

THE ENTERPRISE.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1909

NO. 9

Trial of District Attorney Bullock Still Going On at Redwood City

At the hour of THE ENTERPRISE going to press, the trial of District Attorney Bullock, accused by the late Grand Jury of wilful misconduct in office, was still going on at Redwood City. It is expected the case will close today and the jury give a verdict. Herewith is a synopsis of the proceedings:

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

After an all-day session in the Superior Court at Redwood City, last Tuesday, and the examination of twenty-three talesmen, a jury was selected to try District Attorney Bullock on the charge that he was guilty of wilful misconduct in office and neglect of duty. The charges were preferred by the Grand Jury of San Mateo County, which recently went out of office, after filing accusations against the District Attorney, Sheriff Robert S. Chatham, Supervisors J. H. Coleman and D. E. Blackburn and former Supervisors Joseph Debenedetti and Julius C. Eikerenkotter.

The trial was conducted by Judge M. T. Dooling of San Benito County, Judge George H. Buck of San Mateo County having requested him to officiate. District Attorney Langdon was also requested by Judge Buck to conduct the prosecution, but, owing to his mother's sickness, Langdon was unable to act. Assistant District Attorney William Hoff Cook of San Francisco County appeared in Langdon's stead and had charge of the prosecution throughout the trial.

When court opened Tuesday morning, Judge Dooling announced that he had been considering the second accusation filed against Bullock, and had decided that the objections of the latter's attorneys would be allowed and the case thrown out of court. This charge was also of misconduct in office and referred to the case of James Powers, who had been held in the County Jail since last October without trial or examination. Judge Dooling stated that the accusation did not give sufficient grounds of complaint; that there had been no preliminary examination held on the prisoner by a Magistrate, which was necessary before the District Attorney could act, and that Powers could have obtained relief if he had wished by a writ of habeas corpus.

The accusation upon which Bullock

was tried is in connection with the granting of a contract in the sum of \$2991 for additional work on the Courthouse dome. The contract was awarded to the J. J. O'Brien Construction Company, the firm engaged in building the Courthouse, and the accusation claimed that it was given without regard to the proper legal requirements. County Clerk Joseph H. Nash testified before the Grand Jury that in December last Bullock came to him and asked that he would insert in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors for the previous September a note to the effect that additional work on the Courthouse dome had been recommended by Glen Allen, the architect of the building; that specifications and plans had been prepared and that at a regular meeting of the Board the contract for the work had been awarded to the O'Brien Company.

The County Clerk declared that he had refused to do Bullock's bidding and that the latter then had his own stenographer draw up the notice, the District Attorney leaving the document on Nash's desk. It was found there by P. H. McEvoy, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and by him brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, the accusation then resulting.

The work of selecting a jury took some time. After several talesmen had been excused on various counts the box was filed and the weeding out process then started. Each talesman was asked about the same set of questions. Attorney Cook ran over the list of supervisors, county officials and grand jurors and asked the prospective juror what his relation with each were. Several stated that they had already formed an opinion and these men were in each case challenged by the attorneys for the defense, Ross & Ross of Redwood City and Walter H. Linforth of San Francisco.

The first talesman examined, John C. Caghey, was barred by the Court when it was discovered that he had served on a trial jury last September. This man stated that he had done some work for Supervisor Blackburn and declared that he did not remember when he last served on a jury. It was stated by Attorney Cook that Caghey was Blackburn's roadmaster. Blackburn, Coleman, Debenedetti and Eikerenkotter were jointly charged with Bullock in being concerned in the alleged attempt to put through a false contract, their trials being set for Friday.

It was 5:15 o'clock Tuesday evening when the jury box was at last filled with twelve men suitable to both sides. After the prosecution had challenged two talesmen and the defense had barred out seven, with the court throwing out three, the following were selected to try the charges against the District Attorney:

John Wisnom, N. J. McNamara and W. B. McKinnon of San Mateo, Alfred J. Beer and John Glennon of Redwood City, William Casey and Thomas Ward of Menlo Park, Steve E. Throwell of Lomita Park, Henry Hilderbrandt of Woodside, R. McCann of Beresford, Conrad Hermann of Belmont and W. H. Matthews of Burlingame.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

After a short address to the jury at the beginning of Wednesday's session, in which District Attorney William Hoff Cook of San Francisco, who is conducting the prosecution of the accused official, said that he would prove that the alleged fraudulent contract had never been presented or considered

publicly before the Board of Supervisors, Miss Anna Gillis, stenographer for District Attorney Bullock, was called to the stand. Her memory was poor as to the time when she wrote the contract at Bullock's dictation, and she said that she had destroyed the notes which she made at that time. After identifying the handwriting on various pages of the document as being that of her employer, she was excused, the defense refusing to cross-examine her.

County Clerk J. H. Nash was then called to the stand. According to his testimony, a meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in May, 1908, when the proposition to have additional work done on the dome was voted down. He then said that he first saw the disputed contract in the first part of December, 1908, when Deputy Clerk A. L. Lowe gave it to him, with the remark that Bullock had sent it over, and did not want anything done with it until he (Bullock) had seen Nash.

Nash then testified that Bullock saw him on the following day, and told him to keep the matter quiet, and file it back as having been voted on and passed at a meeting held in the previous September, and to fix up the minutes to show that it had been regularly approved and awarded.

Nash declared that he told Bullock it was not safe to do this, and that the Grand Jury, then in session, might have something to say about it. To this, Nash declared, Bullock said that if Nash was called before the Grand Jury, he would be there as official advisor of that body, and would coach the County Clerk, and ask him only such questions as would be safe.

Nash then described a meeting with Supervisor J. H. Coleman in San Mateo, when he went to warn the latter to get out of the affair, Coleman having signed the contract as chairman of the Board of Supervisors. According to Nash, Coleman said: "Bullock got us into this scrape; now let him get us out."

On cross-examination by Attorney Walter H. Linforth, Bullock's lawyer, Nash lost his temper. The defense endeavored to prove by some partly obliterated memoranda in the rough minutes of the Board of Supervisors

garding the contract. He said that the contract was not voted on by him at the September meeting, he having refused to consider it unless McKenzie, the superintendent in charge of the Courthouse, was given control of the work, and Glenn Allen, the architect, eliminated. On cross-examination, he testified that the contract might have been voted on and adopted without his being present.

Miss Gillis was recalled, but her memory again failed her to the extent of her inability to remember incidents to which she had testified at her previous examination.

With the examination of Deputy County Clerk A. L. Lowe, who told of having received the contract from Miss Gillis, and corroborated Nash regarding the messages which Bullock sent to that office, the prosecution closed its case, Supervisor P. H. McEvoy's testimony being objected to by the defense, which was sustained by Judge M. T. Dooling.

After warning the jurors not to discuss the case, Judge Dooling adjourned court until Thursday morning.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

George C. Ross, who is associated with H. C. Ross and Walter H. Linforth as Bullock's attorneys, made the opening speech to the jury when court convened Thursday morning. He stated that the defense would prove that on August 17, 1908, the J. J. O'Brien Company had put in a bid for \$2991 as the amount which would cover needed repairs on the Courthouse dome; that a meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on September 21st at which it was regularly moved, seconded and carried unanimously by the Board that the work should be done and the contract awarded to the J. J. O'Brien Construction Company, the firm then engaged in building the Courthouse.

Attorney Ross further stated that the contract was handed at the close of the meeting to J. H. Coleman, chairman of the Board of Supervisors; that the latter and the head of the construction firm signed it and that it was then given by Bullock to County Clerk Nash for filing. The attorney for the

stand. The former chairman of the Board is still a member of the Board of Supervisors, but the office of chairman is now filled by the lately-elected Supervisor, P. H. McEvoy.

Coleman identified the contract and his signature on it. He testified that at the meeting of September 21st, Supervisor John MacBain, who had been in possession of the document, handed it to him with the remark that it was all right and to let it go, meaning thereby to put the matter to vote.

Coleman denied the alleged conversation with Nash, testified to by the latter, and said that the only conversation he recalled with the County Clerk was when the latter told him that the contract had been stolen from his files, and he thereupon advised him to see Bullock and get another copy. He added that Nash had never said anything to imply that the contract had not been regularly put to vote and adopted by the Board.

On cross-examination, Coleman told of the meetings in Bullock's office and at San Mateo, when the Board considered the question of Courthouse contracts and other matters. When asked why he did not note on the reading for adoption of the engrossed minutes of the Board that the matter of the contract had not been included, Coleman declared that he was busy attending to his duties as chairman of the Board, and had not taken particular note of the reading. It developed that at the meeting of October 5th, when the minutes of the preceding meeting were read for adoption, Supervisor J. Debenedetti was acting as chairman. Coleman further swore that MacBain assented to the contract.

The examination of Coleman occupied the whole of the morning session, and at the noon recess the jurors were taken to the Board room for the purpose of seeing just where the Supervisors, County Clerk and newspaper reporters sat during meetings. The prosecution stated that it desired to prove, by means of newspaper men and others, that this matter never came up in the Board meetings, Coleman having testified that he put the motion in a loud voice, and that he could be heard at the press table.

Former Supervisor J. Debenedetti, who is alleged by the defense to have made the motion awarding the contract to the O'Briens, was the next witness. His testimony was to the effect that he made the motion, and that it was seconded by Supervisor D. E. Blackburn. He stated that Bullock read out portions of the contract to the Supervisors

Continued on Page 5

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\$2991
Debenedetti that chairman
be authorized to enter
Adj 4:30

Copy of notation made by County Clerk Nash on page 346 of rough minutes book of proceedings of Supervisors of meeting of September 21, 1908, when contract with the J. J. O'Brien Construction Company is alleged to have been made. It will be noticed that the figures \$2991 are the same that appear on the contract alleged to have been made by the Supervisors with the O'Brien Company. This item, with others, had the letter "E" written over it, indicating that it had been entered, as testified to by Nash, in the engrossed minutes of the meeting of September 21st. This notation was carefully examined by the members of the jury.

that the matter of awarding the disputed contract had been brought before that body on September 21st, but Nash strenuously denied that such had been the case, and testified that he had no recollection of such an occurrence.

John MacBain, a former Supervisor, and the only member of the old Board not accused in this matter by the Grand Jury, was the next witness.

