate. Mr. Thompson was made the nominee of the convention.

He made an address pledging his support to the ticket.

George Barker was named for Auditor by W. J. Plump. Mr. Barker, in pledging himself to support the ticket, humorously referred to his opponent, who would cry out on the 9th of November like the mocking parrot, "Oh, what a h—l of a time I had."

For Tax Collector, F. M. Granger was placed in nomination by James T. O'Keefe, who paid a high compliment to Mr. Granger's efficiency and integrity. He claimed him to be one of the most popular young men in the county and a man who would do his duty honestly and fearlessly. The nomination was seconded by R. H. Jury of San Mateo, who made some eloquent remarks of Mr. Granger's past record.

Mr. Granger said he was always a Republican and would do his duty, if elected, in the future as he had tried to do it in the past.

District Attorney nominations came next. W. B. Lawrence, in a few well-chosen words, nominated H. W. Walker. George H. Rice of Redwood seconded the nomination. F. R. King of Belmont, in a humorous speech, in which he took occasion to tell a nice story that created laughter, named Joseph J. Bullock. F. W. Kugeler of Menlo Park, in seconding the nomination said that Mr. Bullock was betrayed by his party two years ago and it was now time to right that wrong by giving him the nomination. Both candidates pledged their fealty to the party and support to the nominees. Mr. Bullock received 42 votes and Mr. Walker 28.

C. D. Hayward was placed in nomination for Assessor by George Bartlett of San Mateo. The nomination went through without opposition and Mr. Hayward was greeted with applause when he pledged himself to support the ticket.

For treasurer, George H. Rice of Redwood City highly eulogized P. P. Chamberlain in nominating him for the place. He said he had made an excellent official, one who could be relied on at all times and one who the people would elect. W. A. Price of Redwood seconded the nomination.

Mr. Chamberlain was given hearty applause in pledging his support to the ticket.

Nominations for School Superintendent then followed. R. H. Jury, in nominating Miss Etta M. Tilton, said she was elected four years ago by way of experiment, and the experiment had proved a success, as Miss Tilton made the best superintendent the county had ever had. The nomination was eloquently seconded by N. B. Lane.

A. E. Weed was named by H. Dearborn of Pescadero, and seconded by B. V. Weeks.

Miss Tilton received 52 votes and Mr. Lane rolled up 19.

George W. Lovie, in placing James Crowe in nomination, paid a neat tribute to that official, saying he had the happy faculty of mixing the oil of joy and milk of human kindness, making a fine elixir, the drinking of which would cause all to vote for him for Coroner and Administrator.

Mr. Crowe said he would do all he could for the nominees, and was made the choice of the convention.

D. Bromfield was named for Surveyor by A. E. Husing of San Mateo, and W. B. Gilbert was nominated for the position by P. F. Roberts of Millbrae. Both candidates pledged themselves to support the ticket from top to bottom. The result of the ballot showed 50 votes for Mr. Gilbert and 20 for Mr. Bromfield.

Charles Curry, candidate for Secretary of State, then addressed the convention, making a clever and pleasing speech, in which he spoke of his record as County Clerk of San Francisco. He cauterized Mayor Phelan, and roasted Maguire for his advocacy of the single tax fallacy.

Mr. Curry was given great applause as he took his seat.

On motion of C. R. Spivalo, the secretary of the convention was allowed \$10 for his services.

A resolution offered by George W. Lovie indorsing the candidacy of C. N. Felton for the U. S. Senate was unanimously adopted.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested throughout the deliberations of the convention, and all predicted success for the ticket.

Mr. Martin made an excellent chairman, all his rulings being accepted by the convention without opposition. It was the most intelligent convention that has ever met in the county, and was noticeable for the number of young men in attendance.

A SURE THING FOR YOU.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c. 50c. Sample and booklet free. All druggists.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

TWO MILLIONS A YEAR.

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

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

LUMBER COMPANY

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement and Building Materials

All Orders Promptly Filled. Quality as Represented.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

Office and Yard, Foot of Grand Avenue, South San Francisco, Cal.

SPEAKING ABOUT BRICKS!

MY LOVE.

My love for thee is like the rose
That blushes in the morning sun
And turns its inmost heart to thee
When night has come and day is done.

My love for thee is like the breeze
That kisses every fragrant flower
And bears away the sweet perfume
That breathes for love from hour to hour.

My love for thee is like the sea
That sings and sounds on every shore,
And when the storms of passion rise
'Tis then I'm thine forevermore.

My love is like the sunny beams
That slumber on the bounding wave,
Immortal as ecstatic dreams,
That thrill the soul beyond the grave.

My love is like the twilight stars
Reflected on a summer sea—
Still shining o'er the bays and bars
That kiss the shores of memory.

My love is like the mystic moon
That rules the ebb and flowing tide,
That in its beaming, nightly noon
Enwraps the ocean as a bride.

My love for thee is like the fires
That burn within volcanic isles—
Undying, surging higher and higher—
Supreme in your celestial smiles!
—Washington Star.

