

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 2.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1897.

NO. 45.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:14 A. M. Daily.	
12:49 P. M. Daily.	
4:49 P. M. Daily.	
6:56 P. M. Daily.	
8:04 P. M. Sundays Only.	

SOUTH.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sundays.	
7:58 A. M. Daily Sundays Only.	
11:15 A. M. Daily.	
12:02 P. M. Daily.	
3:44 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
6:00 P. M. Sundays Only.	
7:53 P. M. Daily.	
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.	

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

### TIME TABLE FOR BADEN LINE.

Leaving Time from Holy Cross.	Leaving Time from Baden Station.
8:55 A. M.	9:02 A. M.
9:10 "	9:40 "
9:50 "	10:20 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:10 "	11:40 "
11:50 "	12:20 P. M.
12:30 P. M.	1:00 "
1:10 "	1:40 "
1:50 "	2:20 "
2:30 "	3:00 "
3:10 "	3:40 "
3:50 "	4:20 "
4:30 "	5:00 "
5:10 "	5:40 "
5:50 "	6:00 "

## STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

### TIME CARD.

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

## POST OFFICE.

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

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	A. M.	P. M.
" "	9:40	3:10
" "	10:20	3:50

## MAIL CLOSURE.

No. 5. South.	9:10 a. m.
No. 14. North. <td>9:40 a. m.</td>	9:40 a. m.
No. 18. South. <td>3:40 p. m.</td>	3:40 p. m.
No. 6. North. <td>3:05 p. m.</td>	3:05 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday, in Grace Church, Morning Services at 11 a. m., two Sundays in each month, and Evening Services at 7:30 p. m. two Sundays in each month, alternating. See local column. Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Regular Choir practice every Friday evening at 7:45 p. m.

## MEETINGS.

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

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

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Beck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
H. W. Walker	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
J. F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
Wm. P. McEvoy	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

## Dosed the Doctor.

"Doctor, just an instant, please," exclaimed a caller at the office of a man of physic as he caught sight of the physician disappearing in his private office.

"I'll see you shortly, sir," was the curt reply.

"But a second is all I want," persisted the caller.

"I'll see you directly, sir," with sternness.

The visitor took a seat in the general reception room, read the afternoon paper through, looked at the pictures, played with the dog and took a nap. After 30 minutes or more had passed the medicine man came out of his den and with an air of condescension said to the visitor:

"Well, now, my man, I am at your service. Your turn has come. What can I do for you?"

"Oh, nothing in particular," was the reply. "I just dropped in to tell you that your neighbor's three cows have escaped from the barn and are having a picnic in your garden and flower beds."—Strand Magazine.

## A Plain Direction.

Canon Knox-Little told a good story once at a church congress. He said he remembered a lich gate in front of a beautiful church, which had been restored and made very nice. There was painted over the door, "This is the gate of heaven," and underneath was the large notice, "Go round the other way."—Household Words.

## ALONG THE COAST.

### Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

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

An epidemic of diphtheria is on at Perris, Riverside county.

A cement pipe factory will be established between Yorba and Fullerton.

Between 1846 and 1896 California added to the world's gold supply \$1,283,112,904.

Granite from Santee in San Diego county is being shipped to San Jose for building purposes.

Sylvester Newhall, a pioneer nurseryman and prominent citizen of San Jose, died there recently.

Forest fires are raging in Verdugo mountains. The flames can be seen and the heat felt in Pasadena.

John D. Tallant, the San Francisco banker who became insane while traveling East, has entirely recovered.

Mrs. Eliza Terold of San Francisco has been licensed as a pilot of tugboats that ply on the bay of San Francisco.

A comparison of the present assessment roll of Fresno county shows a falling off in values of over \$1,350,000.

A suit to prove that the Perris Irrigation district in Riverside county was never legally organized has been filed.

The biggest melt of gold ever made in the mint at San Francisco took place recently. Four tons of gold were put in at one charge.

Several prominent people of Port Townsend, Wash., have been accused of complicity in alleged landing of Chinese in the U. S.

Thirty-five men who started for Dawson City, Alaska, returned to Seattle, because they were convinced they could not get over the passes this winter.

D. S. Tuthill, cashier for the firm of Allen & Lewis at Portland, Oregon, suicided by shooting himself three times. Business troubles are assigned as the cause.

The refuse from the Los Alamitos sugar factory which finds its way to the sea via Coyote creek, is said to be killing fish of all kinds. Fishermen are alarmed.

In 1896 the wheat acreage of San Bernardino county was 300 acres. It is now 2000 acres. Riverside county's wheat acreage is now 5,000 acres against 30,000 a year ago.

Claus Spreckels is reported to have donated \$10,000 to the fund being raised by the Salvation Army for the purpose of colonizing unemployed men on ten-acre tracts of land.

R. E. Ford of the manual training department of the Minneapolis high school, has been elected to take charge of the machine shops of the Throop Polytechnic institute, Pasadena.

There is now only one place where Sequoia timber can be obtained, the Government of the United States having reserved all of it, except that found in one canyon below Fresno, Cal.

Oil in Los Angeles sells for 60 cents a barrel. Efforts are afoot to form a producers' pool to sell the large surplus in San Francisco. Storage tanks of 150,000 barrels capacity are contemplated.

The Delhi creamery, two miles from Santa Ana, has opened. This creamery is one of the finest in the State. It has a separating capacity of 35,000 pounds and will make butter from 400 gallons of milk every hour.

Governor Rogers of Washington has signed and forwarded to Warden Catron the discharges of nine prisoners in the penitentiary in the early part of this month. Only two of these will have their civil rights restored.

The steamer Cleveland has been bonded to engage in the business of carrying bonded goods between northern ports and San Francisco. She will be in competition with the Pacific Coast Company's steamers in that business.

The Native Lumber Company of San Jacinto, Cal., has sold 4000 cases to the honey men in that vicinity, which means twenty-five carloads, 500,000 pounds, which at 3 cents per pound makes \$15,000 in that one valley for honey.

An illicit still has been discovered at Ellen Valley, near Ukiah, near the site recently vacated by the late Slavonian colony. The still was concealed in a tunnel running into the mountain, and was in complete working order when found.

Colusa is in a state of great excitement over the announcement that the attempt made to lynch Pedro Vinelli is to be repeated. Ever since Vinelli attempted to murder Miss Florine Poirier threats of lynching have been heard on every street corner.

A San Bernardino court has decided that the conviction and sentence of an offender by a Justice of the Peace holding court on Sunday are void and

of no account. It was a Barstow man who had been fined for battery, and he was turned loose by the decision.

Thirteen members of the family and people living on the farm of Henry Miller, near Metropolis, Ill., were poisoned and three are dead. It is thought that at least eight of them will die. A hired girl who is insane threw a package of poison in the well.

The Columbia river salmon pack is a normal one—470,000 cases of 2 doz. 1-lb. tins each. British Columbia papers prophesy that 1897 will witness the largest catch in the history of the Fraser river salmon industry. The catch on the northern coast seems to be a failure.

That the city of San Jose should be extended is evidenced by the census just taken. Instead of having a population of 32,000 the report shows there are only 20,475 inhabitants in the city. If what belongs by right to San Jose were included in the census the total would exceed 30,000.

The Merchants' Exchange of Oakland has started a movement for the establishment in N. Y. of an exhibit of Central California resources and other means to promote the immigration of desirable settlers in this section of the State. The Board of Trade decided to act with the Merchants' Exchange.

William H. Crocker has elected a director in the Market Street Railway Company of San Francisco to take the place of his deceased brother, Colonel Fred Crocker. He will also fill a corresponding position in the Geary street, Park and Ocean Railroad Company. At the same meeting of the Board of Directors, H. E. Huntington was elected President.

### LATEST NEWS NOTES.

The Denver mint received \$1,215,237 in gold during August. Colorado's gold output for 1897 is estimated at \$20,000,000.

Secretary Gage and Attorney-General McKenna have issued a joint circular instructing customs officials to rigidly enforce the Chinese exclusion laws.

Mrs. Edith Singles of Kansas City claims to be a descendant of Stephen Girard, founder of Girard College, Philadelphia. She will begin suit to break his will.

George Brodie, a negro, who assaulted a white woman, has been hanged at Henderson, North Carolina. Troops guarded the execution. There were threats from negroes but no demonstration.

United States Minister Woodford has started for San Sebastian to present to the Queen Regent the position of the State Department on Cuba. It is believed his instructions say nothing and will be permitted to intervene all the war is ended.

There are mutterings of trouble among the Cherokees of Indian Territory over the contemplated destruction of their tribal government. The citizens of that district are fearful lest the full-bloods shall take up arms to prevent any action toward that end.

E. V. Debs, the socialist leader, addressed 500 people assembled at National Hall in St. Louis under the auspices of the Social Democracy. It was a red-hot, revolutionary talk, in which the newspapers, corporations, capitalists, courts and the whole system of government were arraigned, condemned and ridiculed.

John G. Woods, superintendent of mails at the Louisville, Ky., Postoffice has brought suit against Postmaster-General Gary and the Postoffice Department authorities to prevent them from removing him from that place and returning him to his old run. The case will probably be a test of the power to remove a Government official embraced within the civil service rules.

The total capital in bees and honey-making invested in the United States is \$2,000,000 and the annual production is worth \$7,000,000—35,000 tons of sweets—some 20 factories are devoted to the manufacture of supplies and six periodicals are devoted to the bee interests. Chicago, which receives 1,500,000 lbs. of honey annually, is the greatest honey market in the world. The United States is far ahead of Europe in the amount of production.

Baron Mackau, the chief promoter of the charity bazaar at Paris, which recently burned with the loss of over 100 lives, has been found guilty of imprudence and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 francs. Bailac and Bagrauhof, it was decided, were responsible for the fire, and they were sentenced respectively to one year in prison and 300 francs fine, and eight months' imprisonment and 200 francs fine.

Great efforts are being put forth to save Evangelina Cisneros, niece of the president of the Cuban republic, from a twenty-year term of imprisonment to which she was cruelly condemned by Spanish court-martial because she would not submit to dishonor at the hands of a Spanish official.

The death is announced in London of E. J. Milliken, a contributor to Punch.

## TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

### Things That Have Happened all Over the Country

### MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

#### Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

William Craty, a famous Abolitionist, died at Marysville, O., aged 92 years.

The State Bank of Ambia, Ind., is short of cash between \$10,000 and \$50,000. Fred McCoennell, cashier of the bank is also missing.

Lazarus Mor gentheau, of New York City, aged 73, who was called "Cupid-agent," because of his scheme to give orphan girls a dowry of \$100, is dead.

Three young men who were thrown into the Niagara River were rowing into the water by the capsizing of their boat, and all three were swept over the falls.

The negroes of prominence all over the United States are making preparations to hold a mammoth convention in Atlanta in October to protest against lynching.

Fifteen hundred operators on fine coats have struck for an increase of 25 per cent per garment, weekly payments, recognition of the union, and a nine-hour working day.

J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the encampment now in session at Buffalo, New York.

It is reported that President McKinley is now sounding European governments to ascertain the extent of their neutrality in case the United States should intervene in Cuba.

Ten thousand delegates were present at the triennial silver State convention held at Lincoln, Nebraska. William J. Bryan, Senator Allen and General J. B. Weaver made speeches.

The shoe factory of George G. Snow, at Brookton, Mass., employing 400 hands, was closed for one day recently, by a strike of the lasters against a wage reduction of 50 cents per day.

William Wirt Howe of New Orleans has been elected president of the American Bar Association, John Smiley of Baltimore secretary, and Francis Bawle of Philadelphia, treasurer.

John R. Bitner, president of the Fulton National Bank, of Lancaster, Pa., and a prominent capitalist of that city, died recently, from stomach troubles. He was 71 years old.

A Naval Board has been appointed to look into the subject of dry-docks, the condition and capacity of those already available as well as the number which should be constructed.

Notice has been served on several theatrical managers of New York that if they continue to employ non-union scenic artists the union carpenters and stage mechanics will refuse to handle the scenery.