MacBain testified to meetings which had taken place in Bullock's office, and at Coleman's place, on business re-

defense also declared that it would be shown that this took place at a regular meeting of the Board in public session. To the statements of Clerk Nash on the witness stand that Coleman had expressed a desire to have his name taken off the contract and that he had told the county officer that Bullock had got them into trouble and would have to get them out, Ross stated that he would utterly disprove all that Nash had testified to.

J. H. Coleman was then called to

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6:13 A. M.
7:23 A. M.
7:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 A. M.
8:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 A. M.
10:08 A. M.
12:53 P. M.
3:01 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:23 P. M.
7:03 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:57 A. M.
8:37 A. M.
10:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
2:18 P. M.
3:37 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:57 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theatre Train)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:30 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
10:15 A. M.
(Sunday only)
11:50 A. M.
(Sunday only)
12:40 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
4:20 p. m.
6:20 p. m.
7:19 p. m.
(except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

5:50 a. m.
(except Sunday)
9:50 A. M.
(Sunday only)
10:20 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
11:35 A. M.
(Sunday only)
2:30 P. M.
5:25 p. m.
(except Sunday)
6:25 p. m.

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* NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.

8:03A. M.
12:13 P. M.
3:43 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

† SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.

6:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
3:17 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

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Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
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County Recorder.....John F. Johnston
Sheriff.....Robert Chatham
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
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Constable.....Bob Carroll
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

Fixing Things For Arthur.

By HENRY BERLINGOFF.

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Arthur Lynwood looked longingly after Irma Shelby, and Dick, his small brother, glanced up shrewdly into his clean cut face.

"Mushy," he said shrewdly, "why don't you marry her?"

"You scamp!" began Arthur. Then he paused. Dick was only twelve, but more than once the busy little brain under the thatch of red hair had helped the big brother through a tight place.

"I wish I knew her, old chap," he went on in a different voice. "I'm not mushy, but—well, you know how it is yourself. I can't very well force myself on her, and when we have no women folks to call on her I don't see how we are going to make it."

"They certainly are hard folks to get next to," admitted Dick. "They've been here a month and two days now, and even gabby Mrs. Pitkin can't get in with them. I guess there isn't any chance for us, Art, just the three of us men."

Arthur smiled at the phrase "us men." But, after all, Dick was one of



"I WANT HIM TO MARRY A TOP NOTCHER LIKE YOU."

the three who had been very lonely in the big house since Mrs. Lynwood had answered the call of the great beyond. So, with an affectionate pat on the back and a brisk "Never mind, old fellow," Arthur watched Dick turn into the schoolyard.

Dick swung around suddenly after Arthur and tugged at his coat sleeve. "Don't worry until I see what I can do for you," he commanded, then turned and sped back as the last bell was ringing.

The promise cheered Arthur oddly. Dick was fertile in invention and could be trusted to bring about even this coveted acquaintance if it could possibly be done.

The Shelys had kept very much to themselves since they had come to town. Inquiring boyhoods had been told by the maid that Mrs. Shelby was too ill to receive callers as yet.

She begged to be excused for a few weeks more, and the girl—Arthur had discovered that her name was Irma—had shared her mother's seclusion.

Despite his confidence in Dick, Arthur was rather surprised that evening when Miss Shelby came running out of the house as he passed. Evidently she had been watching for him, and Arthur paused uncertainly as she reached the gate.

"You are Mr. Lynwood?" she said, with questioning inflection.

"And you are Miss Shelby?" he returned. "I am at your service."

"It's about your brother—and my brother," she began in pretty embarrassment. "It seems that your brother made an entirely unprovoked attack upon mine after school this afternoon. Poor Robert was badly treated. He is not accustomed to mixing with boys—and he knows little about fighting. I understand that your brother promised him another thrashing tomorrow."

"I shall speak to Dick this evening," promised Arthur, but just as he gave the assurance Dick came tearing out of the Lynwood house, and Arthur called him across the street.

He came promptly, for Dick was not a boy to shirk responsibilities. He regarded Irma with mild amusement as Arthur repeated her statement.

"He started it," insisted Dick stoutly.

"I guess no fellow's going to hear his brother called names. Your brother said mine was a dude and a pretty boy, and 't ain't that. It's different being just good looking."

"Never mind that," ordered Arthur hastily. "That is no excuse for you to hit him."

"That wasn't all," supplemented Dick. "He called you a big stiff and said that if you had any get up and get about you you'd get married and give me another mother to keep me from being lonely, and I told him that there wasn't anybody good enough for you, and he said anybody was good enough for you, and then I lammed him a good one, and there was a fight. It wasn't much of a fight, though," he added, with contempt. "I had to chase him four blocks to get in one punch."

"Do you understand that you will be thrashed if you lay hands on young Shelby again?" demanded Arthur seriously.

"I'll lick him if he talks about you," declared Dick truculently. He then proceeded to address his remarks to Miss Shelby.

"Art's just the best ever," he explained. "Ever since mother died he's done everything for me, and I ain't going to have any boy call him names and say that any girl is good enough for him to marry. When he marries I want him to marry a top notcher like you."

The girl's face went crimson at the praise and its suggestion, but she smiled into the freckled face before she turned to Arthur.

"I shall see that Robert is punished if he repeats his offense," she promised, "and I don't blame such a loyal little hero worshiper for defending his big brother. I don't blame him one bit," she added, coloring again as she let her eyes rest for an instant on the grave, handsome face. "I shall be glad to see you should you care to be neighborly, Mr. Lynwood. Mother is improving, but she wishes to be stronger before she faces the influx of the kindly and the curious."

"I shall be glad to run in this evening if I may," was the quick response, and Arthur was too eager for an answer to observe the elaborate wink with which Dick favored him.

The girl gave assent promptly, and the big and the little brother bowed. Dick hung back at the Lynwood gate.

"I got something to do," he explained reproachfully. "You were late this evening. You always come home about 5."

"A client came in at the last moment," explained Arthur. "Were you waiting to see me?"

"Only about an hour," answered Dick. "I figured she would lay for you at the gate, and I wanted to finish off the job. I'll be home in about an hour, Art."

He dashed off down the street and by a circuitous route reached the rear of the Shelby house, where the plump and somewhat cherubic Robert was playing by himself.

He started to run when Dick appeared on the scene, but the more active lad had his victim plinioned by the arms, while one mittened hand was clapped over the squirming one's mouth.

"I ain't going to hurt you—now," promised Dick. "I just want to talk to you. You told your sister that I punched you for nothing, didn't you?"

"That's just what you did," wailed Bob Shelby.

"That ain't so," corrected Dick. "I did punch you for something, but I ain't telling you what for. I told your sister that I licked you for calling my brother names, and if you ever dare say that it ain't so I'll get you in a corner where you can't run away and—you'll know how it feels to be in a dynamite explosion. I can do it, can't I?" he added fiercely, and the shrinking lad assured his lord and master that he certainly could.

"I don't want to have to do it," explained Dick. "You're so soft that if I beat you much you'll get out of shape, and you ain't got too much shape as it is. You'll make a fierce brother-in-law, Skinny, but I suppose that I'll have to stand you, for I've been fixing things for Arthur and—well, I guess you go with the family."

RAVEN FOR POE'S CHAMBER.

Tenant of Poe's Philadelphia Home to Place Bird Above Door.

A raven will soon perch above the door of the chamber in which Edgar Allan Poe, the famous poet, penned his immortal poem. The chamber is in the house at 530 North Seventh street, corner of Brandywine, Philadelphia, now occupied by Stephen Hibbs, an aged widower. Poe lived there two years.

"Only this, and nothing more," declares the venerable admirer of the unfortunate young genius, "should mark the small apartment in which the poet courted the muses to aid him in his struggle for the existence of himself, his delicate girl wife and her mother during the religious riots of 1843 and 1844.

"I'll stuff a bird of the raven species and put it above that chamber door,"

asserts Mr. Hibbs, who celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday anniversary a few days ago. "And the lamplight o'er him streaming" will throw 'his shadow on the floor.' 'Twill be my tablet to the memory of Poe."

Ohio Oranges.

A Bellefontaine (Ind.) man who recently returned from Kenton, which is also a "dry" town now, says he went into a fruit store while there and asked for two oranges and laid down \$1. When the oranges were handed to him he found each one contained a tiny circular flask of whisky.

Prevention of Suicide on Railways.

The newly organized railway bureau of Japan has invented a new method of preventing suicide on the railway track as one of the first steps in the improvement of railway administration. The plan is to erect strong arc light poles at the places along the railway where cases of suicide are frequent, such as from the Uyeno park hill, overlooking the Tokaido line. Suicides from this spot have been most frequent, and it is hoped that by means of a new light the engineer in charge of the locomotive will be able to see any object on the track more easily.

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Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Baden Brick Company, Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, and other enterprises, all of which are in full operation to-day. The American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased over 300 acres of land in South San Francisco for the purpose of erecting a great plant, which they estimate will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. The Doak Sheet Steel Company has purchased a large tract of land and has already commenced the construction of a large rolling mill. Other factories have recently made purchases, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

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SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1909

ANTI-SMELTER WAR REACHES ASSEMBLY

Call Headquarters, Chamber of Commerce Building, Sacramento, Feb. 23.—San Mateo county's fight against the scheme of the American smelting and refining company to operate one of its smelters in South San Francisco was revived in the municipal corporations committee of the assembly this afternoon, when H. E. Holmquist's bills enlarging the power of boards of supervisors in the matter of incorporated cities annexing unincorporated territory was considered.

The Home Protective Society, numbering in its membership many of the smart set of the peninsula towns below San Francisco, was represented by Attorney Samuel Knight, who urged favorable action on the bills that would aid the supervisors of San Mateo to cope with the smelter question.

Henry Ward Brown, a San Mateo county attorney, objected to the proposed changes in the system of county government. He denied that he represented the smelter interests.

W. J. Martin, land agent for the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, informed the committee that he sold the smelter company its site, but insisted that the company had partly dismantled the plant.

The smelter site is just outside the corporate limits of South San Francisco, and the Home Protective Society fears the city may annex the territory embracing the site. This would remove the smelter from the jurisdiction of the supervisors and make it possible for the smelter to operate despite the objections of the rest of the county.