TWICE WOUNDED.

It was during the summer of 1855 that I resided for a time in the City of Mexico, and at this period occurred the incident which, with regard to myself, came near terminating fatally. A day or two after my arrival in Mexico I strolled out one evening and, half unconsciously, took my way toward one of those cool, shady walks occasionally to be met with on the outskirts of the city.

As I paced slowly on toward a part of the walk where the trees grew closer, forming a little grove, I suddenly became conscious of the presence of two persons a few steps in advance of me.

The persons I had just discovered were a gentleman and lady. On observing this fact I was relieved of a momentary fear of being set upon by desperadoes; I presently found my couple to be a pair of lovers, enjoying a stolen interview in the little grove, which I had nearly reached, but checked myself in time to prevent a discovery just then, though I did not long avert it.

The first words I heard were spoken by the gentleman.

"Fly with me to-night, dearest. I entreat; give me the right to protect you from the wiles of Don Pedro. Only as my wife can I save you from the persecutions of him and his cowardly son."

"I know it, dear Manuel," replied the maiden, whose soft, sweet voice quivered as if in deadly terror. "It was only this morning I overheard a conversation which fully apprised me of the great power placed in the hands of my uncle and guardian, Don Pedro de Saltillo, a power over me which now he proposes to share with his treacherous son, Garcia."

"How?" abruptly inquired the cavalier.

"Dearest Manuel, my guardian has tried every means short of personal violence to inveigle me into a marriage with Garcia. I have heard them plotting to secure me at night and carry me to a deserted ranch at a distance from the city and there, by the help of a vicious priest, unite me to Garcia."

"If I marry without Don Pedro's consent my estates revert to him. I succeeded in escaping to-night, and came here knowing that I should meet you, who would rescue me from my peril, but you will take to your heart a dowerless bride, dear Manuel."

"Fear not, Isabelle," said her lover. "There is but one course to take—come with me to my kind old tutor priest. Our marriage shall be performed at once, and then Don Pedro and Garcia cannot molest you unless they pass over my lifeless body."

"Hst!" whispered the lady, as in my blundering I broke a dry twig, causing a slight rustling among the shrubbery.

The next moment I felt myself grasped tightly by the throat, while a sharp, stinging sensation told me that I had been stabbed. I made an ineffectual struggle, but soon sank into unconsciousness.

When I awoke to consciousness I was lying in a bed in a luxuriously furnished apartment, while beside me sat a venerable looking old man in the garb of a priest.

"Where am I?" was my first question, as I motioned feebly toward a pitcher of water on the stand near by.

He pressed a goblet brimming with the pure, icy liquid to my lips.

The old man's face inspired me with confidence, and I told him the whole story.

He started and looked at me keenly as I mentioned the names of the lovers and Donna Isabelle's unworthy guardian.

"And, now, holy father, tell me where I am," I asked again, as I finished my story.

The old priest looked at me steadily a few minutes and then asked:

"Canst thou keep a secret, my son? One of importance to these young lovers? Thou art now in the house of Don Manuel de Monza, who, in his rashness, nearly slew thee as an emissary of Don Pedro de Saltillo. Donna Isabelle entreated that some one should look after the body as soon as possible, for she dreaded lest it should be discovered in the grove and her flight become known before she could make good her escape."

"I committed thee to the care of Donna Julia, my dear Manuel's only sister. Since thou has acquitted thyself of all complicity with Don Pedro thy treat-

ment shall be that of an honored guest."

The priest told me of the union and flight of the lovers, imploring me to keep secret my adventure in the walk and grove, as my story might afford the means wherewith to trace out their hiding place.

Late in the day I sank into a profound slumber, which lasted until the next morning. Father Ingatus soon came to me, and, after bathing and dressing my wound—he was an expert surgeon—he told me that Donna Julia would call on me to apologize for her brother's mistake, and to ascertain if I was carefully nursed.

Donna Julia soon entered, accompanied by her duenna. I started with surprise and delight at a beautiful girl of about 17 years entered the room and greeted me as "Senor Americano" in the softest and sweetest of tones.

Donna Julia made many apologies for the brother's almost fatal mistake. Don Manuel de Monza had fled to his ranch with Isabelle, who dared not remain with Julia lest she should be kidnapped by Don Pedro during her husband's absence. Don Manuel was collecting a sufficient number of servants to resist any attack on the part of Don Pedro.

On discovering Isabelle's flight Don Pedro started in pursuit. But not having force enough he hired a number of Indians, who murdered him for refusing to pay a sum of money they required before joining the expedition.

On hearing of the death of his father, cowardly Garcia fled, dreading De Monza's anger; and when Isabelle returned she found herself in possession of her fortune, as by Don Pedro's death it reverted to her.

Long before my wound was healed Don Manuel and his bride returned to Mexico, and I soon became intimate with the cavalier whose first meeting ended so unpleasantly. Our congenial tastes made us the best of friends, and now we are like brothers.