The oyster season at Baltimore, Maryland, has opened. Oysters are plentiful and of fine quality. Forty-eight packing-houses employing thirty thousand persons are preparing to ship the raw stock.

At the recent commencement of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, there were twenty-two graduates in the classical, philosophical, and scientific courses, no one of whom uses tobacco or intoxicants.

The "New American Party" has been organized at St. Louis, Mo., with a platform declaring for the abolition of trusts, non-sectarian public schools and equal suffrage, based on educational qualification.

Seth Low, president of Columbia University, New York City, has been nominated for mayor of Greater New York by the Citizens' Union. Conference committees representing five boroughs were present.

The First State Bank of McPherson, Kas., of which Senator Royal Matthews is president, has failed with liabilities amounting to \$28,000. The bank is now in charge of Bank Examiner John W. Breidenthal.

The Republican editors of Ohio, at their annual meeting in Columbus, O., recently, adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the case of the striking miners, and decided to at once begin an active campaign in their behalf.

Marie, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Valdez of Port Tampa, Florida, started a fire with kerosene. In an explosion that followed, both the girl and her mother were burned to a crisp and an unknown boy was burned to death. The house and five others adjoining it were consumed.

A new use has been discovered for the cathode ray, that of beautifying the skin. It is claimed that the "bombardment of particles" when continued for a sufficient length of time, will cause the old skin to fall off and a newer and purer tegument to take its place.

## J. L. WOOD,

### Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

## FRANK MINER,

### Contractor FOR

### Grading and Teaming-work

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways, Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand and Gravel for Concrete.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Office and Stables, Lux Avenue,

South San Francisco, Cal.

## The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, BADEN, CAL.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

### M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. \*\* \*\*

Wood and Coal. \*\* \*\*

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

Between Armour and Juniper Avenues

Leave Orders at Postoffice.

## I. GOLDTREE & CO.,

### Commission Brokers,

(Casserley's Seven-Mile House,)

### SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

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

## PIONEER GROCERY

### GEORGE KNEESE

### Groceries, and Merchandise, Generally.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.

### BAKERY.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

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

GEO. KNEESE,

206 GRAND AVENUE.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

### GROCERIES,

### HARDWARE,

### BOOTS & SHOES

### CROCKERY,

### MEN'S CLOTHING

### ETC., ETC., ETC.

### ::: Free Delivery. :::

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

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand .....and.....San Bruno Ave



# THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM  
Editor and Proprietor.

Where is the great annual peach crop liar?

Cuba is becoming a very expensive cemetery.

By the way, who is following up the Schomburgk line nowadays?

"Women were made before mirrors," remarks Up-to-Date. Well, they are there yet.

No thoroughbred Kentuckian can understand why so luscious a fruit should be called a watermelon.

American hens lay over \$290,000,000 worth of eggs every year. And they are not overworked either.

Tennessee lynchers have lately added insult to injury by compelling their victims to dig their own graves.

Mr. Hohenzollern is popularly credited with an ingrowing desire to eliminate the comma from "Rule, Britannia."

A hospital for injured wheelmen has been established in Brooklyn. The trolley is, perhaps, the mother of this innovation.

A Chicago man has been arrested for issuing bogus certificates to would-be dentists. Probably the Humane Society is behind the prosecution.

A New York contemporary remarks that "\$40,000 taken in at a prize fight inside of an hour doesn't indicate hard times." No; it indicates a hard town.

The cable announces that Olga Nethersole is to have an ultra-emotional play written for her use next season. Probably she is having her kiss dramatized in five acts.

The Medical Record publishes an elaborate article on "How to Treat Drunkards." We haven't read it yet, because we are opposed to the treating habit on general principles.

The rumor that England is to back Spain in the Cuban war would be interesting, perhaps, were it not for the fact that England never pulls chestnuts out of the fire for anyone else.

That California Chinaman's offer of \$5,000 to any American who will wed his daughter will not go begging. There are plenty of men in this country who would marry a wooden tobacco sign for \$5,000.

Hostilities in Cuba must soon cease on account of the rainy season, but Weyler will doubtless be thoughtful enough to devise a system of rain checks which will enable the spectators to return.

The McPherson (Kan.) Republic says: "The only excitement in town yesterday was the appearance on the public streets of a young man wearing white pants." That should be exciting enough for one day.

The Minneapolis Journal editorially remarks: "We have just presented an ultimatum to Peru, who owes us \$50,000." If Peru knows what is best for her she will lose no time in settling with that Minneapolis editor.

Only two cures in 111 years, with no break in the church services, is the record of the village of Vallon sur Goe, in the department of the Sarthe, France. Abbe Pineau held the place from 1785 to 1842, when Abbe Paris, who is still the parish priest, succeeded him.

Scientists now say that there are more albuminoids, protein, myosin, carbohydrates, glycogen, and other good things in a nickel's worth of chuck steak than in a porterhouse costing 75 cents. It is claimed, however, that Russell Sage is entitled to the credit of this discovery by the right of priority.

The Philadelphia Item says: "Paterson, N. J., is entitled to be called the Chicago of the East; a couple was divorced one week and both of the parties remarried the next week." There is nothing Chicagoesque about that; a Chicago couple would have been married one week and divorced and remarried the next.

Eighteen ice drinking fountains are maintained through the summer in Providence, R. I. The first was established in 1894 by the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and later the city authorities took hold of the work. About forty tons of ice is required for each fountain during the season. It is placed in an ice chamber containing coils of pipe.

The life of a farmer has often been called a life of drudgery. There is no occupation that has a larger ratio of insupportable labor to one whose tastes are in harmony with rural life. The weak point in American farming has been the lack of appreciation of the equipments necessary to a successful career. Too many of them have been willing to be thieves of the soil's resources, that they might swell their bank accounts. To the young man or young woman fairly educated there is no more promising field of enterprise.

Omaha is excited over the fact that a citizen of that place has raised 150 pounds of coffee in his back yard. A

good deal of coffee is raised in isolated spots in this country and there is a small plantation in Ohio. Tobacco and other semitropical plants have been successfully raised in the northern States. The success of the Omaha man in the coffee business should not tempt the Nebraska farmers to forsake corn or the sugar beet.

There has always been a great deal of romance concerning the sunken British frigate Hussar, which went down in the East River off New York in 1780, because the boat is supposed to have had a large amount of treasure on board. There have been several companies formed at different times during the century to raise the Hussar and secure the gold in her hold. A well-known lawyer of that city has had a contract with the government for the recovery of the treasure, but after making examination of the British governmental records he is convinced that there is no money concealed in the wreck and that the legend that she was treasure laden is a myth. He has been allowed to cancel his contract and another romance has been spoiled.

Dr. Temple, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, was first raised to a bishopric by Mr. Gladstone, as head of a Liberal ministry, and is now promoted to the primacy of the English Church by Lord Salisbury as the head of a Conservative administration. He represents the rationalist view, but a man whose trial for heresy was threatened when he is 40 years old, as was Archbishop Temple's when his essay on the "Education of the World" opened the "Essays and Reviews," is apt to be a somewhat different man when he becomes primate at 75. A Rugby head master, active in Liberal politics during the disestablishment of the Irish Church, known for the broad trend of his Bampton lectures fourteen years ago, Dr. Temple has become more and more conservative, and in the past five years has been the subject of severe Liberal criticism. At his age he must in the nature of things soon make room for the ninety-fifth Archbishop of Canterbury.

The civilized world will shudder in sympathy with Spain in view of the assassination of her distinguished statesman and premier, Canovas del Castillo. He died as Lincoln, Garfield and Carnot died, struck down without warning for no fault, but as the penalty of holding an exalted station which made him the target of crazy discontent. Senor Canovas had served his country well, according to his lights, and his lights were those of a loyal Spaniard of the latter half of the nineteenth century. For forty-odd years he had occupied a seat in the cortes, and for the greater part of thirty years he had been at intervals a member of the ministry. The life and soul of his party, he has been its unchallenged leader in late years in or out of power. It was his distinction as minister of finance and the colonies in 1865 to draw up the law for the abolition of the traffic in black slaves. Another of his titles to fame was his having been the first to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy, and his fidelity and capacity obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party. His career is flecked throughout with notable public service. Nor is his record that of a statesman alone. As a member of the Royal Academy and of the academies of languages, history and the fine arts he has been equally distinguished. He was a man of great erudition and a frequent and valued contributor to the periodicals of the day. Writing history and poetry has been his diversions. Much that Canovas has said and done has found no favor on this side of the Atlantic. His point of view was not ours—it was not even the point of view of the most advanced civilization—but it was that of his country. His patriotism was unquestioned even by those who had reason to detest the methods by which he strove to maintain the territorial integrity of the empire at the expense of colonies which had tired of home ties and yearned for independence. The motive of the assassin has not been disclosed. Anarchist is the convenient word which is fitted to his name, and no doubt his dastardly deed was the fruit of anarchistic teaching. An effort will no doubt be made to fasten the act upon the friends of oppressed and freighted Cuba. We hope it will not be successful. Cuba's cause is too just to be thus besmeared, and no real friend of Cuba can contemplate the murder of Canovas with anything but horror.

**A Doubtful Compliment.**  
The London papers are telling an amusing incident of the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada thirty-seven years ago. On his journey through the provinces a large number of petitions and addresses of welcome were presented to him from every class and society. One address sent by the lumberers and raftsmen of the Ottawa Valley concluded with the words: "Long may you remain Prince of Wales!" This very doubtful compliment was no slip of the pen, for when the foreman of the raftsmen was questioned on the subject, he declared that the address meant exactly what it said: "We are perfectly satisfied with the queen, and want her to remain on the throne as long as she can."

In view of the queen's jubilee, this former raftsmen, Mr. Alan Manson, wrote the other day to the prince, reminding him of the incident, and received the following reply: "His royal highness perfectly remembers the incident to which you refer. His royal highness greatly appreciates and thanks you for your kind and loyal sentiments, and he will not fail to make them known to the queen."

Everyone dislikes the man who is too good to tell a lie to save a friend.

## FOR SUNDAY READING

### THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EXPOUNDED.

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

**Adam's Fall.**  
SOME people make great complaint about the miseries which have come upon the world through the fall of Adam, and they find fault with the Lord for creating man and placing him in this world and permitting him to plunge the face into such deep distress.

But softly, good friend; your troubles and trials are mainly the result of your own folly, and are not the fault of Adam or anybody else.

The fall of Adam would make men very little trouble if they did not fall themselves. The man who behaves himself wisely, and obeys the Lord's commands, will not suffer greatly for Adam's sin. If a man gets drunk and makes a fool of himself, that is his fault and not Adam's. If a man eats and gormandizes and dies of dyspepsia, that is his fault and not Adam's. If a woman laces herself until she cannot draw a natural breath; if she follows ungodly fashions and wrecks her health, the responsibility for her miseries is not with Adam, but with herself. So most of the sufferings and sorrows and afflictions which men endure in this world are due to their own sins, their own misdeeds, and not to those of Adam or anybody else.

It is true that by Adam's sin, death came into the world; but most of our disease, pain, and suffering come from our own sins.

It is true that the ground is cursed in consequence of Adam's sin, and brings forth thorns and briars, but the curse of men's laziness and shiftlessness is not due to Adam but to themselves.

Let men and women behave themselves as they ought and they will have little cause to worry over the sins of Adam; but if they waste their lives in folly and fail to live out half their days, they may thank themselves and their own sins rather than what Adam or any one else has done.

**Lincoln's Parting Advice.**  
It is a well-known fact that while President Lincoln was by nature a religiously inclined man he struggled for many years against religious disbelief. One of his oldest friends was Joshua F. Speed. He was friendly on more intimate terms with the President than any other man. Their friendship began with the earliest dawn of Lincoln's career, and ended only with his death. Relative to this friendship and the last interview but one between the two, Alice D. Shipman, whose father entertained Lincoln and Douglas for weeks at a time under his roof, tells the following story in the New York Sun:

A few months before he died the President asked Mr. Speed to spend a night with him at the Soldiers' Home. The guest arrived just after sunset, and, as was his wont, ran up to the President's rooms. There was the President reading a book. As he came nearer in the twilight the visitor was surprised to see his old friend reading the Bible. With the freedom that only a long intimacy could give, Mr. Speed said:

"I am glad to see you so profitably engaged."