Assemblyman Cronin of Benicia said he lived in a smelter zone, referring to the Selby plant, and told of its having killed cattle. Assemblyman McManus did not think the smelting company intended to start up in South San Francisco, but Attorney Knight said the people of San Mateo did not care to take any chance.

The committee deferred action on the bills.

THE foregoing article, published in the San Francisco Call of the 24th instant, reveals the real aim, but not the true origin of the bills therein referred to, viz., Assembly Bills Nos. 1011 and 1012. These bills did not originate with Assemblyman Holmquist, who introduced them "by request". And it comes to pass, as many had surmised, that these bills are really aimed at this young city and its infant industries. That to accomplish a local petty purpose the proponents of this measure would revolutionize the policy of the entire State with regard to the incorporation of its cities and their contiguous territory.

To make this entire matter clear to our readers in the fewest words possible we will state that the present law, regulating the incorporation of towns as cities, and the annexation of contiguous territory by incorporated cities, gives to the county supervisors the power

to reduce, but not to enlarge, the territory asked for by the petitioners for incorporation. After incorporation, the people of an incorporated city may annex contiguous territory by and with the consent of the people of the territory sought to be annexed. Under the present law the county supervisors have no power to prevent the annexation of territory by an incorporated city.

The bills in question give the supervisors absolute and perpetual power to prevent the annexation of territory by incorporated cities. The pending measure is a blow at local self-government and an obstacle to the growth of incorporated cities throughout the State.

Local self-government and local improvement go hand in hand. Villages and towns begin their real growth when they cease to be political dependencies and enjoy the boon of home rule under municipal government. The proposed measure in striking at home rule, strikes, therefore, at the progress and prosperity of the entire State, and of every county in the State.

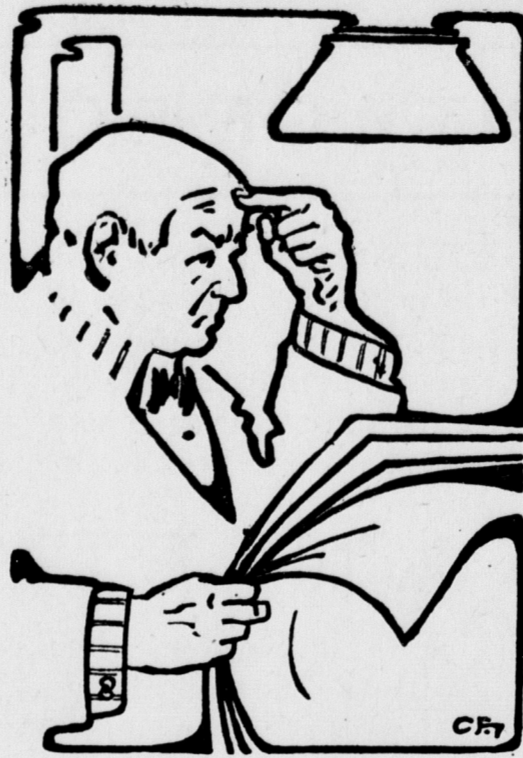
Instead of bringing government nearer it removes it further from the people. And why, it may be asked, this revolution, this retrogression? The proponents of the measure will answer that it is necessary in order to protect property on this peninsula from the smelter fumes of a proposed smelter at South San Francisco.

As a matter of fact the smelter has ceased to be even a "proposed" enterprise. Long before the incorporation of this city, work on the smelter site had been discontinued and a portion of the material for construction removed. Since incorporation, the remaining material has been removed and, so far as any one can see or knows, the enterprise has been abandoned.

However, were it the purpose to go on with this smelter enterprise at this place at once, the pending measure, if enacted into law, would fail completely to interfere with a smelter, for the simple reason that there is at the water front and within the incorporated limits of this city, ground contiguous and near the old smelter site on which the stacks for smelting purposes could stand, and operate a plant on the old smelter site beyond the present incorporated limits of this city. There is no necessity for a general law affecting the entire State to accomplish a petty local purpose. The protection against the danger of injury to property from smelter fumes is already provided by law and the courts.

THE days of boss rule, through the medium of the political nominating convention, are nearly numbered. The direct primary will soon prevail in every State of the Union. It is about to become the law in this State, whose legislature will obey the voice of the people by the enactment of an effective direct primary law. The machine politicians and their organs of the press have exhausted every argument and device to defeat the pending reform bill at Sacramento. One of the most audacious, as well as mendacious, efforts in this direction is that of the San Francisco Argonaut of the 13th instant, in which it is attempted to make Governor Hughes and Elihu Root of New York appear as opponents of the direct primary. This modern Jason follows his illustrious prototype. The original sailed the seas to restore the fleece of gold to the lords of his petty kingdom, whilst this modern captain steers

Thought Microbes In a Drop of Ink.



When applied to the newspaper page they make people think twice.

First, people think there's a man who keeps up with the procession.

Second, they think he must keep good goods on hand.

Again, if the home paper has enough drops of advertising ink on its surface to make a proper showing the outsider thinks this must be a pretty lively town.

Thus a drop of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING INK is a good thing for the town.

his craft among the rocks and shoals of journalistic waters to retain the rich prize of political power in the hands of political bosses by fleecing the people of the elective franchise.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Philadelphia is convinced that Salome is no lady.

You can take passage via the Panama Canal in 1915.

Captain Hobson's prediction of a war with Japan is getting its second breath.

We seem to be kicking at Japan with a few beautiful diplomatic bouquets.

With 11,200 lady stenographers, New York must have hard work to keep its mind strictly on business affairs.

Been a big decline in the issuance of marriage certificates in New York since Lillian Russell quit marrying.

Corkscrew manufacturers report an enormous increase in orders from the south.

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun sees not some long, hot, special message done."

Just because his wife wanted him to eat meat after the cat had sampled it, a New York man is suing for a divorce. Some people are so finicky.

Texas has over a hundred thousand bachelors. But we are not told whether they are natives or escaped from other States.

Jupiter's new moon has posed for its photograph, but think of seeing eight of them when one is zigzagging home late at night.

Spain is buying a new navy to be made in Great Britain. May it never meet the fate of its predecessor. We won't fight Spain any more.

When children are told what a smart man their father is, they look at their mother as if asking her if they are to believe it.

Society leaders will never be enthusiastic for women suffrage until they can organize an exclusive society of Real Lady Voters of America.

Maxim's gun silencer is pronounced a success. Why does he not turn his attention to inventing a silencer for the belligerent orators of the California legislature?

The reports are that the Taft inauguration is going to be the biggest thing of the kind the country has ever seen, and as Mr. Taft is a pretty big man, the propriety of it is not disputed.

"Adam was a Democrat," says the Allentown Call. There being only one

of him in the beginning of things, we suspect he was the only man in history ever able to feel absolutely certain about it.

A Maine man has written 11,730 words on a single postal card. But a certain eminent statesman we could name can write eleventy-seven thousand words on a single subject—and then some.

A pail of water exploded in Plymouth, Mich. recently. Now, if this had happened in Alabama people outside that State would make sarcastic remarks.

The magazines and newspapers may contain columns and pages about Lincoln, but the Illinois Legislature gave Robert T. only one stingy vote for Senator.

Mr. Rockefeller's dictum that to make a wife happy you must furnish her plenty of money will be endorsed almost unanimously by the wifeladies.

A contemporary says "the Standard Oil Company wants to take in Missouri." No doubt; but Missouri seems to be something of a wise old owl in respect to that, however.

"A Chicago man has been sent to the penitentiary for marrying fifty women," says the Johnstown Democrat. It is sometimes necessary to adopt heroic measures to protect men from themselves.

The case of Governor Gosgrove, of Washington, who sought the office for twenty years and now finds that his health requires him to reside for an indefinite time in a warmer climate, is almost as pathetic as that of James Buchanan, who sought the Presidency of the United States for twenty years, and won it only after he had ceased to care for it, when all his friends he had hoped to reward were dead and all the enemies he had marked for punishment had become his friends.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Residents of South San Francisco are asked to furnish this office with any news items that they know of from time to time. There is a letter box attached to our front door, in which written items can be placed. Please write on one side of paper and sign your name to it. THE ENTERPRISE desires to print all the local happenings, and the people of South San Francisco can be of material help.

Poundmaster Welch is actively engaged in impounding stray stock.

Business in local real estate circles has picked up some during the past week.

The City Board of Trustees will meet again as usual next Monday evening at Judge McSweeney's Court Room.

Peter Lind, the butcher, was found not guilty by a jury last Thursday of a charge of violating a local garbage ordinance.

The old quarry hole at Maple and Miller Avenues is being drained of water, under instructions of the City Trustees.

The sunny weather of the past week has been very acceptable after the long wet season. The streets are rapidly drying up.

The Hamsher bungalow at Eucalyptus and Miller Avenues is nearly completed. The grounds are being graded and will be planted to white clover.

Citizens of this city desiring a copy of the plumbing ordinance, recently adopted by the City Trustees, can obtain same free by calling at this office.

It is suggested that the City Trustees make arrangements soon to have the principal streets in town sprinkled during the coming Summer season, so that there will be no dust.

Born—In this city, February 23d, to the wife of Manuel Monize, a boy. Congratulations to yourself and wife, Manuel. Mother and child are getting along nicely.

There being no quorum present, no meeting of the City Board of Trustees was held last Tuesday night, the time set on account of Monday being Washington's Birthday.

The street railway tracks on Grand Avenue are being repaired. New guard rails and ties have been put in. The wet weather of the past two months put the tracks in bad condition, causing poor service.

Several parties are contemplating building residences in the vicinity of Grand, Miller and Eucalyptus Avenues during the coming year. Homes on "The Hill" are in demand.

Deputy Marshal Acheson last Sunday night dispersed in a practical way several disturbers of the peace. The officers injured one of his hands severely in the encounter, by not using his club.

The Charlier Orchestra will give a grand ball at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, March 6th. Dancing will prevail all night. Earl Hamilton will act as floor manager. Admission—Gents 50 cents. Ladies free.

There will be an interesting vaudeville performance and moving pictures at Martin's Theatre, 222 Grand Avenue, this afternoon and evening, and tomorrow afternoon and evening. Go and enjoy yourself. Mrs. Curtis Riley of this city will take part.