Another tie has drawn us together. By the time my first wound had healed I had received a more dangerous one from Donna Julia. But when informed of my love for her she undertook to heal the wound by marrying me.—New York Daily News.

WORKING A GRAFT.

How a Reformed Faker Earned an Honest Living.

"I've earned an honest living in many ways," said the reformed faker, when he was raking over the dead leaves of his past the other night, "but I never struck such a graft as I was up against the year I wintered in the state capital. A friend got me a little job there that paid me a couple of dollars a day. I might have starved if I had been so exclusive as to try to live on this alone. So I set my wits to ferreting."

"I hadn't been there long before all the pretty girls in town were after me. No, as I don't pose as a handsome man, I didn't take it to heart. They didn't want me, but they wanted the autographs of the statesmen. I'd sing 'em a song like this:

"Why, cert, I'd be delighted to oblige you. Nothing would give me greater pleasure. But you know I can't get on the floor. My friend the doorkeeper, however, can get just what you want, but it would be some trouble to him, and he may charge you 10 or 15 cents, and—"

"Oh, that's all right," the girls would say, and nearly every one would put down a quarter a sig. And every quarter went into my pocket, for that guff about not being allowed to go on the floor was all a blind. So's they wouldn't see me, I'd just tackle the statesmen somewhere else.

"Then I got onto the money to be made in strikes. Every time a bill was introduced that would hurt some one or some big interest, I learned all I could about the matter there, and wrote to a friend in the city who looked up the other end. Then I would write to the parties something like this:

"A bill detrimental to your interest has been introduced here. Better come up and see about it."

"When they reached Albany I never failed to get my reward for putting them on."

"There was another way of coining an honest plunk. I worked all the boys I could for passes. Those who didn't go home over Sunday were willing to give up, and those who could get more than one I jollied into turning the extras over to me. Then I sold them to fellows who couldn't get even one pass, or who wanted two or three."

"By these grafts I managed to live pretty well and saved every cent of my salary."—New Orleans Picayune.

Few Crimes in Sweden.

In Sweden a crime is an event. Theft particularly is very rare. Honesty is the fundamental quality of the race, is naturally recognized and officially counted upon. In this respect the Stockholmers show a confident carelessness which is always a surprise to strangers and causes them some uneasiness. In the theaters and concert halls there are large cloakrooms, where hats and furs are left without the smallest safeguard. The performance over, each one again takes possession of his effects, nor does an "accident" ever occur. The inhabitants are accustomed to expect a reciprocal probity in the transactions of everyday life. Upon most of the tramways in Stockholm conductors have been dispensed with. The passenger himself deposits 10 ore in a till placed at the end of the vehicle, behind the driver.

Rolling Tea Leaves.

In China the rolling of tea leaves is done by hand, but in India and Ceylon European planters prefer to employ machinery for the purpose.

When a prima donna gets a note too high she drops her voice. That probably accounts for many of the cracked voices we hear.

END OF AN EMPIRE.

OMDURMAN'S FALL MEANS THE MAHDI'S ANNIHILATION.

The Victory of Gen. Kitchener in the Soudan Marks the Beginning of the End of the Strangest Empire Since the Day of Mohammed.

After a terrific battle, characterized by the weird features and daredevil charges that have always abounded in wars with the fanatics of the Soudan, the British army of invasion in the Mahdi's territory swept the barbarians off the field Sept. 2 and victoriously entered the city of Omdurman on the Nile—the capital of the Mahdi. It stands opposite ruined Khartoum, the city of bitter memory, where Chinese Gordon was butchered thirteen years ago, and its occupation in a measure avenges that crime of the Soudanese barbarians.

The battle of Sept. 2 will rank in history as one of the fiercest of any Egyptian campaign. Gen. Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British expedition, had a combined force of British regulars, Hindu troops and Egyptians, numbering in all 25,000 men. The 10,000 British regulars were under the immediate command of Gen. Gatacre, while Gen. Hunter commanded the 15,000 Hindus and Egyptians. Statten Pasha, an Austrian, who was a prisoner of the Mahdi for twelve years, accompanied the expedition as a guide. Opposed to the Anglo-Egyptian army were the fanatical hordes under Abdullah, formerly a khalifa, who has been recognized as the Mahdi since the death of the original Mahdi.

In the battle outside Omdurman, the dervishes made the assault, marching to the fray, singing their weird songs and beating brass and copper drums. They were scantily clad and over them waved the black flag of their leader. They presented an unbroken front for three miles. Met by a storm of British



GENERAL KITCHENER.

bullets they did not waver. Their ranks were broken, but with the same enthusiasm that carried the Moslems of old to victory they continued to advance. The battle waged several hours, and when the barbarians were finally driven from the field, 2,000 men of Kitchener's command lay dead and wounded.



KHARTOUM, THE DERVISH CAPITAL.

while the dervishes lost five times that number.

"The bravery of the dervishes cannot be comprehended," writes a correspondent who witnessed the battle. "Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the wounded emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges. When the tower of the



"CHINESE" GORDON.