"Yes," answered Lincoln, looking up seriously, "I am profitably engaged."

"Well," said Speed, somewhat sadly, "if you have recovered from your skepticism, I am sorry to say that I have not." The President for a moment looked him earnestly in the face, then placing his hand gently on the doubter's shoulder, said with unusual solemnity, as if for the moment the premonition flitted across his mind that these might be the last important words he should speak to his friend:

"You are wrong, Speed; take all of this book upon reason that you can, and the rest on faith, and you will, I am sure, live and die a happier and a better man."

**Fairly Sized Up.**  
A secular paper, the Kansas City Times, has the following paragraphs about the chief speaker of American infidelity: "He has made an immense fortune assailing with tongue and pen the Master who taught that charity was the greatest of all virtues. He has been charging people a dollar a head for years to hear him eulogize in rhythmic phrases the ennobling influences of brotherly love, of charity, of home, of neighborly kindness, and of country; and to inform them that the Christ, who evangelized and symbolized them

all in his life and teachings, is a myth, a fraud, and a creation of crafty hypocrites and persons of feeble mind.

"In all the time he has been making money in this way he has never endowed an asylum for the helpless in intellect, never established a home for the sick, the aged or poor, and never, so far as is known, given of his bounty to assist in the cause of educating the ignorant. He is full of professions of benevolence and charity, but empty in performance. He is a showy, entertaining charlatan, who has chosen the forum instead of the circus ring to make money in. He has passed into the chestnut case and reminiscent stage. His power to draw has waned into one-night stands.

"When he has passed away, like a rain-droplet on the river, Christ and the truths he taught on the mount will still be with the people—helping, consoling, enlightening, and uplifting them with its saving grace, its simple grandeur, and its ineffaceable truth."

**God's Thank You.**  
A kind act is never lost, although the Cousin Jack or other person for whom we do it may not thank us. The doer always receives a reward, as this little story illustrates.

Little Jack was a 4-year-old, and a great pet of mine, with yellow curls and blue eyes, and he had sweet, affectionate little ways. One day his cousin, a boy of 16, set Jack to work for him. He told him to pull up some weeds in the field while he finished his story. Little Jack worked away until his fingers were sore and his face was very hot.

I was working in my room when a very tired little boy came up to me. "Why, Jackie, what have you been doing?" I asked.

The tears came into his eyes, and his lips quivered, and for a moment he did not speak. Then he said: "I've been kind to Cousin Jack; I worked drearily hard for him, and he never said thank you to me."

Poor little Jackie! I felt sorry for him. It was hard lines not to have a word of thanks after all his hard work. But that night, when I had put him in his little cot, he said to me: "Auntie, this morning I was sorry that I pulled the weeds, but now I'm not sorry."

"How is that?" I asked. "Has Cousin Jack thanked you?"

"No, he hasn't; but inside me I have a good feeling. It always comes when I have been kind to anyone, and do you know, I've found out what it is?"

"What is it, darling?" I asked. "And throwing his arms around my neck, he whispered: 'It's God's thank you.'—Our Gospel Letter.

**Shortening.**  
There are other things besides pastry that need "shortening."

"Ah say, mister!" said the Yorkshire man to the minister, "You preached a goodish sermon to-night; but if it had been cut short at both ends, and set afire in the middle it would be a dear un-natural good."

"Lord, help me to pray," was the petition of a somewhat prosy and long-winded young man. "And the Lord held thee to give over," was the devout ejaculation of an older, and perhaps wiser and more spiritual, brother.

Many times a short prayer will reach farther than a long one; and many a sermon could be shortened without injury.

"I wanted to do justice to my subject," was the plea of a tedious talker. "Justice to your subject! but neither justice nor mercy to your hearers," was the prompt reply.

"The gift of continuance" is not mentioned by Paul as one of the best gifts which Christians were to covet; and a prayer or sermon, like a railway, may suffer from "lack of terminal facilities."

**The Minister's Diary.**  
The following are extracts from a diary kept by the Rev. Mr. Emerson of the town of Conway, Mass., in 1799 and 1800:

January 1, 1800.—Had much company. In the evening married a couple. Fee, \$1.25. Had a cheese given me. Value about \$1. Deacon Ware a present of beef, value about 20 cents.

January 4.—Attended to study. Bottle rum, \$5.00.

January 23.—Married three couples. Fee, \$6.25.

February 4.—Paid a woman tailor for one day, 25 cents.

July 5.—Bot. rum at Bardwell's store, \$5.00.

August 12.—Two quarts rum, Williams' store, \$1.50. Paid for killing hog 17 cents.

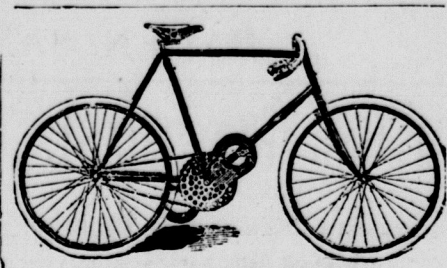
October 20.—Put in the cellar for winter use thirty-eight barrels of cider. Value, \$32.

December 20.—Lord's Day. Preached from Samuel 1: 27: "How Are the Mighty Fallen."—North Adams Democrat.

## NEW BICYCLE INVENTIONS.

### Chainless Ball-Bearing, Compound Crank and Carrier Wheels.

Two inventors, an Englishman and an American, have recently applied for patents on bicycle improvements which refer directly to the gearing. The Englishman furnishes a compound crank, retaining the chain. The American in-



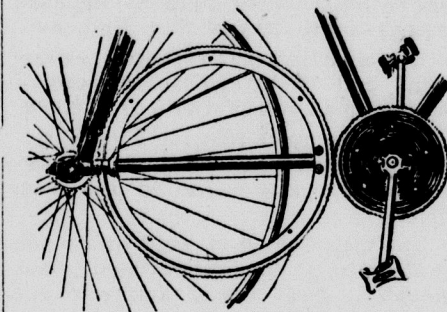
COMPOUND CRANK WHEEL.

vention is one of the forms of a chainless wheel which is a forerunner of the kind to be placed on the market next season.

The Englishman claims that his invention will enable a rider to attain a remarkable rate of speed, for the reason that almost double the propelling power can be obtained without any increase of exertion. With it he predicts that a racing man can easily ride a mile a minute.

The American machine shows the sprocket-wheel connected with the smaller one on the hub of the rear wheel by a cog-wheel. The middle or connecting wheel, which acts as a substitute for a chain, is held in place by a circular support fastened to the frame. The entire gear works are ball-bearing and are inclosed within an aluminum case.

The New York Herald reports that a syndicate, composed of four New-Yorkers, has decided to use the bicycle as a carrier for men and supplies from "civilization to Klondyke." The bicycle will be used to transport supplies

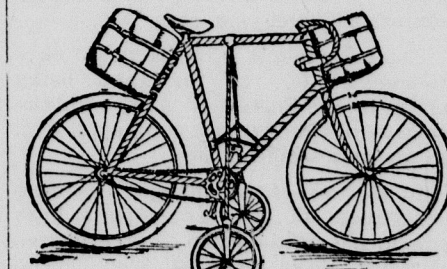


CHAINLESS BALL-BEARING GEAR.

from Juneau to the gold fields by way of the Chilkoot pass, a distance of 700 miles.

The present method of carrying in this district is for one man to take a load of 200 pounds, his limit, carry it five miles and go back for more. The Klondyke bicycle is a four-wheel machine and designed to carry freight. It is built strongly and weighs about fifty pounds. It is diamond frame and steel tubing. The frame is wound with rawhide, shrunk on, so that the miners can handle the machine in cold weather with comfort.

From each side of the top bar two arms of steel project, each arm carrying a smaller wheel, about fourteen inches in diameter, which, when not in use, can be folded up inside the diamond frame. Devices for packing large quantities of material are attached to



THE KLONDYKE BICYCLE.

the handle bars and rear forks, and the machine, it is estimated, will carry 500 pounds. The plan is to load it with half the miner's equipment, drag it on four wheels ten miles or so. Then the rider will fold up the side wheels, ride it back as a bicycle and bring on the rest of the load. A sample machine has already been made and patents have been applied for.

Another device for arctic comfort, which the syndicate will control, is a portable house of thin boards and felt, which can be folded up in small compass, and which, when erected, will be perfectly air-tight.

**Webster Her Coachman.**  
When Mrs. Sherwood, the author, who is best known as "M. E. W. S.," was a young girl, she visited Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, with her father and mother. Mrs. Webster met them in her carriage, and the little girl was allowed to sit next Mr. Webster on the driver's box. She was elated indeed when her father put her up there and whispered in her ear:

"Remember this, my daughter, you are to drive five miles with Daniel Webster as your coachman!"

The "coachman" began at once to make himself agreeable.

"So this is your first visit to the sea, Miss Wilson?" said he.

This was an additional joy. No one had ever called her "Miss Wilson." It made a landmark in life. Then he pointed out Seth Peterson, who was walking along the road, and who stopped to take some orders from his fellow fisherman.

"You will eat, to-day, some fish which Seth and I caught this morning," said Mr. Webster.

Mary was terrified at the responsibilities of conversation, but she made a lucky hit by asking what kinds of fish were easiest to catch. He launched off on his favorite topic, and talked of the gamy bass, the reluctant cod and their fellows.

"I suppose," said the little girl, "you enjoy the fish which are the hardest to catch, don't you, Mr. Webster?"

He looked round at her and laughed. "You are beginning young, Miss Wil-

son," said he. "That is the remark of a coquette."

At dinner he embarrassed her much by repeating the remark as a piece of youthful precocity.

**E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,**

Who Resigned a University Presidency Rather than Hide His Views.  
Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, recently resigned the presidency of Brown University at Providence rather than surrender the liberty of expressing the opinions he entertains on a great public question. Dr. Andrews is one of the most ardent, able and conscientious advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and has promulgated his views whenever the occasion offered. The directors of the university



E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

were displeased with his conduct and virtually demanded silence or resignation. He chose the latter alternative.

Dr. Andrews is 53 years of age and is the son of a Baptist clergyman, who lived at Montague, Mass., but preached in the town of North Sunderland. The father's salary was \$200 a year. The son aided in the support of the family by working Saturdays and holidays in a mill. He also bent his energies and his back to the care of a garden patch near the family residence. He had a great fondness for reading from his earliest youth. He was in school when the civil war broke out. He enlisted and served until 1864, when, after having been severely wounded at Petersburg, he returned to New England and finished his education at Brown University. Then he taught in various academies and earned money enough to further educate himself in Germany. He has been president of Brown eight years.

## SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.

**Thos. B. Turley Who Succeeds the Late Isham G. Harris.**

Thomas B. Turley, appointed United States Senator from Tennessee in place of the late Isham G. Harris, is a well-known lawyer of Memphis. He has never held office of any kind. He is a member of the law firm of Turley & Wright. In 1870 he was married to Miss Irene Rayner, the daughter of the late J. H. Rayner of Shelby County. Mr. Turley is 52 years old. He was not yet out of school when the war came, but he promptly enlisted in the Maynard Rifles, Company 1, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee regiment of the Confederate army. He fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, and he was also wounded at Peach Tree Creek, before Atlanta. He was captured in the battle of Nashville and taken to Camp Chase in Ohio and held there until March, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned to the South. At the close of the war Mr. Turley entered the University of Virginia and



THOMAS B. TURLEY.

became a student of law. In 1870 he removed to Memphis and that city has been his home ever since.

## Pumice Stone in America.

Heretofore our supply of pumice stone has come almost exclusively from Italy. Now an American product is forcing its way into the market. This material has been found of excellent quality in Western Nebraska, and in a pulverized form. There are seven different deposits, these comprising in all about 400 acres. According to a report made by Prof. R. G. Salisbury of the University of Chicago, there are approximately 800,000 tons in sight. The deposits, with adjoining lands, have been acquired by the Chicago Pumice Company. They, however, desired also a lump pumice stone. After much search such a deposit was found in Utah, 245 miles south of Salt Lake City. This property comprises 120 acres, and it is virtually an entire mountain of the material of all degrees of purity.—Manufacturer.