The case of P. J. Sullivan charged with setting fire to the Debenedetti Bros. building at San Bruno on Wednesday morning, February 10th, which was to have come before Justice McSweeney this morning, was postponed until next Wednesday.

Louis Koford a native of Denmark age 68 years, died at the County Hospital last Wednesday. He has been an inmate of the institution for five months having gone there from this city. The cause of death was apoplexy. On Thursday, relations took charge of the remains and made arrangements for burial.

The local Women's Improvement Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at Guild Hall next Wednesday afternoon. A large attendance of members is urged as important business will come up. Each member is also requested to bring a new member. The Club will soon actively engage in the work of inducing residents to plant ornamental trees, flowers and lawns. With very little work on the part of property owners, this city can be made to be the principal beauty spot in San Mateo County. All loyal citizens should get busy and aid the Woman's Club in this improvement work.

In the case of J. F. Backesto vs. John Nealis, which was before Justice McSweeney yesterday, a jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The case grew out of some painting and paper-hanging that Backesto did for Nealis. Nealis claimed the work was done in an unworkmanlike manner and declined to pay the full amount of the bill, \$200. There was a balance of \$110 which Backesto sued for. The jury gave its verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$100. Jury fees were paid by plaintiff. Harry E. Styles, attorney for Nealis, gave notice of appeal to the Superior Court. Attorney Jas. T. O'Keefe, of Redwood City, represented the plaintiff. The jurymen were H. Cavassa (foreman), Chas. Young, A. Sorenson and Jas. Wallace.

WILD CATTLE IN NEW ENGLAND

Farmers Trap Steers Roaming About a Mountain in Massachusetts.

Having set a trap for wild steers on Weston mountain, in Dalton, Mass., Robert Colt and George Crozier captured three and brought them down the mountain to their farm.

A year ago last fall when a herd of young cattle was being rounded up after being out on the range all summer half a dozen or more escaped, and all efforts to capture them were unavailing. They eventually became as wild as the deer with which they traveled about the mountain all summer and fall.

Finally Colt and Crozier built an inclosure, in which they placed hay and corn. A drop gate was operated by a wire a quarter of a mile away. Colt and Crozier ascended the mountain, sprung the trap and caught three steers. They hope to capture others soon.

"Billy Possum" Post Card Latest Fad.

The "Billy Possum" idea will not be allowed to rest with the manufacture of a toy in the shape of the Taft-Georgia table delicacy. A characteristic picture of "Billy" will be put on the market in the shape of post cards, blotters and other office supplies. The picture shows "Billy" in the attitude of enjoying a good digestion, probably the aftermath of a meal on a nice fat hen. A smile of eminent satisfaction illumines his demure face, and a single look at him is enough to put an entire office force in good humor for the entire day.

For Sale; household goods. Apply H. G. Traic, 340 Commercial Ave. *

Trial of District Attorney Bullock Still Goes On

Continued from Page 1

and the assembled citizens, and that Bullock brought the document to the meeting room in his pocket, handing it to Coleman, after having read from it. He admitted having told the Grand Jury that he was not sure if he voted on the award, but stated that his memory had since been refreshed. Regarding the meeting of October 5th, he claimed that he did not note the omission of the alleged award from the engrossed minutes, and said that he must have been out of the room when they were read.

Supervisor Blackburn was then called and stated that he remembered DeBenedetti making the motion and that he seconded it. He said that the contract was not read aloud by either Bullock or Coleman, and contradicted DeBenedetti and Coleman regarding the position occupied during the meeting by Bullock.

Contractor J. J. O'Brien testified that he was in the room for some time before Bullock arrived there and that he heard no motion made.

The accused official was then placed on the stand. He contradicted the testimony of his own stenographer as to when the contract was typewritten by her and produced a letter from the contracting firm, dated August 17th, bidding on the work. This letter was not mailed, and, although addressed to the Board of Supervisors, the County Clerk said that he had never received it.

Bullock declared that he gave the contract to Coleman on September 8th; that it was not read, but that a motion was moved, seconded and voted upon, and that MacBain voted for it. The District Attorney said that he tossed the contract on the clerk's desk and thought that he had filed it. He contradicted Nash regarding the latter's testimony that he (Bullock) had instructed him what to say if questioned by the Grand Jury, and said that the County Clerk was present when the vote was taken on the contract.

With the direct examination of Bullock the afternoon session came to a close.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

An exciting session was held yesterday. One of the principal incidents was occasioned by a battle of words between Attorneys Cook and Linforth, when Cook accused Linforth with winking at the jury, which Linforth denied and called Cook "a liar". For a time it looked as if the two attorneys would come to blows over the matter. This was prevented by Deputy Sheriff Frank Bartlett and Judge M. T. Dooling. Cook demanded that Linforth keep his seat when questioning witnesses, to which Judge Dooling replied that instead he would rather both attorneys keep their tempers. Attorney Linforth apologized for his strong language and the case proceeded.

The direct examination of District Attorney Bullock was continued when the court opened yesterday morning. M. King of Belmont was the next witness. He said there was no motion made, seconded or passed at the Supervisors' meeting of September 21st, regarding the awarding of the disputed contract, as alleged by the defense.

J. F. Ford, formerly of the Redwood City Democrat, and D. E. O'Keefe of the Times-Gazette were recalled.

Ford said that no action was taken on the contract at the meeting of September 21st.

O'Keefe said he did not remember whether he was present during the whole meeting.

M. F. Brown, Secretary of the late Grand Jury, also testified.

The testimony then closed.

Attorney Linforth for the defense then offered to submit the case to the jury without argument, if Attorney Cook would agree. No agreement could be reached and the case was adjourned until today, when arguments will be made, instructions given by Judge Dooling and the case submitted to the jury.

The cases of the accused Supervisors were postponed until next Tuesday.

The case against Robt. Chatham will then follow.

SWISS PSYCHIC GIRL

Young Wonder Who Paints Marvels Under Inspiration.

AT WORK ON FOURTH PICTURE

Helen Smith Astonishes Disciples of Occultism in Geneva—American Prima Donna Tells of Miss Smith's Efforts in Art—Painting of Portraits Started With the Eyes.

Helen Smith, the wonderful girl psychic at Geneva, who is astonishing even those who profess to know the mysteries of occultism and bewildering those who follow the philosophy of materialism, recently finished the fourth painting in the series of seven which she claims she has been inspired to do, and the work is exciting the wonder of art connoisseurs who have seen it.

Miss Minnie Tracey, the prima donna, daughter of Colonel John Tracey, journalist, who at the time of his death was commissioner of charities in Washington, recently returned to Paris from Geneva, where she has made a triumph in the operas of "Tristan und Isode" and "Tannhauser." She is a great friend of Helen Smith and spent much time with her watching her work upon the portrait of Cagliostro, which is Miss Smith's latest work. Speaking of her experience, Miss Tracey said:

"I called upon Miss Smith quite frequently while in Geneva and saw the portrait of Cagliostro grow from its beginning. It was simply wonderful. At first the outline appeared like the features of a young man, but as Miss Smith worked the face grew older and wrinkled. The color of his dress was changed several times during the making of the picture and finally remained a rich brown.

"You understand that Miss Smith is an uneducated girl, without a knowledge of or even an acquaintance with painting. She is always in a trance while doing her work and never takes anything to eat or drink on the day she receives her 'inspiration.' As there is a painting of Cagliostro in the Louvre at Paris, it is proposed to bring the painting by Miss Smith to Paris to compare the likeness of the subconscious work with the real portrait in the museum.

"Miss Smith's work so far has consisted of three other paintings—a 'Crucifixion,' which possesses such strength and originality that it made tears come to my eyes when I looked upon it; 'Christ in Gethsemane' and a 'Virgin.' She has never been out of Geneva and has been a very limited reader. Yet the historic facts she states are always correct, and her knowledge of geography and of places is perfect.

"M. Badin, in whose store Helen acted as a shopgirl until her remarkable psychic manifestations attracted the attention of the psycho-philosophers, told me that Helen never evidenced great intelligence, but that she had a remarkable memory. Whenever she became possessed with an inspiration to paint M. Badin willingly allowed her to go home and remain away as long as she required.

"Through Mrs. James Jackson's generosity she was enabled to give up her position and stay at home to develop her powers.

"The painting of a picture involves much preparation, for the 'inspiration,' or whatever it may be, directs her just how to prepare the canvas or panel on which to paint, indicating the exact size, the kind of wood or canvas to be used and everything to the minutest detail. Even after everything has been prepared this inspirational force often decides to change its mind and will instruct Miss Smith to commence all over again on a new plan.

"She generally starts her portraits with the eyes. The room in which she paints is always in a dim light, and absolute quiet must prevail. She had her first command to paint in 1906, but attributed it to some wild fancy and did not take it seriously, but as the inspiration recurred she followed its instructions and finished her first work, 'The Crucifixion,' in 1908."

A Righteous Judge.

One Sunday morning a minister's wife saw her son chasing the hens with a stick. She went to the door to investigate and heard him say, "I'll teach you to lay eggs in a minister's family on Sunday morning!"—Delineator.

The Growlers.

Stage Manager—I wish we could work in a few more realistic touches in this woodland scene. Now, how would it be to have some one growl like a bear? Author—The very thing! We'll call in the critics.—Kansas City Independent.

RUSSIA TO FIGHT JAPAN.

That's Why She Raised Big Loan, Says Rear Admiral Evans.

"A few days ago when the Russian government floated a loan of \$250,000,000, which was subscribed thirty times over, that was Russia's notice to Japan 'to get ready for war and stay ready, for I'm going to lick you.'"

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans ("Fighting Bob"), seated in his apartments in the Auditorium Annex at Chicago the other night, made this significant statement. "And what is more," added the admiral, "Japan herself recognizes and realizes the position in which she is placed. The handwriting is plain. Japan can read."

A number of other predictions of international import made by the admiral are as follows:

The United States will have no trouble with Japan. Neither will England.

When the next Russo-Japanese war does come Germany, France and Austria will espouse the cause of the Russians. England will find herself allied with Japan by virtue of existing treaties.

What the result of it all will be no man can foresee.