Khalifa's army was finally caught in a depression and within a zone of withering cross fire from three brigades, the devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained cross

DEATH OF GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM, JAN. 26, 1885.



fire. Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Time after time they dispersed and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their emirs conspicuously leading, and spurning death. Even when wounded and in death agonies they raised themselves to fire a last shot."

Like Mohammed's Rise.

The story of Great Britain's wars in the Soudan during the past fifteen years reads like a chapter from the life of Mohammed and his immediate successors. The rise of the Mahdi, the growth of his horde of adherents, his conquests throughout southern Egypt, his slaughter of the enemy, the luxury of his declining years, together with the tyrannical sway of his successor, who has now met defeat, form a parallel to the careers of the prophet of Arabia and his death-defying successors. It was in 1882 that the British and Egyptian Governments learned that a certain dervish named Mohammed Ahmed was wandering in the Soudan, drawing all natives to him and preparing to found a mighty empire among the slave-dealing Arabs of Africa. It was said that he could turn bullets into water. He assumed the title of Mahdi, "successor of the Prophet," organized his followers into an army and laid siege to various villages, conquering all and enriching himself by plundering the inhabitants. Then, with an army

vast mass of assailing dervishes made thereby their rush, in two bands, just before the British relieving force came in sight of the white walls and green palm groves of the city.

Cruel Death of Gordon.

How Gordon died at his hopeless post is thus related:

"One party dashed along the parapet,



THE EGYPTIAN CAMEL CORPS.

breaking down all resistance and slaughtering the soldiers in all directions; the other party made for the town. The inhabitants, roused from their sleep by the shouts of the Arabs and the din of rifle shots, hurried out. Like a pent-up stream suddenly released, with hideous yells, rushed upon the 40,000 inhabitants of Khartoum, besides the 5,000 soldiers—all that were left of the 9,000 at the commencement of the siege. The surging mass threw itself on the palace, overflowed into the lovely garden, and burst through the doors in wild search for their prey, but Gordon went alone to meet them. As they rushed up the stairs he came toward them and tried to speak to them; but they could not or would not listen, and the first Arab plunged his huge spear



This map of the Nile region shows the several stages of the British advance on the dervish position at Omdurman.

into his body. He fell forward on his face and was dragged down the stairs, many stabbing him with their spears, and his head was cut off and sent to the Mahdi. On Gordon's head being brought to the Mahdi he appeared to have been much displeased at his death

—not because he felt pity for him, but believed that Gordon might join his army. Gordon's head was hung on a tree in Omdurman, and the wild multitude rejoiced in heaping curses on it and insulting it."

This undoubted triumph intoxicated his followers with faith, but demoralized the Mahdi. He took to unbridled luxury and died of its consequences on June 22, 1885. The desert ascetic, whose bed had been a mat of straw, expired upon Persian carpets in all the splendor and state of a great Eastern prince, having founded in his brief career an empire built on the basis of slavery and reckless bloodshed. Before death he had himself nominated Abdullah as his successor, who thus inherited a dominion stretching from Bahr-el-Ghazal to Egypt, and from Darfur to the Red Sea.

The new tyrant began with very great ideas. He proclaimed that he would conquer all Egypt, as well as Abyssinia. Putting all laws on one side, he made himself absolute master over life and death in the Soudan, and even the valor of King John and his Abyssinians could not stand against the ardor of the dervishes.

With the death of the original Mahdi there befell a split in the ranks, but they were united enough, nevertheless, to go down the Nile as far as Korosko and to send insulting letters to Queen Victoria, to the Sultan of Turkey and to the Khedive. At this time it was Gen. Grenfell who, in the cause of Egypt, stopped the invasion of that country. The battle of Toski, on Aug. 3, 1880, avenged the cruel fate of Hicks Pasha, but England had lost her best chances, and for seven years Osman Digna harassed and besieged Suakim, while El Teb and Tamal were fought in vain, and all that fair and fertile region south of Berber was abandoned to the tyranny of the Baggaras, under a second Mahdi.

With the adhesion of the numerous and warlike tribes of the Baggara, the Khalifa Abdullah has kept down all other local races under his own fierce will, as well as keeping alive the spell of the name of the first Mahdi, within whose tomb he was often wont to lock himself up, spending the darkness in pretended communion with his Master. In some districts half the people are dead, in others the loss of life is even greater. Whole tribes have been completely blotted out, and in their place roam the wild beasts, spreading and increasing in fierceness and in numbers until they bid fair to finish the destruction of the human race; for they enter huts, and women and children are no longer safe.

It is some three years since Kitchener set out to redeem the lost territory and to avenge Gordon's death. The fall of Omdurman and the defeat of Abdullah's forces means the downfall of the fanatic's empire.

Wonderfully Good Sight.

The Duchess of X—once went to Greenwich to see the marvels of the observatory. It was a lovely night and for the fair duchess benefit the great telescope was duly leveled at the dazzling field of stars.