## New View of the Matter.

Mamma—"How hot you are, Tommy; your clothes are wet through, I declare!"

Tommy—"Can't help it, ma. The heat makes me cry all over."—Pick-Me-Up.



**VENOM INHALED WITH THE AIR.**  
And imbued with the water of a malarious local, has still a certain antidote. Experience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of intermittent and remittent fevers, and other forms of miasmatic disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness.

Fishmonger (to thrifty housewife)—Fish is dear, mum. Hit's a gettin' werry scarce in consequence of these ere aqueriums.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**PURE FOOD.**  
Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

**CHEAP IRRIGATION.**  
The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

I shall recommend Piso's cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1865.

**PURE FOOD.**  
Tea Garden Drops is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

"Mamma," said the small boy, as the aged and heavily-wrinkled elephant lumbered by, "mamma, I guess that elephant been blowin' up."

We can afford to say: "Get every sort of Schilling's Best tea of your grocer, and get your money back on what you don't like."

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Mrs. Wilson's soothing Syrup should always be  
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GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.**  
Best Cough Syrup, Taste Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
CONSUMPTION

**OUR BOYS AND GIRLS**

**THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.**

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

**Those Children Again.**  
Little Carrie had been instructed to learn a scripture verse with the word good in it. Accordingly her parents taught her, "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." The little maid repeated her text many times softly to herself before the beginning of the general exercise, in which all the Sunday school classes were to join. Then, when her turn came, she sent a ripple over the audience by reciting, in clear but lisping accents, "It is awful to be good on the Sabbath day."

"No, darling," said a mother to a sick child, "the doctor says I mustn't read to you." "Then, mamma," begged the little child, "won't you please read to yourself out loud?"

"Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said Tommy, who is considered great at guessing.

**Where the Sparrows Get Breakfast.**  
The sparrows in Washington Park, Chicago, have discovered a great source of supplies for themselves and their families. During the evening while the electric lights are burning thousands of insects, hovering near the glare, fall into the white globes and lose their lives in the heat of the carbons. The sparrows have found this out, and first thing in the morning hundreds of them may be seen hopping into the globes, remaining a moment, and then hopping out again with a good, fat beetle or a bug in their bills. They will fly away with their treasure to their nests, and a little later, back they will come for a new supply—for there are plenty of little sparrows at home to feed. In this way the whole sparrow community fares sumptuously every day, while the other park birds do not seem to have discovered the arc-light storehouses.

**From an Old Arithmetic.**  
Speaking of the old-fashioned problems here are three queer "examples" which appeared in Adams' arithmetic more than eighty years ago. No doubt the boys and girls of those days puzzled long and tediously over the kits, cats, sacks and wives, and never stopped to think whether or not a frog could climb a well curb. Read over the problems and see if you can answer them:

"If a herring and a half cost a penny and a hal', what will 11 pence buy?"  
"If a frog at the bottom of a well thirty feet deep climbs up three feet every day and falls back two feet every night, how many days will it take to climb out of the well?"  
"As I was going to St. Ives I met seven wives; each wife had seven sacks; in each sack were seven cats, and each cat had seven kits; kits, cats, sacks and wives, how many were going to St. Ives?"

**Something New for Boys.**  
The little motor represented herewith operates not by steam nor by electricity nor by compressed air. It possesses no boiler, no cylinder, no piston, and consists simply of a stearine candle. Let the reader take a candle and perform the experiment for himself. The Waterbury Magazine describes how it shall be done in the following language:

Insert in the center of the candle and at right angles with it the heads of two pins previously heated. These pins will constitute the axis of the motor, and



THE STEARIC MOTOR.

are to be placed upon the edge of two wine glasses. If the two ends of the candles are lighted they will burn, and a drop of stearine will fall into one of the plates placed beneath in order to receive it. The equilibrium of the scale beam will be broken and the other end of the candle will descend, causing the end that has just lost the first drop of stearine to rise. This oscillatory motion will cause several drops to fall from the end that has just descended, and which in its turn becomes the lighter, and will therefore rise while the other descends, and the oscillatory motion, slight at first, will take on a greater and greater amplitude, the candle, slightly inclined upon the horizon at first, finally taking a nearly vertical position. There is nothing more interesting than to watch this oscillatory motion, which does not cease unless one blows out the two flames or the two candles are entirely consumed; that is to say, at the end of half an hour. If, now, it is desired to utilize the motion of the candle while it is in operation, it may be connected by a thin iron wire with small figures cut out of cardboard and jointed, to which it will give a to and fro motion. It may be considered as the walking beam of a Watt engine, and to each extremity may be connected a small piston moving in a vertical cylinder. Finally and more simply there may be fixed to the axis by means of pins, which will keep it at a distance in order to prevent the contact

of the flames, a strip of light cardboard representing a plank, to the extremities of which may be glued two figures that will play at seasaw, and thus render the experiment still more attractive to the young.

**Mixed Pictures.**  
Who can make the most interesting mixed picture?  
A mixed picture isn't painted either in water-colors or in oil; it isn't drawn with a pen or a pencil or a crayon; nor is it etched or engraved—it is simply pasted.

Any boy or girl of any age can make a mixed picture. All that is needed is a pair of shears, a bottle of paste and plenty of newspapers, magazines, picture cards or anything else containing pictures in black and white. Four or more separate pictures or parts of pictures should be cut out, and so pasted on a sheet of paper that the combination will make a beautiful, amusing or interesting mixed picture. Simple, isn't it?

A great deal of art can be used in making a mixed picture, especially in the selection and arrangement of the parts of other pictures so that they will harmonize as to subject and perspective. News pictures, story illustrations, advertisement pictures, diagrams, maps, or any other pictures in black and white may be used in whole or in part. For instance, a man may be cut out of one picture and set to driving a horse, cut from another picture, with a landscape background from a third picture, a barn or house from a fourth picture, or the men may be made up, head from one picture body from another, legs from another, and so on.

**The Longest of Cat Journeys.**  
There are so many cases on record in which cats and dogs have made long home-returning journeys that no one can doubt the possession by these animals of a wonderful instinct that guides them toward their goal over country that they have never traversed. But how far can an animal travel thus, and find its way? A case which is now on record shows that a cat can make such a journey for at least six hundred miles—and that in the winter and early spring, when prey upon which to subsist must be relatively scarce.

In January, 1897, a family named Nading removed from Topeka, Kan., to Shelbyville, Ind. The distance between these two places is about five hundred and fifty miles, as the crow flies; but to any creature without wings it would probably be nothing less than six hundred.

The Nading family brought with them to Indiana a fine Maltese cat to which they were much attached. They were evidently more attached to the cat than he was to them, for he had no sooner reached Shelbyville than he began to mope. He passed three home-sick weeks there, and then disappeared. The family supposed that one of the million of fatal accidents to which cats, in spite of their nine lives, are subject had happened to him, and in their minds had him a regretful farewell.

On the 4th of May they received a letter from relatives in Topeka, which said in effect:

"Your old Thomas has arrived here! He seems to be very tired and hungry, but otherwise is extremely cheerful, and is eager to be petted. He is now taking a long nap."

How the cat traveled the great distance—crossing the Wabash river, traversing the wide prairies and circuiting the many towns of Illinois, certainly crossing the broad Mississippi and probably also crossing the Missouri, ascending that great stream through the whole width of the state of Missouri and finally winding through the score of thriving towns in eastern Kansas before the capital was reached will never be known, unless some one can master the language of the cat sufficiently to "interview" this one successfully on its memorable journey.

What myriads of hairbreadth escapes from the jaws of dogs it must have had! What cold and weary night marches without a square meal! What shivering winter days spent up in a tree or on the summit of a telephone pole, tiring out some waiting and watching terrier! And all this merely to get to Topeka, without the assurance of any kinder welcome than the spinning boot at an unfriendly doorstep.

The cat should surely be chosen as the emblem of pure civic devotion—the sentiment of utter loyalty to a place for the sake of the place and not for what one gets out of it.

**Sailors' Eyes and Electricity.**  
Owing to the intensity of the electric light used on board of men-of-war men are frequently affected with eye complaints, which in some cases have led to total blindness, says a French military journal. It has been observed that eyes in which the iris is not heavily charged with pigments, that is to say, gray and blue eyes, are more likely to be injuriously affected than brown eyes. These eye troubles are ascribed to two causes, viz., the intensity of the light and the action of the ultra-violet rays. Oculists recommend the interposition between the eye and any powerful light of a transparent substance, which will intercept the ultra-violet rays, such as, for instance, uranium glass, which is yellow. The French naval authorities supply dark blue goggles for the use of those who have to do with searchlights, etc., and the cases in which injury has been caused to the eyes were those of men who had neglected to use these spectacles, which, however, do not appear to afford any protection against the ultra-violet rays.

When a man falls in love with a woman, there is no use in calling his attention to the fact that there are millions more in the world of the same sex; he knows it.

**PASSING OF THE SAIL VESSEL.**

**The Stately and Picturesque Craft Now Almost Unknown.**

Time was not so many years ago when the bosom of Lake Michigan and other inland seas was dotted with the white canvas spreads of sailing vessels, which formed an important adjunct of lake commerce. Voyagers may now traverse the whole length of Lake Michigan and the chances are that he will not see in a day's journey more than one or two sailing craft, and these of the smaller type. The day of the big schooner or sailing barge is about over and by the end of the century one of them may be nearly as great a curiosity as the viking craft that was shown at the world's fair.

The causes of this retirement of sailing vessels in favor of modern steam freighters is not far to seek, but an analysis of the situation shows that marine commerce is merely in a transition state. How far the development of huge ore and grain carriers may be pushed as regards size and speed is for the future to determine, but there are pregnant lessons for the rational harbor and channel makers, who must keep pace with the vessel builders or lose local advantage. Economy of operation is a prime factor in the conditions that have driven sailing vessels from the lakes, and there is the still more potent fact that steam power and iron hulls are a twin combination that defies the elements.

The same conditions exist on the ocean, where the old time clippers that were once the pride of navigators have been gradually retired in favor of the modern tramp steamer, which is independent of trade winds and the most economical of modern freight carriers. The leviathan passenger steamers on the Atlantic route are an extreme example of this gradual development from old-time methods, and the instances are rare in ocean travel where sailing vessels either carry passengers or engage in freight business on the lines where speed and punctuality are essential.

Song and story are filled with legendary and romantic tales of the old time clippers, and the science of navigation, with its glorious opportunities for nature study, received its highest impetus in the era of the sail vessel. Modern utilitarianism has changed these conditions, probably for the better, but it has also changed seafaring life from the poetic to the practical and has robbed old Neptune of some of his charms. A voyage around the world is now within the possible limit of an ordinary vacation, but it is doubtful whether such a hurly-burly jaunt is as full of pleasure and education as when tides and winds and the varying moods of nature taught the voyager his littleness and old ocean's majesty.

One practical feature in connection with the disappearance of sailing craft from the inland lakes must not be overlooked. The competition of lake ports has become a mere question of adequate channels and harbors, and in order to retain its natural heritage it will be necessary for Chicago to take early and active steps toward the enlargement and deepening of its harbor facilities for the largest craft that marine builders may devise.—Chicago Chronicle.

**The Most Common Names.**

Dr. T. R. Pearson, in an article on surnames in Good Words, gives the following table showing the number of births in England and Wales during 1865, with the twenty-five most common names under which they were registered:

Order.	Name.	No. of births.
1.	Smith	10,505
2.	Jones	9,619
3.	Williams	6,198
4.	Taylor	5,033
5.	Davies	4,547
6.	Brown	4,416
7.	Thomas	3,612
8.	Evans	3,796
9.	Roberts	3,191
10.	Johnson	2,830
11.	Robinson	2,768
12.	Wilson	2,826
13.	Wright	2,523
14.	Wood	2,589
15.	Hall	2,450
16.	Walker	2,359
17.	Hughes	2,374
18.	Green	2,360
19.	Lewis	2,275
20.	Edwards	2,324
21.	Thompson	2,411
22.	White	2,441
23.	Jackson	2,325
24.	Turner	2,272
25.	Hill	2,146

It will be seen that there is no immediate prospect of the great Smith or Jones families dying out.