"Japan has not the slightest desire in the world to fight with her bankers," continued the admiral. "England and the United States are Japan's bankers. The country cannot go on at the rate that it is spending money now. It is out of the question. Japan recognizes that a conflict with Russia is inevitable, and the government is straining every nerve, exhausting every effort, to put itself in a state of preparedness. But the resources of Russia are practically limitless. Russia is anxious to avenge itself on Japan.

"The day is coming when the richest nations of the earth only will have the power. These nations are the United States, England, Russia and France. Germany, despite efforts of the German emperor, is dropping to the rear. Germany has not the wealth. These four nations will rule the sea. Their supremacy will be unquestioned."

MORE SPEED FOR ICE YACHTS

Automatic Main Sheet Does Away With Extra Man.

With a contrivance that will revolutionize ice yachting and undoubtedly break all present records Commodore William R. Joline of the South Shrewsbury Boat and Yacht club of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., has invented an automatic main sheet which has proved a startling success.

It saves the presence of one man's weight on the frailest craft which has made the fastest time ever recorded for a test of speed. For three years Commodore Joline has been working on his plan to eliminate the sheet man on the swiftly skimming ice boats, and his labor has just been crowned with success. It is expected that with the weight reduced 160 pounds or more all past records for flight over the ice will be broken.

SEVEN HOUR MOVEMENT.

Ultimate Purpose One Hour a Day if Necessary to Give Work to All.

Organized labor throughout the United States has started a move for the seven hour day in all lines of work.

Harry D. Thomas, secretary of the Cleveland United Trades and Labor council and of the Ohio Federation of Labor, announced the other day that the agitation for an eight hour day was only the beginning of the large movement.

The ultimate purpose is to reduce the hours of labor until all men are employed, even if it is necessary to reduce the working time to one hour a day. Only in this way, Thomas says, can workmen share with their employers in the benefits of time and labor saving machinery.

Encouragement.

In a village in Scotland an old farmer sympathized one day with the complaints of an old friend of his, a peddler. The peddler said the times were always hard in Scotland; the people had no money there; it was a poor place to get along in.

"What you say is true," the farmer agreed. "Why don't you emigrate to Australia, Tavish? Australia's a grand place, by all accounts."

"It used to be," the other returned, "but it is no longer. Australia is as overcrowded now as any other land."

"The coast may be," the farmer admitted, "but the interior, I'm sure, is not. Go to Australia, Tavish, and push into the interior."

"Hang the interior," said the peddler. "There's nothing there but kangaroos."

The farmer thought that kangaroos were some foreign race of people. "Well, Tavish," he said reproachfully, "isn't a kangaroo's money as good as any other man's?"

ODDITIES IN BILLS.

Freak Measures Introduced in the Legislatures.

SCHEME TO BENEFIT WOMEN.

Why Wisconsin Legislator Would End Deception as to Sizes of Their Shoes—Skunks Protected in an Indiana Measure—Make Water Wagon a Common Carrier in Oklahoma Plan.

A bill in the Wisconsin legislature is designed to force shoe dealers to properly label women's shoes as to size. It was prepared by ex-Assemblyman Daggett of Milwaukee, who when a member of the lower house eight years ago made his sole claim to fame in the introduction of a bill to forbid the wearing of corsets by men or women. He said he didn't believe women needed corsets, because his wife wore none, and that a corset was an inducement to immorality in its effect on the vital organs. He now says that the American woman's shoe is largely responsible for the title "the weaker sex," for the woman who cannot stand comfortably because of a small shoe is unable to perform her part of the world's work properly.

Of the freak propositions introduced in the Oklahoma legislature that by Representative Bill Durant, a Choctaw Indian, to make the water wagon a common carrier would possibly be termed the oddest anywhere except in state wide prohibition Oklahoma. But, taking the business world into consideration, the strangest is the measure introduced by Senator Reuben Roddie to limit the number of banks in a town by providing extremely high capitalization in proportion to the town's population.

Such a measure has actually become a necessity in Oklahoma because of the adoption in Guthrie of the guarantee bank deposit law. So many new banks were started when it became known that deposits were being guaranteed that the banking business of towns was badly split up, and numerous failures were feared.

Representative A. Ward Copley of Detroit has introduced a bill in the Michigan legislature to prohibit "joy rides." It makes it a felony for any chauffeur to use a car without the owner's permission and for any one to ride in a car that is borrowed without the formality of saying "by your leave." At present the Michigan laws do not have jurisdiction over this offense, and the employers have no recourse but to "fire" the offending chauffeur. The practice has resulted in a number of serious accidents.

A. J. Cameron, a New York book-binder, will present a bill to the Maine legislature for the interest on his claim for binding, which was adjusted in 1901. The state has never paid interest on its claims, and a creditor has sometimes been fortunate if he got the amount of the original bill. Cameron did a job for the state in 1878, but it was not until 1901 that he received his pay. Now he wants the interest, about \$2,000.

A freak bill appears on the calendar of the Indiana legislature, but its peculiarity was not intentional. It provides for the protection of wild fur bearing animals. A lynx eyed farmer discovered that muskrats and skunks will be protected, and he has pointed out that the ditches and earthworks that protect the farmer's land would be ruined by muskrats. As to skunks, he says, no argument is needed.

The bachelor tax bill by Senator Claude Hudspeth of Austin, Tex., is not the only odd measure pending before the Texas legislature. Bills have been introduced making it a felony to play baseball on Sunday. The blue laws of Texas are to be still further strengthened if pending measures are passed by prohibiting the sale of any article of merchandise on Sunday. This will close the drug stores along with all other businesses.

Representative J. M. Davis has introduced a bill into the Kansas legislature that provides for a bounty of 5 cents for each crow killed in Kansas and 1 cent for each egg of a crow destroyed. Some Kansas counties are infested with crows at certain times of the year. They appear in great flocks, ruin apple crops and do considerable damage to the corn.

A resolution has been introduced in the Iowa legislature prohibiting legislators from smoking in chambers and from putting their feet on desks while dictating to feminine committee clerks and stenographers.

Magnetic Survey of China.

A scientific labor of the utmost importance and interest is about to be commenced from Shanghai. This is a magnetic survey of China, and Dr. Edwards of the Carnegie institute, Washington, who is to carry it through, is at present in Shanghai preparing for the work.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

One of England's Picturesque and Historic Mansions.

Few mansions in or near London are more picturesque in their surroundings or more interesting from their associations with the past than Holland House. The domain in which it stands is a perfect rus in urbe—a green oasis in a wilderness of bricks and mortar. When you pass from the noisy traffic of Kensington road and enter the great gates there is a transformation scene. In a few paces London has disappeared, and you find yourself all at once in the heart of the country. You might be in the forest of Arden, a hundred miles from Piccadilly—lawns shaded by noble cedar trees, woodland glades, a green lane with over arching boughs, and farther on terraced walks, the stone balustrades and the formal parterre of the Dutch garden. The house itself has a long, irregular frontage, a fantastic medley of turrets, gables, arcades and oriel windows. The series of sitting rooms on the first floor are warm, comfortable and homelike and filled with a priceless collection of family portraits and heirlooms. No wonder that Charles Fox was devoted to the place where he had passed a careless and happy boyhood and in his last illness drove over from Chiswick to view once more the familiar scenes, which he regarded with a special tenderness and affection. Naturally his memory is cherished here, and he is still to some extent the tutelary genius of the place. There is a statue of him at the end of the avenue in the park; there is a bust of him by Nolletens in the entrance hall; there is a characteristic note in his handwriting on the back of a miniature of Robespierre—un scelerat, un lache, et un fou (a rascal, a coward and a fool—and there is a picture of him by Sir Joshua as a youth with two charming damsels, one of whom made a romantic marriage with an actor, while the other refused the hand of a king and lived to become the mother of the heroic Napiers. Almost every room has its tradition. In fact, wherever you tread "a history is beneath your feet."—Blackwood's.

DUELING IN ITALY.

How the Count of Turin Came to Fight Prince Henry of Orleans.

The greatest duel of modern days in Italy was that between the Count of Turin and Prince Henry of Orleans. It came about in a curious manner. Prince Henry had insulted the Italian army after the battle of Adowa and one day received a telegraphic challenge to a duel signed "Victor Emmanuel." The challenge was accepted, and thus Crispi, who was prime minister, came to know of the crown prince's impulsive action and interfered. "But," said King Humbert, his father, "how can it be stopped? Our honor is now involved." Crispi thought a moment and then exclaimed: "I have it! The Count of Turin is Victor Emmanuel also!" And thus he was the one who fought.

This was followed by one of those genial practical jokes which convulsed Europe. France at that time hated Italy and never lost an opportunity to sneer at her. It must be explained that in Rome there was always at carnival time a characteristic figure of a little old man with an immense sword riding a donkey, who was a caricature of the age of chivalry and was called "General Mannaggia la Rocca."

One day in the French papers appeared an imposing announcement that General Mannaggia la Rocca threw his glove at the feet of the entire French nation and cast their base insinuations in their teeth, inviting any or all to mortal fight. Replies were not long in coming, one of which was from a noted fencer and duelist of his day, M. Tomeguex, appointing his seconds and announcing their arrival in Rome. France was on the quiver, from government personages to the humble bargee, and when the trick played upon them was discovered all Europe shrieked with laughter, and France the loudest of all.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Legislator's Offer to Mothers.

One dollar a babe is the price Iowa ought to be willing to pay to Iowa mothers is the estimate of Dr. Fullam, president of the Iowa State Medical association. Dr. Fullam introduced a measure the other day making such a provision into the Iowa house. The bill provides that if the mother presents notice of her child's birth to the county clerk within three months after birth and accompanies the notice with a physician's certificate she is to be given an order on the county treasurer for \$1. No provision is made for twins or triplets.

It Had Been Read.

"That old tightwad uncle of mine is dead."
"Has his will been read yet?"
"Did you hear what I called him?"—Cleveland Leader.

NOTED VETERAN ACTOR

How Denman Thompson Welcomed a Distinguished Visitor.

HIS QUICKNESS AT REPARTEE

Neat Illustration of It on a Railway Journey—Why a Janitor Declined His Generosity—His Great Love For Animals.