"What is that star?" she said, pointing to a very dear one.

"Oh, that's Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude!"

"Is it very far off?" asked her grace.

"About six or seven light years, your grace."

"What is a light year?"

"Merely an expression which one uses to convey an idea of the distance which light travels in a year. Roughly speaking, light travels at the rate of 190,000 miles a second, and there are about 31,000,536 seconds in a year. In one year, therefore, light travels above five billion, nine hundred and ninety-one thousand, eight hundred and forty millions of miles. The expression 'light year' includes these figures."

"And is that star all those millions of miles away?"

"Yes, your grace, as nearly as we can calculate."

"Then, all I can say," remarked the Duchess, "is that you must have wonderfully good eyes to make out that star's name at that distance, even with this big telescope. It's really most marvelous!"—London Tit-Bits.

Butterfly Neckties.

"I had a singular experience during a recent tour of Europe," remarked a gentleman prominent in the literary world, to a Star reporter, "in the search for one of the simple, ordinary butterfly neckties. There was a time when I wore scarfs and ties more elaborate, but that has passed, and I, like many other men who have passed the meridian of life, am content with comfort instead of looks. I had a pretty good supply of butterfly ties with me, but somehow I mislaid them while in Rome. I searched through nearly every store in the Eternal City, but could not find any. I had a similar experience in Berlin and Vienna. I was told, however, that I would have no trouble to secure what I wanted in Paris, but, though I tried nearly all the large establishments, I could not find such a thing, though there were hundreds of others stylishly obtainable. Next I tried London, though more for the fun of the thing than anything else, for I had some made to order in Paris, and, strange as it may appear, none of the haberdashers of London could supply them. Until this experience I did not know that the butterfly tie is distinctly an American idea, and is only known here."—Washington Star.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who was perfectly satisfied with his success in life if he had a gold pen?

Give an invalid half a chance and he will live to wear mourning for all the healthy members of his family.

After they have onions at a boarding house, everything cooked for a week afterward tastes of onions.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

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

A naturalist, describing the curious arrangement for breathing furnished insects, says: "If we take any moderately large insect, say wasp or hornet, we can see even with the naked eye that a series of small, spot-like marks run along either side of the body. These apparent spots, which are generally eighteen or twenty in number, are, in fact, the apertures through which air is admitted into the system, and are generally formed in such a manner that no extraneous matter can by any possibility find entrance. Sometimes they are furnished with a pair of horny lips, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect; in other cases they are densely fringed with stiff interlacing bristles, forming a filter, which allows air, and air alone, to pass. But the apparatus, of whatever character it may be, is always so wonderfully perfect in its action, that it has been found impossible to inject the body of a dead insect with even so subtle a medium as spirits of wine, although the subject was first immersed in the fluid and then placed beneath the receiver of an air pump.

If I Were You, My Boy.
I would learn to be polite to everybody.

I wouldn't let any other boy get ahead of me in my studies.

I wouldn't go in the company of bad boys who use bad language.

I would see if I couldn't get people to like me, by being civil to everybody.

I would never make fun of children because they were not dressed nicely.

I wouldn't abuse little boys who had no big brother to be afraid of.

I would keep my hands and face clean, and hair brushed without being told to do so.

I wouldn't get sulky and pout whenever I couldn't have my way about everything.

I wouldn't conclude that I knew more than my father, before I had been sixty miles away from home.

I wouldn't be ashamed to do right anywhere. I wouldn't do anything that I would not be willing for everybody to know.

I would try to learn something useful every day, and whenever I saw anything made I would watch and see how it was done.

Seeing and Believing.
"Seeing is believing"—not always, as I shall try to prove to you in a moment or two, says Somerville Gibney in the Boys' Own Paper. This old saying, like a good many more, though it has the ring of truth about it, yet contains an average amount of falsehood as well; and instead of taking it as an infallible assertion it would be better to look upon it as a caution, since the sense of sight can quite as easily be deceived as any other of the five senses, if you only know how to go to work

properly; and the following little experiment may give you some idea how simple the matter really is.

Get an old post-card, or, better still, an unused one, that is white and clean (though bits of paper will do as well if they will lie flat) and cut from the bottom of it two parallel strips each half an inch, and one a quarter of an inch in width. Place these strips on a dark tablecloth, in the position shown in fig. 1, and ask any onlooker to say which is the longest of them. The answer will invariably be "The upright one." Before exposing his error, place

the pieces as in fig. 2, allowing the edges of the uprights to be about the length of the narrower slip apart. Now inquire of a second onlooker which is the shortest of the three, and the answer will be the thinnest piece. You can now, by laying the three one on top of each other prove that all three are the same length.

Boys Who Made Great Men.
A Swedish boy fell out of a window and was badly hurt, but, with clenched teeth, he kept back the cry of pain. The

king, Gustavus Adolphus, who saw the boy fall, prophesied that the boy would make a man for an emergency. And so he did, for he became the famous General Bauer.