**Economy.**  
"I would stop drinkin'," said Mr. Lushforth, "but I can't afford to."  
"Can't afford to?" echoed the man who was cornered.

"No. Stop drinkin', wife would get a new hat. New-hic-hat, have to have new dress to match it. No tellin' where would end. Whatsher goin' 'ave?"—Indianapolis Journal.

**Not Cowardly.**  
"Papa," asked Tommie, "is it cowardly to strike something littler than you that can't defend itself?"  
"It is, indeed," replied the father.

"Well, I don't know," reflected Tommie, "I don't see how we could light the gas without striking a match."—Herper's Bazar.

**Enforcing Discipline.**  
King of Timbuctoo—Where's my standing army?  
Prime Minister—Lying on its arms, your majesty.

King of Timbuctoo—Tell it to stand up. What do I pay it for?—North American.  
When a woman refuses an invitation by saying that acceptance would be an imposition, that settles it; she is getting ready to accept.

**NATURE'S CYCLE PATH.**

**The Sandy Shore of Lake Erie is Admirably Fitted For Wheeling.**

Most of us at one time or another have basked for awhile upon some sandy beach of ocean or lake. We have bathed in the surf, gathered shells upon the shore, and thus whiled away many idle hours, but it was reserved for the bicycle to make us really acquainted with those stretches of beach and shore which seem to have been purposely prepared by kind Mother Nature as a glorious cycle path. Whether or not she originally intended it for wheels, she certainly spends a great deal of her time in keeping the path in repair, and those active servants of hers, wind and wave, rain and sun, are kept very busy at work upon it all the time.

This long and varied path stretches in its entirety hundreds of miles along our ocean shores and around the borders of our great lakes, but the particular bit with which we became familiar during happy summer weeks, and to share in whose delights I would tempt others, is a comparatively small portion on the southern shore of Lake Erie. It begins with the extreme end of Cedar point, which with its long arm holds in a portion of Sandusky bay, and extends eastward 15 miles or more up the shore. This sandy shore continues all the way to Cleveland and beyond, but because of some intervening piles of rock one cannot ride the whole 50 or 60 miles. The shorter distance is, however, enough for a summer day's ride, especially if one takes it comfortably and leisurely and appropriates to himself the countless joys spread before him.—Grace Wickham Curran in St. Nicholas.

Keats fell in love with Fanny Brawne, a dull and unattractive young woman. In one of his letters to her he says, "I feel an awful warmth about the heart, like a load of immortality."

On June 12, 1755, upward of 2,400 salmon were taken above the bridge in the river Tyne and sold in Newcastle at one penny and a penny farthing per pound.

**YOUNG GIRLS.**

**Their Conduct and Health Often Mystified Their Mothers.**

Young girls often feel, and consequently act, very strangely. They shed tears without apparent cause, are restless, nervous, and at times almost hysterical.



Young girls are not free from incipient womb troubles.

Mothers should see to it that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is promptly taken; all druggists have it. The girl will speedily be "herself again," and a probable danger be averted. Any information on this subject, or regarding all female ailments, will be cheerfully given free by Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Write her.

**TAPE WORMS EXPELLED**

**HEAD COMPLETE, in from 17 minutes to two hours by "SLOCUM'S TAPE WORM SPECIFIC," requiring no previous or after treatment, such as fasting, starving, dieting, and the taking of nauseous and poisonous drugs, causing no pain, sickness, discomfort or bad after effects. No loss of time, meals or detention from business. This remedy has NEVER failed. CURE GUARANTEED. Over 6,000 cases successfully treated since 1883. Write for free information and question blank. Address, SLOCUM SPECIFIC CO., Auditorium bld., Spokane, Wash.**

**AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.**

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORDS "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.  
I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.  
March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

**Do Not Be Deceived.**  
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

**"The Kind You Have Always Bought"**  
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher  
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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Price only \$185.  
**Hercules Gas Engine Works,**  
221 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.



# THE ENTERPRISE.

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

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Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1897.

## BUILD THE BOULEVARD.

We understand that Messrs. Ash and Price of the Balboa Boulevard Committee have been in communication with Supervisor Howard Tilton of this township recently with regard to the extension of Balboa boulevard into and through this county, and ultimately to San Jose.

Supervisor Tilton is in favor of a special meeting of our Board of Supervisors, at which the San Francisco Balboa Boulevard Committee and prominent citizens of this county shall be present, and at which a plan may be formulated providing for the construction of the boulevard through this county.

We may call the great public road of the future from San Francisco through San Mateo county to San Jose a boulevard or any other name we choose, but when it is built, it should be as nearly perfect as it is possible for a public highway to be made. It should be of generous width, sufficient for future, as well as present, needs. It should have a special track for wheelmen along one side of the thoroughfare, bearing the same relation to the highway that a sidewalk in a town or city bears to the street.

Its maximum grade should not exceed three per cent: its drainage should be perfect and its road-bed hard, durable and smooth; and last, but not least, it should be beautified in every way possible.

Such a highway would prove the best investment the people of the city and of San Mateo and Santa Clara counties have ever made. It would pay in the saving of wear and tear upon beasts and vehicles.

It would pay in the enhanced value of real estate and in the reduced cost of local transportation.

It would pay a dividend of more than 100 per cent in the increased comfort and pleasure of the people, and the money expended in its construction would be paid out for home labor and home material and would remain at home and circulate among our own people.

If our people are in earnest they can build the boulevard and begin work within a very short time. The means can be obtained by bonds, and if bonds are not feasible or advisable, two-thirds of the road revenues of the first, second and third townships, set apart for the purpose, would assure the completion of the boulevard within a comparatively short period. The boulevard can be built and we are satisfied it can be done without any increase of the present road tax rate in this county.

Attention is called to the timely and pertinent address of "The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California," which will be found in this issue of the Enterprise.

The Association asks the people to aid in making California a manufacturing center and a self-supporting commonwealth. Let the people demand and accept for their money goods made or produced in California, and a long step will have been taken towards industrial and commercial independence. Let the motto of every one be: "Support home enterprise and patronize home industry."

Let the people stand by California manufacturers and producers and the shadow of a money famine will never again darken California homes.

"When wheat takes a few more drops in the bucket shops, the service press, manipulated by the gold bugs, will begin to wonder what the next paramount issue is to be."—Penny Press, Santa Cruz.

Oh, yes! when it does, if it only would, etc. Inasmuch, however, as wheat has refused to keep company with silver to save the Popocratic party from disaster, it is just possible it may decline to decline for the benefit of bucket-shop bears, or even, for that matter, to please our esteemed brother of the Penny Press. Meantime, we may be permitted to remark, that neither the Penny Press nor the wicked

"Service press" need to vex their souls nor agitate their intellects about the next paramount issue.

In the case of the San Mateo town ordinance prohibiting laundries within certain limits, Judge De Haven has decided that the ordinance is unconstitutional. Judge De Haven holds that a laundry could no more be declared a nuisance than a grocery store. The San Mateo ordinance was aimed at the Chinese laundries, and the experience of San Mateo is a repetition of that of San Francisco and other California cities and towns, in the light of which it appears that there is no legal process for getting rid of a local Chinatown once established, and that the only safe plan is to absolutely refuse these civil ulcers lodgment in the first instance by a rigid local policy of Chinese exclusion.

Even the most sanguine are now a little doubtful about the permanency of the prosperous wave since the bottom of the grain market commenced to drop out.—Los Alamos Central.

Why! bless your doubtful, distrustful, despondent, Popocratic soul, Brother Graham, why don't you sing in unison with the calamity crowd; and, while recognizing the return of good times, deny that they arrived by the Republican route.

An oil well has been struck in the Coaling fields, in the western portion of Fresno county, with a flow of 110 barrels per day.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The fact that the San Mateo County Building and Loan Association reports increased business is cumulative evidence that confidence is restored.—Times-Gazette.

The project of building a boulevard from San Francisco to San Jose is feasible and will be carried out in time. The matter must be kept before the people; enterprise and public spirit will do the rest.—Times-Gazette.

Four hundred and fifty thousand British guineas from Australia have been received in San Francisco, in payment for exportations of American wheat. This is another case where the Western farmer is being tramped upon by the gold power of Great Britain.—Exchange.

The vessels which are bringing royal sovereigns to this port in payment for California wheat sold in Australia are as welcome as the Klondyke steamers laden with nuggets. They prove, too, that there are other sources of opulence for this State than dearly bought treasure from the frozen north.—S.F. Examiner.

Let's see! the free-coinage advocates last year promised the farmer \$1.00 a bushel for wheat if they would dilute the currency of the country with silver, but admitted they did not know how much the dollar would be worth. We know how much it is worth—40 cents. Yet the farmers have got their dollar a bushel, and got it in good money, too. This shows the wisdom of rejecting new-fangled theories without a careful test as to their probable effect when put into operation.—Exchange.

Every town in the county has its attraction, which goes to make up a whole that is hard to equal. Pescadero has its wonderful pebble beach; Colma is noted for its big cabbages; Halfmoon Bay its oil wells; San Mateo is famous for its beautiful homes and institutions of learning; Menlo Park is known for the number of its palatial residences; Portola is not only famous for its handsome home sites, but its prune industry promises to be an attraction that will lure many to its sacred precincts; Baden has its packing-house; Redwood City is known the world over for the manufacture of fine leather.—Times-Gazette.

## Putting a Stamp Upside Down.

Folk in general are not nowadays so careful as they were years ago in the matter of affixing postage stamps to letters and receipt stamps upon bills, and many never note whether the stamps are the right way up or upside down. It was very different, however, before the rush and roar of this half of the century began, for it was next door to a crime, in the eyes of many, to affix a stamp with the queen's head the wrong way up. Many were not only under the impression that her majesty would "feel offended," but that if she took the matter up personally or told officials to act punishment could follow. There are still, however, many people who look with horror upon a postage stamp upside down.—Notes and Queries.

## The Price of Songs.

The following list shows that a great deal of money is made from popular music in England:  
Sir Arthur Sullivan is said to have realized £10,000 by his celebrated song "The Lost Chord." Balfe appears to have received high prices for the copyrights of some of his songs. For "I Dreamt I Dwelt In Marble Halls" he got £8,000, the same for "When Other Lips," and £5,000 for "The Heart Bowed Down." When recently put up for auction, £1,213 15s. was obtained for the copyright of Michael Watson's song "Anchored."—Harper's Round Table.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6, 1897.  
To Purchasers, Consumers and all Women of California:

Fellow Californians:—The greater production of California manufacturers and producers and the continued employment of our people rests with you.

The "Manufacturers' & Producers' Association" propose to convince you of your great power and responsibility, and show how you can realize splendid results.

Our natural resources, climate, animal, vegetable and mineral have no superior on earth. All that is required to dispel the popular error that this is not a natural or possible manufacturing center, is united action on the part of all our people to make it so.

What you must do is this: Make it a condition that you will part with your money only for goods made or produced in California.

No further work or argument will be required than to arouse our people to the point of demanding California goods. The result will naturally follow that, with increased demands, our goods will be sold at as low prices as any, except prison-made goods from other States, and the "Southwick Bill" now before Congress proposes to prohibit the shipment of such goods from one State to another. We are doing all we can to assist the passage of that bill.

We will introduce a bill in our State Legislature, making it a violation of law to place a California label on goods not made or produced in this State, and urge upon all manufacturers and producers to place a label on all their California-made goods, to show they are such.

Through our efforts in organizing and perfecting the "Pure Food Congress," pure California goods have already been given a healthy start, and every dealer selling adulterated goods knows that he is liable to arrest and loss of such goods by confiscation. We claim two splendid results: a better opinion of California products and a decrease in the mortality of our children.

There is no field in which women can do better work than to keep this question continually before their relatives, friends and acquaintances.

Very respectfully,  
The "Manufacturers' & Producers' Association of California,"  
Room 2, Sixth Floor Mills Building,  
San Francisco.