One summer Senator and Mrs. Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire visited Keene, N. H., and, learning that Denman Thompson, the veteran actor of "Old Homestead" fame, was at his home in Swanzy, and being a great admirer of Mr. Thompson and his play, the senator expressed a wish to meet him off the stage and to see his fine home. An old friend of Mr. Thompson offered to drive down. Therefore on one fine morning they drove down to Mr. Thompson's house. He came out without coat or hat, hands behind his back, as usual. The following conversation ensued:

Denman—How d' do, Bill?
Bill—How are you, Den? Mr. Thompson, I want to introduce Senator and Mrs. Gallinger.

Senator Gallinger—Mr. Thompson, I have witnessed your great production, the "Old Homestead," many times and always with the greatest pleasure, but I want to say it is with still greater pleasure that I am permitted to greet you in your own beautiful home in old Swanzy.

Denman—Yes; it's cheaper.

Mr. Thompson's quickness at repartee is well illustrated by an incident which took place during a run from Detroit to one of the smaller towns in Michigan. Mr. Thompson had hired a sleeper to get him to the company's destination, and while making a stop at one of the intermediate stations Uncle Josh left the car and, going into the depot, satisfied his craving for some raw oysters. On coming out he noticed one of the railroad employees underneath the sleeper measuring the distance between the wheels.

"What are you doing there, my friend?" asked Uncle Josh.

"Measuring the trucks to see if this car will run O. K. on the side branch that you have got to travel over."

"That's all right, but I've hired this car to get me to a certain point, and if you don't get me there it will be 'no pay.' That's what you might call 'measure for measure.'"

The following incident occurred when Mr. Thompson was playing one night stands through the middle west. The night the performance was to be given in a certain town there was such a terrific snowstorm that no one ventured out to the theater with the exception of one man.

Undaunted by a "one man audience," Thompson, stepping before the curtain, told the lone listener that they intended to give the performance from beginning to end, as though the hall were packed; that they had advertised to play that night and that, to prove the company was thoroughly honest and always ready to give a "fair deal," they would start the performance at the usual time.

This was too much for the audience, who had listened nervously to the remarks, so he shouted out: "Say, cut it out, will you? I am the janitor, and I want to get home early."

A few years ago Denman Thompson was discussing with a party of friends a certain automobile race.

"They hadn't any right," said one of the party, "to deprive the farmers of the highway which they are paying taxes for."

In reply the actor told this story: "A few days after the race," he said, "I happened to be driving over part of the same course. I stopped at a farmhouse and asked to be allowed to give the horse water. I got some colder."

"What did you think of the automobile race?" I asked my genial host. "The best thing for me that ever happened," replied the farmer.

"What?" I exclaimed. "I thought all you farmers were against it."

"Not me," said the farmer. "You see, I got a balky mule that draws my stuff into market every morning. Yesterday morning that mule balked half way to the market. Couldn't get him to str. While I was trying to coax him I saw a strange thing lying in the roadway—sort of a rubber thing. I picked it up and accidentally squeezed it. It let out a turrrible noise, just like one of those machines, and that mule started, me on the tailboard, and never stopped till it got to the ferry. I brought it home, and I showed it to Mandy, and we squeezed it and squeezed it and squeezed it, and every darn chicken ran to the coop, every darn pig hid in the pen, every darn cow ran to the barn, the cat got behind the stove, the dog got in his house, and Mandy and me spent the quietest night we've had in many a day. No, sirree, of all the labor sav-

ing machines I ever did hear of, this is the best."

An incident illustrating Mr. Thompson's love for animals took place one summer at his home in Swanzy, N. H. He was alone in the house when some neighbor called, and as the friend came up the walk to the house Mr. Thompson's dog ran out, barking at the supposed intruder.

"Why do you keep such a surly animal?" asked the friend.

"Man must have something to love," replied Mr. Thompson. "When alone I can give expression to my thoughts in the presence of that dog, and I sometimes find myself in tears when alone with him. He is my friend, as are all my cattle and every other animal here on the farm."

GLIMPSE OF ELIHU ROOT.

Distinctive Character of New York's New Senator.

Distinctive describes probably as well as any other word the personality or individuality of the Hon. Elihu Root, who has been selected by the New York legislature to succeed Thomas C. Platt in the senate of the United States. It is said of him that never in his long career as lawyer and statesman has Mr. Root been compared as to deeds or mannerisms with another man.

No one thinks of comparing him to Webster or Clay as an orator. He is not a great orator, but is a direct and forceful speaker. When he makes a public or political speech he says things that his hearers remember, and there is probably no other public man in the country today who can compel closer attention of an audience.

Some of Mr. Root's speeches in recent years have indeed been heard around the world, and they have helped to make diplomatic history. His speeches on his Canadian, Mexican and South American trips rank as masterpieces of wisdom, conservatism and diplomatic sagacity.

There are three points in the character of Mr. Root that impress all men who come in contact with him, and the impression is always lasting alertness, directness and thoroughness. He is a man of splendid physique, and in every step he takes, every move of his arms, there is a vague, indefinable something that serves notice on the visitor that Mr. Root is every moment on the alert. He is never caught off guard. His directness is indicated in two ways—by the straightforward look from his eyes at a visitor and the fact that his conversation, no matter how trivial the subject, is always straight to the point—no wasting of words.

It was as a lawyer, at the very outset of his practice, that Mr. Root made a reputation for thoroughness. When he undertook to serve a client he went closely into every detail of the case and soon attracted the attention of bench and bar by his thorough preparedness when he went into court to try it. That same quality of thoroughness has been characteristic of Mr. Root's work as statesman and diplomat.

The personality of Mr. Root is pleasing to all who know him, yet that, like the man, is distinctive. He is thoroughly democratic in manner at all times and under all circumstances, approachable by the humblest politician in the land, a good handshaker, a good mixer, in the vernacular of politics, but no one ever slaps him on the back, and his best friends do not call him Elihu in public or private. But the slight reserve that seems to surround him, if it is reserve, is that of intellectuality.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

In massaging wrinkles use the tips of the fingers and thumb, always working across the line. Never follow the lines of the creases.

For the baggy appearance under the eyes rub gently with the tips of the fingers dipped in alcohol. Afterward massage in the same way with cold cream.

A pallid skin indicates an anaemic condition of the blood, the lack of the red corpuscles. A good iron tonic is a necessity to improve such a complexion.

When shampooing never rub the soap directly on the hair, as it gums and is almost impossible to rub or rinse off. Always have the soap in some liquid form.

For falling hair try massaging the scalp nightly with a lotion made of three drams of pure glycerin, four ounces of limewater and half an ounce of tincture of cantharides.

Bushy, irregular eyebrows should be brushed lightly with a camel's hair brush dipped in olive oil. The same treatment is good for stiff and harsh eyebrows and is said to make them grow.

Pork should not be attempted as a food except with those who have constitutions and stomachs of iron, and then it should be thoroughly cooked. Children should never be allowed to touch it or eat.

SCHOOL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Cincinnati Board of Education Will Establish One in a Forest.

The Cincinnati board of education recently adopted a resolution, introduced by President J. M. Withrow, providing for the establishment of a "forest school," where children suffering from tuberculosis or exposed to the danger of the dread disease will be taken care of. The resolution directs the building committee, together with the superintendent of schools and the health officer, "to investigate and report upon the feasibility of establishing a 'forest school' where such children may be kept in school with surroundings best adapted for their instruction and for the return and preservation of their health."

Dr. Withrow's plans are far-reaching. He proposes that the forest school shall be located somewhere out on the hilltops or even in the country. He is now considering a site in College Hill. Once the school is established arrangements will be made for taking care of the children. They are to be taken to the school at 7:30 in the morning and kept there until 6 o'clock in the evening. The transportation will be paid for by the board of education. A kitchen will be established in connection with the school, and the children will be fed also at the expense of the board. Every endeavor is to be made to keep the children outdoors, the lessons being conducted in the open whenever the weather permits. After the school has been given a trial it is probable that tents will be put up, so that the children can even sleep in the open air.

This will be the first institution of the kind in the United States. There are a few such institutions in Germany, and the results they accomplish are said to be wonderful. Every member of the board was enthusiastic over the matter. "I think it is the most humane thing we have it in our power to do," said Member Emil Pollak.

GRANT'S CABIN A MUSEUM.

Augustus Busch to Collect There All the General's Relics He Can Find.

Augustus A. Busch, who recently bought the old home of Ulysses S. Grant, on the Gravois road, in St. Louis county, Mo., known as the "Grant farm," has converted it into a model game preserve, says a St. Louis dispatch.

The famous log cabin, which was carried around the country for exhibition, now occupies a position on the farm overlooking the Gravois road. It will be opened to the public as a museum. It is the intention of Mr. Busch to collect as many Grant relics as possible and restore them to the cabin. The cabin itself is as General Grant left it, except that a few logs have been cut out of an inside partition.

The old spring house, where the general kept his butter, eggs, milk and, it is rumored, his liquor, which was said to be the best to be found in the state, has been preserved in its entirety. A fence of musket barrels that saw service in the civil war surrounds the cabin. A veteran who served under Grant is caretaker.

To the right of the cabin and a short distance away stands the former home of Mrs. Grant, a two story stone house typical of that period. The large barns and other buildings put up afterward under the personal supervision of General Grant are in their original state.

BLOOD RED PINK.

St. Louis Florist's New Carnation May Rival Lawson's \$30,000 Flower.

A variety of the carnation which may rival the famous plant for which Thomas Lawson paid \$30,000 is a product grown by Vincent Gorly, a St. Louis florist and botanical connoisseur.

The flowers which bloom on these grafted and regrafted stalks measure from three to four inches in diameter, few of the blossoms being under three inches.

Mr. Gorly has named the new variety the Vincent pink. It is blood red. Over 12,000 were worn in St. Louis McKinley day.

Already the variety has been introduced into France, England, Ireland and Switzerland.

BY MULES TO INAUGURAL.

Four Ohioans to Ride In Antique Carriage to Washington.

A unique pilgrimage to Washington to attend the inaugural of President Elect Taft is being planned by four well known Columbus (O.) business men—C. M. Kinnaird, B. H. Harmon, Simon Lazarus and J. W. Moore. They will make the trip from Columbus in the old Governor Tod carriage, pulled by four mules.