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist, Titian.

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, easel and stool, and said: "That boy will beat me one day." And he did, for he was Michael Angelo.

A German boy was reading a blood-and-thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself, "Now, this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here it goes!" and he flung the book out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

Turns White When Snow Flies.
Its beautiful fur is not the only peculiar thing about the little animal called the ermine. It is a full-fledged hypnotist. Trappers and travelers relate many interesting tales of the power the ermine has of attracting other animals. It has a strong fascination over rabbits, in particular. The rabbit seems to realize this instinctively, but once the ermine catches his eye he begins to whirl rapidly round and round in an ever-narrowing circle, the ermine meanwhile turning as on a pivot and holding him and drawing him as with an invisible chain. To see the ermine in the summer time you would never think it the same animal that furnishes such rich, beautiful fur for my lady's collar and the judge's robe. During the warm months it is brown, and not an especially beautiful shade of brown at that, but when winter comes, then witness the transformation! The creature sports around then in a coat of white, the only bit of color it deigns to retain being a dash of black on the tip of its tail. In making furs from the skin of the ermine these black tips are made to accentuate the whiteness by arranging them through the fur in a becoming and artistic pattern.

Indian Eyesight.
During the progress of an explorer in Central Brazil, Dr. Hans Meyer paid particular attention to the senses of the Indians, especially their sight. He noticed, as others before him had done, that an Indian can see many things that a white man cannot; he can follow the course of a fish in turbulent waters and hit it with an arrow; he can spy an animal in the thicket that to our eyes seem impenetrable; he can see in the ground and the grass, and follow tracks of man and animals that to us are invisible. The popular explanation of these phenomena has hitherto been simply that savages have sharper senses than we have. But Dr. Carl Ranke, who joined Dr. Meyer in the expedition, went deeper into the question. He examined the eyes of some of the Indians, and found, to his surprise, that there was hardly any difference between their direct powers of sight and ours. What so greatly increased their keen sightedness was their superior practice and familiarity in accommodating their vision to different distances. Besides this focusing facility, which is of immense importance, the Indian has another hardly less valuable advantage in that he accustoms himself not to look at a landscape as a whole, but to give his undivided attention to a single detail. Ranke also declares that the shortsightedness so prevalent in civilized countries is not a disease or a falling, but a salutary adaptation of the eyes to conditions of life that require constant work at close range.

Begin Well.
It is a great point for young men to begin well; for it is in the beginning of life that that system of conduct is adopted, which soon assumes the force of habit. Begin well, and the habit of doing well will become quite as easy as the habit of doing badly. "Well begun is half-ended," says the proverb; and a good beginning is half the battle. Many promising young men have irretrievably injured themselves by a false step at the commencement of life; while others, of much less promising talents, have succeeded simply by beginning well, and going onward. The good practical beginning is, to a certain extent, a pledge, a promise, and an assurance of the ultimate prosperous issue. There is many a poor creature, now crawling through life, miserable himself and the cause of sorrow to others, who might have lifted up his head and prospered, if instead of merely satisfying himself with resolutions of well-doing, he had actually gone to work and made a good, practical beginning.—Weekly Bouquet.

Woman as Measured.
The question has often been asked, "What is the correct measurement of the woman as idealized in art?" An authority upon this matter says: Measuring the woman's height by the celebrated Venus de Milo, a perfect woman should be 5 feet 5 inches. A woman of 5 feet 5 inches should be 138 pounds in weight, or even 140 if she is otherwise well formed and in good proportion. With extended arms she should measure 5 feet 5 inches from tip to tip of middle fingers. That is exactly the same measurement across the arms as is found in her height.

Her hand should measure one-tenth of her height, and her foot one-seventh of the same. The distance from the elbow to the middle of the chest should be identical with that from the elbow to her middle finger.

A pessimist is one who is always expecting bad luck and is surprised when it comes.

Nearly every person believes he gets all the blame.

SOME FANCIFUL HATS

BRILLIANT COLORS THE VOGUE IN MILLINERY.

Three Pronounced Types of New Headwear—Dresses Having a Small Proportion of Oddities Receive a Warm Welcome—Attire for Matinee Girl.

New York correspondence:

N September it is not always the woman who is dressed for the city who shows the newest styles. A jacket and waistcoat arrangement from one of the home-comers from the country was novel enough for sketching here, and is shown above. The jacket cut to riding habit closeness and then left open is quite the latest, while a stunning plaid waistcoat whose dark block exactly matched the deep blue of jacket and skirt, was downright new. That is, the fashion has not gotten into the shops, and this particular model was imported for its wearer. The waistcoat was a sleeveless jacket with satin back, and buttoned in front. Revers turned back to show a deep shirt front and overlapped the revers of the jacket. The swagger point about this waistcoat was that, though intended to button, it was open, its edges appearing inside the jacket

edges. Its material was a light, close weave French flannel, and the plaid was a brilliant combination of deep blue, orange and white barred with narrow black lines.