## A WONDERFUL POND.

Human Eyes Are Often Inhabited by Large Numbers of Living Creatures.

The water contained in a well developed, well formed eye in which the sight is not impaired, more especially where a person is farsighted, presents many curious phenomena. Looking through an open window in daylight upon a hazy atmosphere or upon a fog such as is seen in any city, or looking to the north upon a gray atmosphere, one will see, if conditions are as above, strange disks flitting and jumping about in the eye water. It has been my privilege to watch these organisms for several years, flitting about in the eye water, jumping toward each other again in strife and combat, in the which the water would become comparatively clear of amebiform organisms, only to be again full of micrococci and the combats as above.

The various shapes of these animalcules are surprising. Some are attenuated, with fine filaments. Again, others are like wee bits of fine porcelain, with little projections, reminding one of turtles hopping about. Again, others present the appearance of cyclops and daphne.

How these organisms get into the eye water is a mystery—perhaps in the water we drink or foods we eat, either or both. The fact that the eye water is inhabited, like all other bodies of water, is a truth that can be proved positively, beyond peradventure, by any oculist when he may extract a diseased eye and place the fluid under the glass.

May not the accumulation of these organisms in the eye water, their rapid growth and the survival of the fittest or strongest be the cause of much blindness, wherein may be casts, coagulation of the eye water, so called paralysis of the optic nerve, cataracts and other forms of disease?

May not numerous headaches and other pains be caused by the overaccumulation or growth of these minute organisms, in which they stop the circulation of the active principle of life in the arterial circulation or the nervous forces? The same organisms are seen when looking upon drawing paper.—William W. Goodrich in New York Herald.

## A Clever Lawyer.

An old lawyer in Paris had instructed a very young client of his to weep every time he struck the desk with his hand. Unfortunately the barrister forgot and struck the desk at the wrong moment. The client fell to sobbing and crying.

"What is the matter with you?" asked the presiding judge.

"Well, he told me to cry as often as he struck the table."

Here was a nice predicament, but the astute lawyer was equal to the occasion. Addressing the jury, he said:

"Well, gentlemen, let me ask you how you can reconcile the idea of crime in conjunction with such candor and simplicity. I await your verdict with the most perfect confidence."—Exchange.

## How Boston Owls Hoot.

She had just returned from a visit to Boston.

"Is it true," asked an acquaintance, "that there is an air of culture and educational refinement plainly noticeable in the speech of Boston residents?"

"My dear," she replied impressively, "even the owls around Boston hoot 'To whom' instead of 'To whoo!' as they do in the west."—Chicago Times-Herald.

## HER LIFELIKE STATUE.

It Signalled Her Departure From the World of Artists.

Before her marriage she had been a famous sculptress. She had made several portrait statues of well known men, and every one predicted for her a still more brilliant future, when she suddenly set all predictions at naught by marrying a wealthy man who disapproved of her keeping up her professional work. She was very quiet under this restriction, but was supposed to rebel inwardly. Therefore when at a dinner party one evening she asked her old friend General Bashar to come to see her on the following evening and inspect her last piece of work, which she thought the best and most lifelike she had ever executed, he supposed he was expected to use his influence to prevail upon her husband to permit her to resume her place among the working fraternity of artists.

"I am sure you will like it, general," she said, with a winning smile. "It fairly lives and breathes. I confess I am in love with it myself."

On the appointed evening the general, with some misgivings over the delicacy of the task entrusted to him, presented himself. Instead of inviting him to the studio his hostess, to his surprise, offered to bring her last bit to him.

"Oh, it's a statuette, is it?" he asked. "Well, yes, you might call it so," she answered, as she went out of the room. In a few minutes she returned, bearing in her arms—a baby!—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Zoological Gardens.

The following figures show the annual cost for maintenance of some of the principal foreign zoological gardens: Berlin, \$137,500; Antwerp, \$136,800; Amsterdam, \$105,000; London, \$100,000; Cologne, \$75,800; Rotterdam, \$65,000; Hanover, \$42,000; Paris, \$30,000. Thus far the cost of maintaining the zoological parks in Washington and Philadelphia has been \$60,000 each per year.

## Strange Mistake.

Old Mrs. Jones entered the drawing room unexpectedly and spoiled a very pretty tableau.

"I was just whispering a secret in Cousin Jennie's ear," explained Charlie. "I'm sorry," said the old lady gravely, "that your eyesight has become so bad that you mistake Jennie's mouth for her ear."—London Tit-Bits.

IF YOU WANT

# GOOD MEAT

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

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# San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery

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

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BEST 25-CENT MEALS SERVED.

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---NOTARY PUBLIC---

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



LOCAL NOTES.

George Tabor was in town on Wednesday. Mrs. W. J. Martin spent Monday visiting friends in San Mateo.

Frank Miner has the rock crusher running turning out rock for Mission road.

The fishing at the water front has been fine of late, the catches are mostly perch.

H. W. Brown, Esq., of Colma, has been appointed a notary public by Gov. Budd.

Frank Miner finished up the rock work on lower Grand avenue last week.

Miss Lena Kneese is spending a week visiting as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin.

Some of the Company cottages have recently been leased to employees of the Steiger pottery works.

H. J. Vandenberg is filling in his lot south of the Linden House with the view of planting a garden.

Rev. George Wallace will hold services at Grace Church tomorrow (Sunday) at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday-school at 4:30 p. m.

Charles Duer has leased the G. E. Daniel's residence on Commercial ave, and will occupy it with his family on the 12th inst.

We are pleased to be able to report the continued improvement of the health of Mr. George Kneese and her daughter, Miss Lena.

The residence formerly occupied by Mr. H. B. Maggs is for lease or rent. For particulars, inquire of E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice.

The Misses Nelly and Hannah Leary of New York, sisters of Mrs. Della Harrington, arrived on Monday upon a visit to Mrs. Harrington.

A party of surveyors took soundings in the Company's ship canal last Saturday, and report the canal filled in very little and as being in fine condition.

On Thursday of last week, W. B. McKay, who shot and killed his cousin, Robert Curry, last June, at Half Moon Bay, was found guilty by the jury, of manslaughter.

Miss Flora B. Dakin returned home from her summer vacation and outing in the mountains near Truckee and will shortly re-open her dancing classes in this place.

Times are brightening locally. Several parties have been looking for factory sites the past week, and the employes at the big packing-house are all busy and working on full time.

W. E. Wagner and Miss Donald of San Mateo made a flying visit to our town on their bikes Sunday. Mr. Wagner came up to figure on repainting the Linden House and expects to commence work soon.

Fresh stock of goods at the People's Store. Mrs. Cohen has everything in the way of dry goods, furnishing goods, fancy goods and notions, and no one need go away from this town to get anything they may want.

Supervisor Tilton has opened the fall campaign of road work in this locality. A force of men and five to six teams are busy at the red rock quarry getting out and hauling rock to the San Bruno road. This rock will be used for the first or bottom layer of macadam and Frank Miner has the rock crusher busy crushing hard rock for the top or surface layer.

On Sunday, September 5th, 1897, after a protracted illness, and at the advanced age of 78 years, Mrs. Mary A. Greenlin, mother of Mrs. S. D. Trask, passed peacefully from this earthly prison to life everlasting. The funeral took place from the family residence of Mrs. Trask at 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday. Interment, Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Editor Enterprise:—Permit me, through your columns, to express my grateful obligation and to return my heartfelt thanks to the members of the Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association for their generous aid and kindly offices in assisting me to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of my dearly beloved husband, and to all the good friends, whose tender sympathy and support upheld me and continues to comfort me in my sorrow.

Mrs. Annie Theresa Daubert.

The following letter was received a few days ago from Mr. J. A. Brutcher of San Francisco, and a property owner in this town. Mr. Brutcher went to the Trinity gold fields to investigate, and perhaps locate, and the letter will make interesting reading for intending prospectors:

Redding, September 3, 1897. Dear M.:—I will drop you a line as I promised and will let you know how we found things. The mines are a fake of the worst kind. My advice is for you not to go ahead with the proposition you spoke of. We have passed over fifty teams on their way back and twenty more camped here where we are. There are about 1000 men up there yet, and they are all broke and walking back, and getting out the best they can. One man came in this morning and said that there was not a dollar taken out besides what the Graves brothers took. I don't think we will go that way.

J. A. Brutcher.

WEDDING BELLS.

On Sunday, the 5th day of September, 1897, the merry marriage bells were set ringing again. In this latest happy event the high contracting parties are both residents of our thriving little town. On Sunday, at the residence of Mrs. Foster, a cousin of the fair bride, the Rev. George Wallace officiating, Mr. John E. Graham and Miss Della C. Cameron were joined in

the holy bonds of wedlock. Mr. Graham is an employe of the Western Meat Company, a young man of steady and industrious habits, esteemed and respected by all who know him.

Miss Cameron, the charming bride, is the daughter of Mrs. Belle Sutherland, and has resided with her mother in this town the past four years. Miss Cameron has been a general favorite in the social circles of our town.

PALO ALTO MEAT MARKET CHANGES HANDS. G. E. Daniel of South San Francisco has purchased the Palo Alto Meat Market, formerly conducted by Wisdom & Huff, and assumed charge the first of the week. Mr. Daniel is an experienced butcher and will conduct the business on the same satisfactory basis by which it has been characterized. P. L. Wisdom will be employed by the new proprietor and will remain in our midst. Mr. Daniels will move his family here and expects to build among us. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Daggett who owns considerable property here.—Palo Alto Times.

HOME GROWN PEACHES. The first peach tree to come into bearing in this five-year-old town stands in the garden of Mr. J. Jorgenson. The peaches from this tree are large and luscious. Through kindness of Mr. Jorgenson a sample of the ripe fruit adorns the sanctum of this office. Four years ago Engineer Ed Johns planted the seed from which this tree has grown.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. The Board of Supervisors met in regular monthly session Tuesday. All the members of the Board were present.

The following reports of county officers were read and filed:

Table with columns: Allowance for the month of August, 1897; Total amount remaining to credit of fund for the fiscal year; Total amount expended to date; Total credit to fund; Estimate of receipts from all sources for balance of fiscal year; Amount received from all sources to date; Balance in fund at beginning of fiscal year.

The following persons were granted permits to obtain liquor licenses: First township—Thomas E. Casserly, J. E. Rodgers, J. LeCorne, M. and S. Belli. Third township—J. H. O'Keef, J. H. Sears and Martin Kuck. Fourth township—Petre Burke, E. Schubert, A. Boitano, T. G. Durham, F. L. Avilla, Levy Brothers, M. Facchini and Cereghino & Debenedetti. Fifth township—C. Gianola and Palmer & Bell.

On motion of Debenedetti, seconded by Tilton, it was ordered that all applications for liquor licenses on file and on which no money had been paid be rejected. It was further ordered that the clerk be instructed not to file any application for license unless the License Collector's certificate for the required amount be attached thereto and same be accompanied by a bond.

The application of Ann O'Neill for support was denied on motion of Brown.

Frank Duprey, an indigent person of the Third township, petitioned the Board for support and said petition was referred to the member from the Third township.

The application of Mary Walker for support was, on motion, referred to Debenedetti.

A petition asking for the appointment of I. R. Goodspeed as Health Officer was laid over.

On motion of Tilton, Price street and Orange avenue in the Abbey Homestead, Colma, were declared public highways and the clerk was instructed to enter the same upon the road book of the county.

AFTERNOON SESSION. A Newman of the Third township gave notice that he would apply at the next meeting of the Board for a liquor license. On motion of McEvoy the petition of Tax Collector Granger for a safe for use of his office was referred to the supply committee.

Treasurer Chamberlain's report, showing the proceeds of sale of certain effects that came into the hands of the Coroner, was ordered filed.

The Trustees of the Sequoia high school advised the Board that it would take \$3800 to conduct the school for the next fiscal year. The clerk was directed to notify the Trustees to have a representative at the next meeting, at which time the tax levy would be made.