The rig will be driven by George Crouthers, who formerly drove a forty horse team in a circus. They will be guided through the West Virginia mountains by Sandy Wilkin, an old West Virginia hunter.

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Count Leo Tolstoy's Estimate of Abraham Lincoln.

BIGGER THAN HIS COUNTRY.

Greater Than All the Presidents Together, a Christ in Miniature, Says Famous Russian—Wonderful Reverence Even Among Barbarians.

Visiting Count Leo Tolstoy in Yasnaya with the intention of getting him to write an article on Abraham Lincoln, I unfortunately found him not well enough to yield to my request. However, he was willing to give me his opinion of the great American statesman, and this is what he told me:

"Of all the great national heroes and statesmen of history Lincoln is the only real giant. Alexander, Frederick the Great, Caesar, Napoleon, Gladstone and even Washington stand in greatness of character, in depth of feeling and in a certain moral power far behind Lincoln. Lincoln was a man of whom a nation has a right to be proud. He was a Christ in miniature, a saint of humanity, whose name will live thousands of years in the legends of future generations. We are still too near to his greatness and so can hardly appreciate his divine power, but after a few centuries more our posterity will find him considerably bigger than we do. His genius is still too strong and too powerful for the common understanding, just as the sun is too hot when its light beams directly on us.

"If one would know the greatness of Lincoln one should listen to the stories which are told about him in other parts of the world. I have been in wild places where one hears the name of America uttered with such mystery as if it were some heaven or hell. I have heard various tribes of barbarians discussing the new world, but I heard this only in connection with the name of Lincoln. Lincoln as the wonderful hero of America is known by the most primitive nations of Asia. This may be illustrated through the following incident:

"Once while traveling in the Caucasus I happened to be the guest of a Caucasian chief of the Circassians, who, living far away from civilized life in the mountains, had but a fragmentary and childish comprehension of the world and its history. The fingers of civilization had never reached him nor his tribe, and all life beyond his native valleys was a dark mystery. Being a Mussulman, he was naturally opposed to all ideas of progress and education.

"I was received with the usual oriental hospitality and after our meal was asked by my host to tell him something of my life. Yielding to his request, I began to tell him of my profession, of the development of our industries and inventions and of the schools. He listened to everything with indifference, but when I began to tell about the great statesmen and the great generals of the world he seemed at once to become very much interested.

"Wait a moment," he interrupted after I had talked a few minutes. "I want all my neighbors and my sons to listen to you. I will call them immediately."

"He soon returned with a score of wild looking riders and asked me politely to continue. It was indeed a solemn moment when those sons of the wilderness sat around me on the floor and gazed at me as if hungering for knowledge. I spoke at first of our czars and of their victories; then I spoke of the foreign rulers and of some of the greatest military leaders. My talk seemed to impress them deeply. The story of Napoleon was so interesting to them that I had to tell them every detail—as, for instance, how his hands looked, how tall he was, who made his guns and pistols and the color of his horse. It was very difficult to satisfy them and to meet their point of view, but I did my best. When I declared that I had finished my talk my host, a gray bearded, tall rider, rose, lifted his hand and said very gravely:

"But you have not told us a syllable about the greatest general and greatest ruler of the world. We want to know something about him. He was a hero. He spoke with a voice of thunder. He laughed like the sunrise, and his deeds were strong as the rock and as sweet as the fragrance of roses. The angels appeared to his mother and predicted that the son whom she would conceive would become the greatest of the stars had ever seen. He was so great that he even forgave the crimes of his greatest enemies and shook brotherly hands with those who had plotted against his life. His name was Lincoln, and the country in which he lived is called America, which is so far away that if a youth should journey to reach it he would be an old man when he arrived. Tell us of that man." "Tell us, please, and we will present you with the best horse of our stock," shouted the others.

"I looked at them and saw their faces all aglow, while their eyes were burning. I saw that those rude barbarians were really interested in a man whose name and deeds had already become a legend. I told them of Lincoln and his wisdom, of his home life and youth. They asked me ten questions to one which I was able to answer. They wanted to know all about his habits, his influence upon the people and his physical strength. But they were very astonished to hear that Lincoln made a sorry figure on a horse and that he lived such a simple life.

"Tell us why he was killed," one of them said.

"I had to tell everything. After all my knowledge of Lincoln was exhausted they seemed to be satisfied. I can hardly forget the great enthusiasm which they expressed in their wild thanks and the desire to get a picture of the great American hero. I said that I probably could secure one from my friend in the nearest

town, and this seemed to give them great pleasure.

"The next morning when I left the chief a wonderful Arabian horse was brought me as a present for my marvelous story, and our farewell was very impressive. One of the riders agreed to accompany me to the town and get the promised picture, which I was now bound to secure at any price. I was successful in getting a large photograph from my friend, and I handed it to the man with my greetings to his associates. It was interesting to witness the gravity of his face and the trembling of his hands when he received my present. He gazed for several minutes silently, like one in a reverent prayer. His eyes filled with tears. He was deeply touched, and I asked him why he became so sad. After pondering my question for a few moments he replied:

"I am sad because I feel sorry that he had to die by the hand of a villain. Don't you find, judging from his picture, that his eyes are full of tears and that his lips are sad with a secret sorrow?"

"Like all orientals, he spoke in a poetical way and left me with many deep bows.

"This little incident proves how largely the name of Lincoln is worshiped throughout the world and how legendary his personality has become.

"Now, why was Lincoln so great that he overshadows all other national heroes? He really was not a great general, like Napoleon or Washington. He was not such a skillful statesman as Gladstone or Frederick the Great. But his supremacy expresses itself altogether in his peculiar moral power and in the greatness of his character. He had come through many hardships and much experience to the realization that the greatest human achievement is love. He was what Beethoven was in music, Dante in poetry, Raphael in painting and Christ in the philosophy of life. He aspired to be divine, and he was.

"It is natural that before he reached his goal he had to walk the highway of mistakes. But we find him nevertheless in every tendency true to one main motive, and that was to benefit mankind. He was one who wanted to be great through his smallness. If he had failed to become president he would be, no doubt, just as great as he is now, but only God could appreciate it. The judgment of the world is usually wrong in the beginning, and it takes centuries to correct it. But in the case of Lincoln the world was right from the start. Sooner or later Lincoln would have been seen to be a great man, even though he had never been an American president. But it would have taken a great generation to place him where he belongs.

"Lincoln died prematurely by the hand of an assassin, and naturally we condemn the criminal from our viewpoint of justice. But the question is, Was his death not predestined by a divine wisdom, and was it not better for the nation and for his greatness that he died just in that way and at that particular moment? We know so little about that divine law which we call fate that no one can answer. Christ had a presentiment of his death, and there are indications that also Lincoln had strange dreams and presentiments of something tragic. If that was really the fact, can we conceive that human will could have prevented the outcome of the universal or divine will? I doubt it. I doubt also that Lincoln could have done more to prove his greatness than he did. I am convinced that we are but instruments in the hands of an unknown power and that we have to follow its bidding to the end. We have a certain apparent independence, according to our moral character, wherein we may benefit our fellows, but in all eternal and universal questions we follow blindly a divine predestination. According to that eternal law, the greatest of national heroes had to die, but an immortal glory still shines on his deeds.

"However, the biggest heroism is that which is based on humanity, truth, justice and pity. All other forms are doomed to forgetfulness. The greatness of Aristotle or Kant is insignificant compared with the greatness of Buddha, Moses and Christ. The greatness of Napoleon, Caesar or Washington is only moonlight by the sun of Lincoln. His example is universal and will last thousands of years. Washington was a typical American. Napoleon was a typical Frenchman, but Lincoln was a humanitarian as broad as the world. He was bigger than his country, bigger than all the presidents together. Why? Because he loved his enemies as himself and because he was a universal individualist who wanted to see himself in the world, not the world in himself. He was great through his simplicity and was noble through his charity.

"Lincoln is a strong type of those who make for truth and justice, for brotherhood and freedom. Love is the foundation of his life. That is what makes him immortal, and that is the quality of a giant. I hope that his centenary birthday will create an impulse toward righteousness among the nations. Lincoln lived and died a hero, and as a great character he will live as long as the world lives. May his life long bless humanity."—Count S. Stakelberg in New York World.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Taylor.

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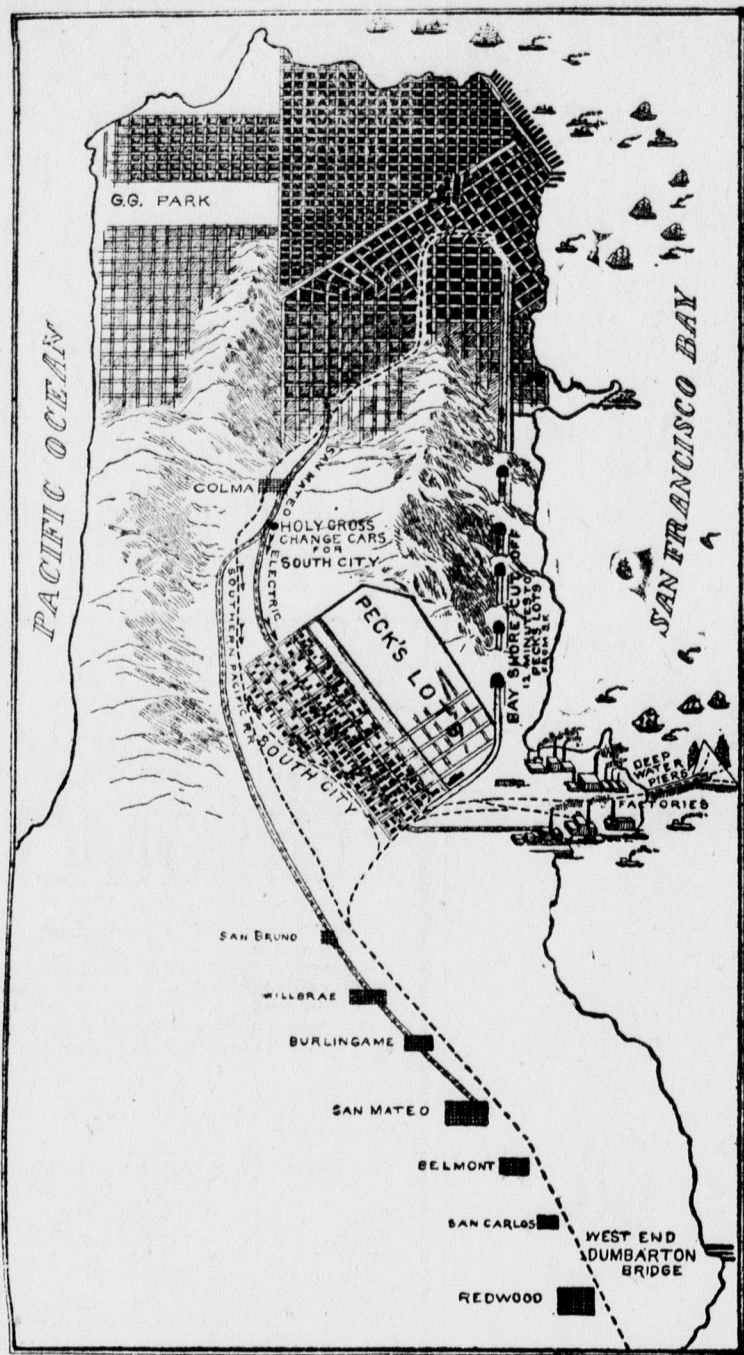
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PECK'S LOTS—ON EASY TERMS—SAN BRUNO LOTS