To top so much brightness, brilliant colors in the millinery were a necessity, and a tasteful choice was an ordinary shape in bright colors. It was made of braided red velvet and felt on a wire frame, and was trimmed with blue and orange plaid ribbon.

Pronounced hats, of course, cannot be all of one kind, nor of a few sorts, else they would thereby lose their striking characteristics. Yet there are several classifications into which most of them can be brought. One of these is the hat away of the face. For these the pompadour is pushed well down and forward

—but it is so marked as to make a wide difference in the looks of a field at evening and twelve hours later. And the results are so beneficent as to make it seem the result of reason, for if the dewfall is heavy it all runs down to the stalk, trickles down to the root, and thus fortifies it against the blazing sun; while, if the leaves remained in pendulous spread, the moisture would either drop from their points beyond reach or else evaporate in the morning sun.

A Roundabout Invitation.
He (on the piazza)—It's so dark I can't see. Isn't that another couple next to us?
She—Yes, and he is trying to kiss her.
He—Can you see so well as that?
She—Oh, no. But I know who she is with.—Brooklyn Life.

The Philadelphia Commercial museum has received from one of its correspondents information concerning large beds of horicore root which exist in an unimproved condition in the northern Caucasus region, near the shores of the Black Sea.

The Death of Da Vinci.
Francis, the "King of Gentlemen," was holding high carnival at Fontainebleau, surrounded by nobles of his court whose names rank high in the annals of chivalry. Suddenly there fell a silence; trumpets were hushed and laughter was stilled. And for what? To gaze upon an aged and feeble man who was supported by the men leading his mule through the crowd. He descended and tremblingly approached the young monarch, and knelt before him. Every eye was upon him, peer and peasant pressed forward to watch the bowed figure; the name, Da Vinci, was whispered among the courtiers and carried from mouth to mouth. The shout rose: "Honor to Da Vinci! Honor to the noble Italian!"

It was indeed Da Vinci, the venerable Leonardo, who had left his ungrateful country; Da Vinci, who united the most wonderful talents with a pure and guileless heart; the brave knight, the mathematician, the poet, the musician, the world-famed artist. Such was the man who stood like one of the patriarchs of old, stern and simple in attire amid the gay and glittering throng.

The scene changed. In one of the chambers of the palace was the solemn stillness of death. Da Vinci was dying; glorious even in death, like the last bright flash of a candle before it sinks into its socket.

Leonardo raised himself in bed, his face was pale, calm and serene; a slight quiver passed his lips as though he would speak; his head drooped upon his breast and he sank back in the arms of the monarch of France.

Thus died the learned and good Da Vinci, the wonder of a world, of whom it might justly be said, "take him for all in all, we never shall look upon his like again."

How It Feels to Be Hanged.
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IDOLIZES INGERSOLL.
And Has Left \$1,000 for the Great Ideal to Conduct His Funeral.

Nearly twenty years ago Robert G. Ingersoll promised James Tuttle of Atlanta, Ill., that he would conduct the latter's funeral services, and now that Mr. Tuttle is 92 years of age he has completed the arrangements. Mr. Tuttle has set aside \$1,000 to defray the expenses of Ingersoll's journey to Atlanta, and, in order that the noted agnostic may be sure to receive the money in spite of what his heirs may think about it, he has drawn up his will and given him a legacy of that amount.

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Servia's Ex-King.
Ex-King Milan, of Servia, is but 43 and yet he is aged. His grandfather was a swineherd and Milan inherited all of his bad qualities, while he cultivated and accumulated others. In 1903 the assassination of Michael brought the honor of reigning prince to him, and after the treaty of Paris he ascended the throne in 1872. In 1888 Queen Natalie became so disgusted with him that she obtained a divorce. The next year the Servians gave him \$1,000,000 to abdicate and leave the country, which he did, being succeeded by his son, Alexander. Milan has inherited seven fortunes and squandered them all.

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French frill about the neck counted in the general effect.

New fashions in dresses are less striking than those in millinery. In general however, they get a better welcome for having a small proportion of oddities. The first of the innovations that the artist presents in her illustration is a new form of coat costume. In the pictured example it was dull green canvas, the skirt trimmed with many rows of narrow shirred black satin was stitched all over in black, and trimmed to match the skirt. The long white satin ends of the chin bow were disposed severely down the front where the coat opened and were held by the belt that confined the coat. Yoke and epaulettes were white satin.

Across the picture from this is another calling dress, one that is less novel, but that was interesting because made of figured taffeta. Its leaf brown ground was a new shade of a now stylish color, and this was dotted with scarlet. Its Spanish bounce skirt was trimmed with bands of black net edged with shirred black baby width satin ribbon. The bodice, edged with net bands to match, was cut low on a yoke of shirred liberty silk. One of the new black satin belts crossed at the back and came in front again, being lifted to end in a bow at the bust line.