A. D. Walsh and B. F. Cooper notified the Board that policies on the county buildings would expire during the month of September. The matter of insuring the property was referred to McEvoy, with instructions to place the business with American companies and California institutions if possible. A letter from the State Controller

notifying the Board of the statute requiring all Boards of Supervisors to meet on the third Monday to fix the tax rate, was placed on file.

A communication from the highway commission and from the publisher of the Pioneer were ordered filed.

The poor farm committee was instructed to prepare plans and give estimates on a building to be constructed at the county farm and report at the next meeting of the Board.

On request of George C. Ross the auditor was instructed to draw his warrant for \$800 on the unappropriated fund, the amount to be placed in the hands of the District Attorney to be paid to Loren Coburn, damages awarded him in the condemnation suit of San Mateo County vs. L. Coburn. This is done to enable Mr. Ross to renew his motion for possession of the road sought to be condemned.

The committee on public buildings was given further time to report in the matter of constructing a cement sidewalk around the courthouse grounds.

Adair was given permission to prepare plans for a bridge over the Pescadero creek at the Hubbard place; plans to be acted by the Board before advertising for bids.

On motion of Tilton, it was ordered that rent of Baden jail be reduced from \$10 to \$5, on and after October 1st, and the clerk was instructed to notify owners of said jail.

Debenedetti's motion to have the License Collector report all delinquent saloon-keepers to the District Attorney was carried unanimously.

The matter of connecting the courthouse with an electric current was referred to McEvoy.

The following bills were approved:

Table of bills approved, listing names and amounts under GENERAL FUND and FIRST ROAD FUND.

The Board adjourned to Monday, September 20th, at 10 a. m.

PRESS NOTES.

A careful estimate of the shortage of food supply in Europe shows that in rye and potatoes the conditions are as bad as in wheat. Rye is as important an article as wheat in many European countries, and the same is, of course, true of potatoes. The shortage in wheat, rye, and potatoes in Europe is now estimated as follows:

Table showing shortages in bushels: Wheat 3,000,000, Rye 225,000,000, Potatoes 1,000,000,000.

With a shortage of 1,625,000,000 bushels in the food supply of Europe, the silver orators are thinking of revising their calamity argument of last year.—Exchange.

THE CITY ASKED TO CO-OPERATE. If the Work Be Done There Will Be a Modern Highway to San Jose.

Mayor Phelan and the Board of Supervisors received a communication yesterday from the State Department of Highways relative to a proposed road from the county line to Ingleside. The letter urged that it was important to build this thoroughfare, as it would form a link in the chain that is to be a boulevard from Golden Gate Park to San Jose, forming part of the system of public highways designed by the department.

The letter contains the following: We desire to call the attention of your honorable board to the importance of opening a public highway or road from the county line of San Mateo county at a point 500 feet west of the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, thence north to a point on Ocean avenue, near the Ingleside road house and connecting with Balboa avenue to Golden Gate Park. The Supervisors of San Mateo county have a proposed road in view to connect with the road at the county line, and are awaiting the action of your board before incurring any expense.

We understand that all the property in the city and county of San Francisco that this road will traverse belongs to the Spring Valley Water Company, and that they are ready and willing to give the right of way, providing the city will build the road without any expense to them.—S. F. Examiner.

\$22,000 A MONTH.

Wednesday was the semi-monthly labor pay-day at the sugar factory, and the company checked out on that day \$11,000 to its employes for wages. In the neighborhood of this amount is paid out for labor every two weeks, making over \$22,000 a month that is distributed in China from the sugar factory alone. Most of this money goes directly into circulation here, and is no small item in China's prosperity.

Mr. Spence of the First National Bank of Pomona, on which the sugar company's checks are drawn, comes over every two weeks with cash enough to cover all the checks, and as soon as an employe is given his check at one window at the office, he steps to the next window and gets it cashed, when the restaurants, hotels, grocery stores and other business houses in town all get a share of it.

This \$11,000 a fortnight is, of course, on the pay-roll alone, and is exclusive of the salaried men. The latter are office men and heads of departments, and their salaries are an important item of cash in addition to the above.—Chino Valley Champion.

GRAIN CROP ESTIMATE. The Chadbourne warehouses are rapidly filling with grain. A large force of men is employed handling the crop. Mr. Chadbourne estimates that the wheat and barley yield in this valley this year is double last season's crop, while but half as much hay has been raised. Mr. Hall does not put the grain yield quite so high and does not think it will exceed last year's crop more than 25 per cent.—Pleasanton Times.

THEY WANT THE CULPRIT. The Arson Committee of the San Francisco insurance combine has decided that the fire which destroyed Charles Barbrae's residence at Millbrae on July 5th last was of incendiary origin. Notices have been posted about Millbrae offering a reward of \$250 to anyone who can furnish information that will result in the arrest and conviction of the guilty party or parties.—Leader.

ALVINZA HAYWARD'S GIFT TO SAN JOSE. Alvinza Hayward of this city has commissioned the Alum Rock Park Commissioners of San Jose with a fine large buck from his paddock at this place. The San Joseans are highly elated over the gift and are deeply grateful to Mr. Hayward for his generosity.—Leader, San Mateo.

In a few weeks telephone communication will be established between this city and Halfmoon Bay and Pescadero. The force of linemen are rapidly erecting the poles and stretching the wires.—Leader.

STREET RAILWAY DEVICES. Among Them a Scheme to Keep Conductors Honest.

It is many years since Mark Twain's lines immortalized the enforced punching of variously colored slips by street railway conductors to prevent their "holding up the company" ran riot through the land, and the "buff trip slips," the "pink trip slips" and the "blue trip slips" have long been abandoned by most street railways in favor of the clock faced indicator. This is a fairly good device, but still it may be worked by a clever man not unwilling to divert a few nickels to his own pocket. In Toronto the company has a scheme which, so far as any one knows, has never yet been circumvented by a conductor. Indeed, it is difficult to see how it could be got around without the connivance of a passenger. By this plan the conductor does not touch money or tickets at all. When collecting, he carries around a specially made receptacle into which the passenger must put his own ticket or 5 cent piece. The conductor who violates the company's rules by taking the fare from the passenger and putting it into the fare holder is liable to discharge. At the end of each collection the receptacle is hung upon a special hook and must there remain until more passengers board the car.

The cars of the trolley line between Minneapolis and St. Paul are fitted with admirable appliances to prevent accidents to passengers careless in stepping on and off. At the rear end of each car are folding gates which are under the control of the motorman, who does not open them until the car has reached a full stop and closes them before it starts again. Controlled by the same lever as that which opens and closes the gates are folding seats, which let down when the gates open and close up when they shut.

The managers of this same line have carried the street car advertising notion to a greater length than the managers of most other trolley lines in the United States. In addition to the ordinary space for advertisements over the windows, the backs of the seats are provided with panels for the display of advertising matter. This does not, however, seem to attract the advertisers of the twin cities very much, for the panels are very rarely utilized except for amusement announcements.—Exchange.

The Boer does just as little work as will help keep himself and his family alive, and most of that he gets done by Kafir servants, who, in the more out of the way districts, at any rate, are practically slaves.

WRITES JUVENILE FICTION. Western Author Whose Stories Are Popular with Young People.

Writing juvenile stories so as to interest and hold an army of boys and girls numbering not less than 100,000 week after week and year after year, is a task involving not only skill and judgment, but positive genius. There has come about a vast change in juvenile literature during the past decade. Both the wishy-washy and the highly spiced sensational have been relegated to the background, and freshness, originality, and above all, vim, must permeate a story nowadays, in order to attain popularity among up-to-date youthful readers.

Eastern publishers say that it is the Western reading field that pays best just now. A Western man holds the palm for juvenile fiction. Weldon J. Cobb has not been known in this line under his own name until quite recently, as the same was controlled by a large Eastern publishing house for exclusive use in the mature field, until some three years since. As Dr. Willard McKenzie, Ralph Hamilton, and Paul Ingelow, however, Mr. Cobb has since 1885 been very prominently before the reading public. To his "Ready Boys" was given the best reception attending any story of its class, while "The Tattooed Boy," which won the Munro prize after the casting of 272,000 votes, was the work of the same author. He is a busy writer, one New York publisher putting out nine books from his pen in a single year.

Mr. Cobb proceeds on the basis that the average boy of to-day is ten times better informed and more critical than the youth of the last generation. One of the best signs of the time is the getting away from the trashy and improbable, and in this work Mr. Cobb has been a crusader. In complete harmony with his readers, he gets very close to their predilections and preferences—in such near touch, indeed, that among the seven hundred odd juvenile athletic and social boys and girls' clubs of the country his name is a household word.

Some of this author's best works are "The Oldest Man in the World," "The White Dwarf Elephant," "The Gilded Boy," and his first great story, "Honor

Bright," which reached a sale of nearly 200,000 copies. Mr. Cobb resides with his charming wife and two happy children in La Grange, Ill., a beautiful Chicago suburb. He is about 48 years of age, and while rather retiring in his social disposition, seems to understand how to reach the juvenile heart.

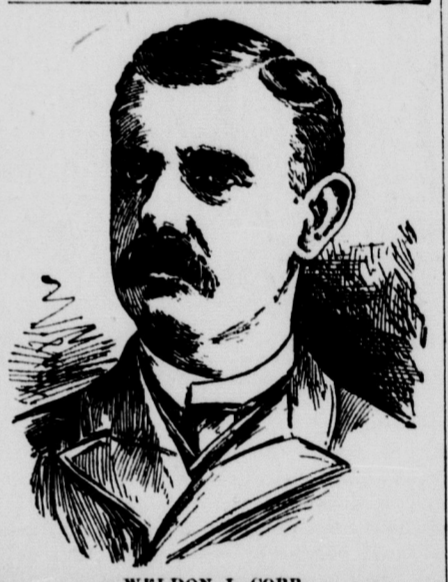
SEXTET PASSENGER CYCLE. Will Accommodate Four People Besides the Drivers.

In Chicago the other evening a gay party of young people toured the parks with the newest invention in bicycles—a sextet passenger carrier which accommodates four people besides the drivers. The latter sit on ordinary saddles and propel the machine, while the passengers occupy three handsomely upholstered seats in the box, there being room for two in front and the other two arranged a la tandem. It is a beautiful machine, built with a view to perfect grace and strength. The frame is of regular bicycle tubing, only heavier, and has a carrying capacity of 1,200 at a speed of fourteen miles an hour on an asphalt pavement. This has been carefully tested by six of the heaviest men in the factory where the bicycle was made. It is a four-wheeled machine, with heavy spokes and

NEWEST INVENTION IN BICYCLES. steel rims, and the carriage is of well-seasoned hard wood and is fastened on the frame by clamps. It is detachable, and the machine can be ridden without it. It is a very clever invention.

Too Early to Know. Teacher—"How many bones are there in the human body?" Pupil—"I don't know. I haven't learned to ride a wheel yet."—Detroit Free Press.

The Earmarks. Alice—"What a gallant person Mr. Dunkley is! He never addresses me without beginning "Fair Miss." Dorothy—"Oh, that's a force of habit. He used to be a street car conductor, Cleveland Leader.



WELDON J. COBB.

MARKET REPORT. CATTLE—Market in better shape and prices are strong, while in some cases 1/4 higher.

SHEEP—Desirable sheep of all kinds are in demand at strong prices. Hogs—Desirable hard fed hogs are in demand at prices 1/4 to 1/2 higher.

PROVISIONS are in good demand at stronger prices. LIVESOCK—The quoted prices are 1/2 less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No 1 Steers 6 1/2 @ 7c; No 2 Steers 6 @ 6 1/2c; No 1 Cows and Heifers 5 @ 5 1/2c; No 2 Cows and Heifers 4 @ 4 1/2c.

Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs 4c; under 130 lbs 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c; over 250 lbs 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c.

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

Spring Lambs—3/4 @ 3 1/2c, gross, weighed alive.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4 @ 4 1/2c; over 250 lbs 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4c; second quality, 5 @ 5 1/2c; First quality cows and heifers, 5 @ 5 1/2c; second quality, 4 @ 4 1/2c; third quality, 3 1/2 @ 4c.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7c; small, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2c.