The above map shows the location of PECK'S LOTS with relation to San Francisco

Note the route of the old Southern Pacific line and the San Mateo Electric, running over the hills in a round-about way. Note the BAY SHORE CUT-OFF, with its direct line and system of tunnels that makes Peck's Lots part of San Francisco. You will see at once why Peck's Lots offer the greatest opportunity of the day to the Homeseeker and Investor.

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SAN FRANCISCO

Please exercise your lungs and be on hand, a few weeks from now, to join in the grand outburst which is called for in the following:

ACROSTIC—No. 7

Hang up your Winter coat, dear Tom,
Unlock your treasure box,
Recall each glowing tale you've read
Regarding bonds and stocks;
Allow your thoughts the tightest rein
Haphazard do not act,
Folks often speak too glibly, Tom,
Of that which ain't a fact.
Remember well how some will talk—
Slick chaps with honeyed phrases—
Of fortunes made in oil and lead,
Until one stops and gazes!
They tell how men of wealth began,
How millionaires have sprouted,

Cutely enough they'll say, "Twas I
Informed Jones about it;
The fellow owns a million now,
Yes, maybe nearer two,
Although you see the coat he wears—
N. B.—That's entre nous;—
Down in his inside pockets rest
Point-Pickens shares galore,
Each dollar he invested there
Can earn him three or four;
King-Soakum shares he has a pile;
Sick-Monkey stock is booming;
Lucky-Nothing's quoted at a cent;—
On all sides wealth is looming!
This, and more of its kind, you'll hear,
So, Tom, come down and hear us cheer.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

U. A. O. D.

The grand ball given by Olive Grove, No. 116, United Ancient Order of Druids, at the Town Hall, Colma, last Saturday evening, proved a great success, both in a financial and social way. About twenty-five of our local residents were noticed in the crowd. All thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Peter Lind and E. Peterson, of local fame, signed up for membership in Olive Grove, and thus the good work goes on.

Imp. O. R. M.

Wahnita Council, No. 35, Degree of Pocahontas, gave a very successful social Monday evening last in the large hall at Metropolitan Building. Aprons and neckties, grab bags and other money-producing schemes were in order. Short speeches from visitors and members, with a banquet rounded out the evening. Delightful music was rendered by the Charlier orchestra and at 12 o'clock, Washington's Birthday passed into history.

LOCAL KNIGHTS VISIT SAN JOSE

All the Third Degree members of the Knights of Columbus resident in this city made the pilgrimage to San Jose last Sunday to witness the conferring of the Third Degree on a class of fifty-two candidates. The candidates were well selected and are still eager for further advancement in Columbianism. The visitors report having a jolly good time, and express the hope to have a council of the order in this city in the near future.

First class music for weddings, dances, receptions, etc., by the Emile J. Charlier Orchestra. Rates reasonable. For information apply at Linden Hotel, care H. J. Vandembos, South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal. *tf

"HARD TIMES" SOCIAL BY GOOD TEMPLARS

The next event of interest South San Francisco will be the "hard times" social on next Tuesday evening, to be given by the Good Templars. Everyone desirous of enjoying an evening of throbbing interest and fun is invited. All should come arrayed in their very "worst" clothes, and the most poverty stricken looking person will receive a prize. The best dressed person in attendance will have to beware for something of interest will be in attendance for such a one.

This social promises to be one of the best yet given by the I. O. G. T. A large crowd should attend. Admission free.

BARN DANCE THIS EVENING AT COLMA

The principal topic of discussion at this end of the county now is about the barn dance that is to be given at Milletts' Training Quarters, on the Mission Road, at Colma, this evening. Several interesting and amusing features are promised, including an old-fashioned quadrille, an Irish trot, eight-hand reel, lancers, etc. Battling Nelson will be floor manager. Admission 25 cents. Those who have never seen the sun rise in all its glory, may do so at the conclusion of the dance.

"BUSHEL BASKET"

Subject To-morrow Night at St. Pauls

The pastor of St. Pauls M. E. Church will speak tomorrow evening on "The Bushel Basket." Everyone invited to attend.

SAN BRUNO ITEMS

The first annual ball given by the San Bruno Brass Band last Saturday evening was a success.

The Catholic ladies of San Bruno will give a vaudeville show and dance at Town Hall on Wednesday evening, March 17th (St. Patrick's Day). Admission will be 25 cents. A beautiful battenburg bedspread will be given away during the evening.

CALIFORNIA INVENTORS.

The following patents were issued this week to California inventors reported by D. Swift & Co., patent lawyers, Washington, D. C.: V. D. Carroll, San Francisco, street sweeping machine; O. S. Davis, Anaheim, oil burner; C. H. Dempsey, Riverside, releasable connection; R. H. Elsey, Coalinga, equalizing multiple-air lift for deep well pumping; W. R. Evans, San Francisco, color whirling; H. H. Gardner, Santa Ana, bumper for vehicles; D. B. Harris, Minturn, gun sight; J. Kitchen, Jr., San Francisco, manifold book; J. Lindberg, adjustable combination candy cutter; R. C. Prucell, Oakland, deep-well pump; J. W. Rumsey, Suisun, car door; W. K. Scarborough, San Jose and W. D. Valentine, Altadena, flying machine; G. M. Wance, Red Bluff, gun sight; G. R. Whitlock, Los Angeles, folding umbrella.

Copies of any of the above patents will be furnished to our readers at ten cents each by D. Swift & Co., Washington, D. C., our special patent correspondents.

A PRAYER.

Lead me, O Lord, in still, safe places;
Let mine eyes meet with sweet, earnest faces,
Far from the scenes of worldly fashion,
Of faithless care and noisy passion.

Keep me, O Lord, trustful and lowly,
Tender and holy;
Forget not my need of Thy fatherly pity,
Till I have gained the heavenly city.

—HATTIE SEIVERS.
San Bruno, February 26th.

Woman Suffrage Notes

Dr. Florence Sabin of the Johns Hopkins Medical School is treasurer of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore.

Mrs. Ella B. Kendrick of Hartford, Conn., contributes a suffrage department weekly to the Hartford Sunday Globe.

Mrs. Raymond Robins has been re-elected president of the Woman's Trade Union League in Chicago. Their headquarters are at 274 LaSalle Street.

Mrs. Henry H. Cloud of Wellston, Okla., and Wilhelmina Sharp of Newport, Del., are two members of the church work committee.

Governor Folk of Missouri in his annual message says that men who fail to vote should be disfranchised until some sort of penalty has been paid.

The New York World of Jan. 17th devoted an entire page to the question of woman suffrage with endorsements by governors and other public citizens of the Western States.

Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham, the daughter of Geo. F. Root, who devotes much of her time to Christian Science, as come out openly for woman suffrage. Mrs. Burnham has much literary talent and has written many fine things.

Dr. Robert J. Burdette lately preached in his church (Temple Baptist) in Los Angeles from the text, "And Miriam, the prophetess, sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand and all the women went out after her with timbrels and dances." He upheld the suffragettes and their methods.

When Governor-elect Shafroth of Colorado was asked to sign the petition, he said: "I will gladly do it. I firmly believe in woman suffrage. It is a great success in this State. The man who says it is not is generally a third-rate politician who cannot get nominated for office on account of the votes of women."

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker said: "The last election proves the strength of the belief of the people of the State in woman suffrage. One prominent candidate for re-election is opposed to woman suffrage, and has made an open

record against it. The women made this record their campaign issue against him, and his opponent did the same, and he was badly defeated in a strongly partisan district. Some women say they do not value the suffrage, but they would raise a great hue and cry if an effort were made to take it from them."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey said: "If there is anything I can do to help the woman suffrage cause in the United States, I am heartily ready to do it."

C. H. Bates, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, said: "Yes, I will sign a petition, not only for national woman suffrage, but for international woman suffrage as well. I am following the movement in England with much interest."

So Near and Yet So Far.

"I've lived for twenty years in New York apartments," said a man who would rather pay rent than shovel snow around his own home, "and I've encountered some extraordinary wrinkles in that form of existence. But the queerest thing of all happened a few days ago."

"Rent reduced?" asked an alleged humorist.

"No. In the apartment over me has lived for four years a family which I came to know pretty well. While not on visiting terms, we met often and agreeably. The head of the house was a fine fellow, for whom I entertained a sincere liking.

"Well, sir, this man, a familiar acquaintance, living in the same house with me, died suddenly and had been buried nearly two weeks before I heard of his death, and then I learned of it quite accidentally through a chance remark by the elevator boy.

"A neat commentary on New York life, isn't it? I wonder what they'd think of it down on the old farm?"—New York Globe.

The Real Reason.

"De po' child died fum eatin' too much watahmillion."

"Hub! Dar ain't no sich-uh thing as too much watahmillion."

"Well, den, dar wasn't enough boy."—Puck.

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Jan. 23-tr