While callers are getting themselves up in such fine feathers, theater-goers of afternoons are running to plainness. The central one of these full-length pictures is representative of the matinee girl's attire. This dress was blue gray cloth, quite simple but for its bolero fichu collar. That was of white satin heavily stitched with black, and was the reason for a dainty white felt trimmed with blue and black.

More striking than any of these were the two remaining costumes of this picture. The left one was in gingham-checked mohair, a goods that is considered quite the thing for street or journeying. This model was a tailor suit in green and white check trimmed with bias folds of white feltting stitched on by one edge with black.

The bodice was frogged, tight fitting and opened over a white felt waistcoat front. Collar and shoulder collar matched the bands.

This suit was echoed by the last of the pictured garments in the latter's trimming of ivory white broadcloth. The goods thus trimmed was leaf brown cloth, and the garment thus arranged a variation of the cutaway empire coat.

Copyright, 1908.

A Tobacco Plant's Habit.
A curious fact is the tobacco plant's habit of erecting its leaves at sundown and dropping them at sunrise. Of course it is only possible while the plant is immature—while the upper leaves are not more than two-thirds developed



THE FASHION HAS NOT GOTTEN INTO THE SHOPS, AND THIS PARTICULAR MODEL WAS IMPORTED FOR ITS WEARER.

The waistcoat was a sleeveless jacket with satin back, and buttoned in front. Revers turned back to show a deep shirt front and overlapped the revers of the jacket. The swagger point about this waistcoat was that, though intended to button, it was open, its edges appearing inside the jacket

edges. Its material was a light, close weave French flannel, and the plaid was a brilliant combination of deep blue, orange and white barred with narrow black lines.

To top so much brightness, brilliant colors in the millinery were a necessity, and a tasteful choice was an ordinary shape in bright colors. It was made of braided red velvet and felt on a wire frame, and was trimmed with blue and orange plaid ribbon.

Pronounced hats, of course, cannot be all of one kind, nor of a few sorts, else they would thereby lose their striking characteristics. Yet there are several classifications into which most of them can be brought. One of these is the hat away of the face. For these the pompadour is pushed well down and forward

—but it is so marked as to make a wide difference in the looks of a field at evening and twelve hours later. And the results are so beneficent as to make it seem the result of reason, for if the dewfall is heavy it all runs down to the stalk, trickles down to the root, and thus fortifies it against the blazing sun; while, if the leaves remained in pendulous spread, the moisture would either drop from their points beyond reach or else evaporate in the morning sun.

A Roundabout Invitation.
He (on the piazza)—It's so dark I can't see. Isn't that another couple next to us?
She—Yes, and he is trying to kiss her.
He—Can you see so well as that?
She—Oh, no. But I know who she is with.—Brooklyn Life.

The Philadelphia Commercial museum has received from one of its correspondents information concerning large beds of horicore root which exist in an unimproved condition in the northern Caucasus region, near the shores of the Black Sea.

The Death of Da Vinci.
Francis, the "King of Gentlemen," was holding high carnival at Fontainebleau, surrounded by nobles of his court whose names rank high in the annals of chivalry. Suddenly there fell a silence; trumpets were hushed and laughter was stilled. And for what? To gaze upon an aged and feeble man who was supported by the men leading his mule through the crowd. He descended and tremblingly approached the young monarch, and knelt before him. Every eye was upon him, peer and peasant pressed forward to watch the bowed figure; the name, Da Vinci, was whispered among the courtiers and carried from mouth to mouth. The shout rose: "Honor to Da Vinci! Honor to the noble Italian!"

It was indeed Da Vinci, the venerable Leonardo, who had left his ungrateful country; Da Vinci, who united the most wonderful talents with a pure and guileless heart; the brave knight, the mathematician, the poet, the musician, the world-famed artist. Such was the man who stood like one of the patriarchs of old, stern and simple in attire amid the gay and glittering throng.

The scene changed. In one of the chambers of the palace was the solemn stillness of death. Da Vinci was dying; glorious even in death, like the last bright flash of a candle before it sinks into its socket.

Leonardo raised himself in bed, his face was pale, calm and serene; a slight quiver passed his lips as though he would speak; his head drooped upon his breast and he sank back in the arms of the monarch of France.

Thus died the learned and good Da Vinci, the wonder of a world, of whom it might justly be said, "take him for all in all, we never shall look upon his like again."

How It Feels to Be Hanged.
The uniformity of the descriptions renders it useless to multiply instances. A captain who was rescued from the gibbet at the intercession of Viscount Turanne, after being partially hanged, related that, having lost all pain in an instant, by being rescued he had been snatched from a glorious light, the charm of which defied all description. All victims of partial hanging agree that the uneasiness is quite momentary, that a pleasant feeling succeeds, and that various colors start before the sight, casting everything else into oblivion. The mind, averted from reality, is engaged in scenes most remote from that which fills the eye of the spectator, the hideous gallows and the struggling form.

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TO MANUFACTURERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

PORK PACKERS

AND SLAUGHTERERS OF

BEEF, SHEEP AND CALVES

:::

PACKERS OF THE

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PAOKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.