Mutton—Wethers, 6 @ 6 1/2c; ewes, 5 1/2 @ 6c; Sucking lambs, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/4c.

Dressed Hogs—5 1/2 @ 6c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 9 @ 10c; picnic hams, 8 1/2c; Atlanta ham, 8c; New York shoulder, 8c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 12c; light S. C. bacon, 11 1/2c; med. C. bacon, clear, 9c; L. med. C. bacon, clear, 9 1/2c; clear light, 10c; clear ex. light, 10 1/2c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$10 00; do, hf-bbl, \$5 25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$8 50; do, hf-bbl, \$4 75.

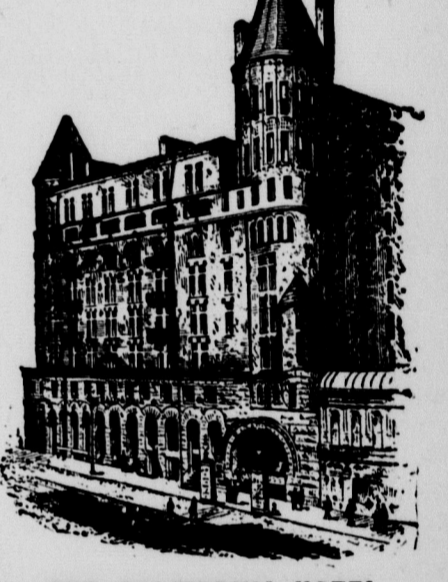
Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 8 1/2c; do, light, 8 1/4c; do, Bellies, 9 @ 9 1/2c; Extra Clear, bbl, \$12 00; hf-bbls, \$8 75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 35; do, kits, \$1 45.

MARKET REPORT.

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THE CALIFORNIA

Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.



THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

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

Strictly First-Class European Plan Reasonable Rates

Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement.

THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'NOTE. Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. \$1.00 Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts.

THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS. A. F. KINZLER, Manager.

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE— THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND— THE UNION ICE CO.

ARMOUR HOTEL

Table and Accommodations The Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel. HENRY MIGNENFELDER, Proprietor.



## GOWNS AND GOWNING

### WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Public will be Careful to Weared Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.  
New York correspondence:



JUST because the summer has been such a disappointment to the women who took trunks full of muslins to the drizzly resorts, she is highly pleased to turn her thoughts to fall dresses, and seems likely to go in heavily for wools and "plain things." But a word in your ear; those trunks of muslins are bound to come out somewhere. Not everyone is rich enough and had tempered enough to throw the pretty things away because they could not be worn in July, and this means that muslins are sure to appear for the simpler dances and "affairs" of this fall and winter, instead

came in the belt, which was geranium velvet.

The ornamentation of this last dress was distinctly summery, but the costumes of the two standing figures were marked as for the warm season by all their details. The first had a foundation of violet taffeta, over which, in the skirt, were three ruffles of violet mousseline embroidered with appliqué white net divided by fluffy pinked frills of the silk. The belt was twisted silk and chiffon, and the waist was covered with the mousseline and had lace bretelles and collar to match. Hiding this was a rich lace cape, merely a flounce with deep scallops that were filled in with mousseline and dotted with violet ribbon bows. Scarlet silk lined ecru linen in the last of this quartet. A gathered frill of ecru chiffon edged the jacket fronts, coffee-colored taffeta covered with narrow ruffles of the same shade of mousseline gave the plastron, and the skirt had a panel of coffee-colored chiffon dotted with scarlet bows and silver buckles. Another glint of scarlet came at the throat, whose fluffy chiffon collar had a large bow of silk in that bright shade.

Linen has had tremendous favor this season, and the end of summer will find the newest dresses of it made in the most elaborate fashion. The first dress of the next group is a sample of this, mouse gray linen being the goods. Its finely pleated skirt was sewed to a tucked yoke, and the waist consisted

## Anecdote AND Incident

The publisher of Bentley's Miscellany was telling Douglas Jerrold of the doubts he had about the name of the magazine. "I had thought once," said the publisher, "of calling it the Wits' Miscellany." "Well," rejoined Jerrold, "you needn't have gone to the other extreme."

Canon Knox-Little told a story once at a church congress of a lych-gate in front of a beautiful church, which had been restored and made very nice. There was painted over the door, "This is the Gate of Heaven," and underneath was the large notice, "Go round the other way."

A good Highland minister was endeavoring to steer a boat-load of city young ladies to a landing-place. A squall was bursting; the steering was difficult. One of the girls annoyed him by jumping up and calling anxiously, "Oh, where are we going to?" "If you do not sit down and keep still, my young lady," said the minister-pilot, succinctly, "that will verra greatly depend on how you were brought up."

A burglar in Germany, passing through a room where a boy lay in bed, explained to him that he was the devil, and having thus frightened him, as he flattered himself, into a condition of silence and immobility, went his way after the silver. But the boy, who was a religious character, presently said to himself: "If I should kill the devil there would be no more sin," and creeping to where his father's gun lay, took it and shot the burglar. He now believes that the devil is dead.

An English peer, for some offense, was called out by a politician, and promptly responded to the challenge. On arriving at home again after the duel, his lordship gave a guinea to the coachman who had driven him to and from the ground. The driver appears to have been an exceptionally honest, simple man. He was surprised by the largeness of the sum presented, and said, "My lord, I only took you to —" "Yes, yes; I know that. But the guinea is for bringing me back."

Ellen Beach Yaw is much entertained when she is at her home in Southern California. Recently a yachting-party was made up in her honor, and a cruise was taken on the channel. Miss Yaw became seasick and took to her berth. One of her entertainers, soon afterward, went in to inquire how the guest was feeling, and heard her humming a lullaby in a most peculiar tone. "H'sh!" said her maid, "don't disturb Miss Yaw now, she is very sick." "But she is singing!" cried the visitor. "Yes, I know," answered the girl, "but Miss Yaw means in tune that way so it won't disturb anybody else."

The queen was once informed by the manager of her Shaw farm that a Scottish farmer was a breeder of superior collie dogs, and she thereupon expressed a wish to possess one of them. Accordingly, the farmer forwarded two beautiful dogs, and her majesty gave orders that the next time he came to the farm he should immediately be taken up to the castle. The farmer was somewhat uneasy as to how he should comport himself in the presence of royalty, and the manager put him through his facings. At last the fateful day arrived, and he was ushered into the presence of the queen. Her majesty shook hands with him, and said: "I have to thank you for the two beautiful collies you sent me!" And to this gracious remark the farmer replied: "Touts, touts, wumman! haud ye tongue! What's the maister o' a pair o' dowgs between you and me?"

The Duke of Wellington was a great stickler for punctilio in what seemed to him the proper places. When the regiment of his son, Lord Douro, was quartered at Dover, the duke was staying at Walmer Castle, and the officers rode over and left their cards, as a matter of form. Soon after came an invitation from the Duke of Wellington inviting all the officers to dine, but ignoring his own son. When Lord Douro asked for an explanation, the duke gave it thus, with great good humor: "I make no distinctions in this service. Those gentlemen had paid me the compliment of a visit, and I invited them to dinner. You were not among them, so I omitted you in the invitation."

A Gulf line special, filled with the officers of the road on a tour of inspection, was flagged by some men working on a section near Colorado Springs. Shocked by the suddenness of the stop, all of the officers rushed to the rear platform, where the men were congregated, to learn the cause of the hold-up, each apprehensive that a wreck had occurred on the line in the vicinity. Mr. Hartwell, the paymaster, was the first to inquire of the man nearest him, a raw-boned recruit from Tipperary, who had not been in the service of the company more than a fortnight. "There's bin no accident, yer honor," said the Irishman; "I jist wanted to inquire of yez when the paycar'll be along." There was some wiring engaged in at the next stop, and Pat's solicitude for the arrival of the paycar was relieved by the prompt receipt of his pay-check.

Too Good to Be True. "Yes," said the new arrival, "I am greatly surprised—greatly surprised, indeed. I had expected to find things very different from what they are." "Why?" exclaimed several of the girls in chorus, "don't the hotel and its surroundings look as they were pictured in the circular you received?" "They do. That's what surprises me."—Cleveland Leader.

What do divorced women do with their wedding rings?

## HE COULD NOT TELL WHY.

### An Irresistible Influence Impelled a Young Man to Crime.

A few weeks ago Boston was startled by a daring crime. The criminal, a lad of about nineteen, eluded capture for three days in spite of all the detectives and a score of eager newspaper correspondents. What crime had this young man committed that he should be hounded by the law and by the press? He had stolen over thirty thousand dollars from a national bank, and in the simplest way.

He had been the trusted messenger of the bank. Every day large sums had been given into his keeping. One morning he left his home without any intention of doing wrong. He went to the postoffice, as usual, and reported with the bank's mail. At ten o'clock he started on his regular tour, as a messenger, from bank to bank. Up to this time he had outwardly been an honest lad.

On the way from the clearing house to a bank, the temptation at once to take money suggested itself. In a few minutes he would have thousands of dollars in his possession. It would take a lifetime of hard work for him to accumulate that amount of money. He began to feel as if he were wronged. He was only earning a dollar and a quarter a day. This, as he thought, unjust inequality he could now easily remedy.

But his conscience was not dead. A cold shiver ran over him. He staggered along, hardly heeding where he went. Conscience battled with his temptation. The resistance to do evil became less as the battle went on, and each moment the crime became less repulsive.

At last the banks had all been visited, and he must deliver the money he had collected. What should he do? Remain honest, or become the dishonest possessor of wealth? He was in a fever of doubt and hesitation. He looked up at the clock. It was noon. Already the officers had probably begun to inquire about him. His wavering had consumed an hour of time. He still paused in doubt. He turned back in despair. Then something snapped in his heart, he said, and he dashed down the street like a pariah dog. In a few moments he was at the railroad station, and there boarded a train, without much consideration as to whither it went. He had now cast behind an honorable life, and was a felon fleeing from the law. And as he said when he was caught, a few days later, he could not tell the reason why.

But there was a reason why. There is little mystery about it. According to the young man's own confession, the temptation to steal from the bank had come to him some time before he committed the crime. He saw what an easy thing it was to run away with an independent property, and he mentioned the matter to two of his young friends.

"Don't do it," they both advised. "Don't do it for your life!"

So he put the deed away for the time, but the thought of it, the planning of it, he allowed to remain with him, and this explains the mystery of his sin. Our habits of thought make us what we are. To think of wrong doing with a desire to do wrong is one form of evil. It is the preliminary step which may lead at any moment of temptation to open degradation. As my thoughts are, so will my life be, is an inexorable law which no juggling can modify and no repentance, however bitter, can annul.—Youth's Companion.

### Coating Steel with Aluminum.

One of the latest novelties in the field of sheet metal working as noticed in the Metal Worker, and produced by a firm in St. Louis—name not given—is that of steel sheets coated with aluminum, these, it is claimed, being superior to and more durable than galvanized iron, in plate or planished iron for many purposes for which those materials are now generally used. The special advantages of such aluminum-coated sheets are stated to be that they can be worked and seamed without peeling; the coating, adhering absolutely to the sheet, can be easily soldered, will resist the action of sulphurous gases, and can be heated to a red heat without destroying the coating. Moreover, such sheets can, when desired, be polished to a luster equal to burnished silver or nickel. An absolutely smooth and evenly-covered surface is presented, free from imperfections of any kind. Aluminum-coated sheets plated with copper are also produced, and these also take a high polish.

### Worn Knees.

Many stories are told of the keen wit and ready speech of Doctor Mason, once pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in New York. Not only was he a great and eloquent preacher, but many of his most telling lessons were given in private rather than in the pulpit; so heard, they were sure to be repeated and not forgotten.

He had a great fondness for animals, and particularly for horses, of whose good points he was said to be an excellent judge. On one occasion a brother minister, who was intending to buy a horse, met Doctor Mason and stopped to ask his opinion of the animal, which he was then driving.

Doctor Mason surveyed the horse with long and careful scrutiny, and after several inarticulate sounds of approval and disapproval, he finally pointed to the animal's knees, which were decidedly worn in aspect.

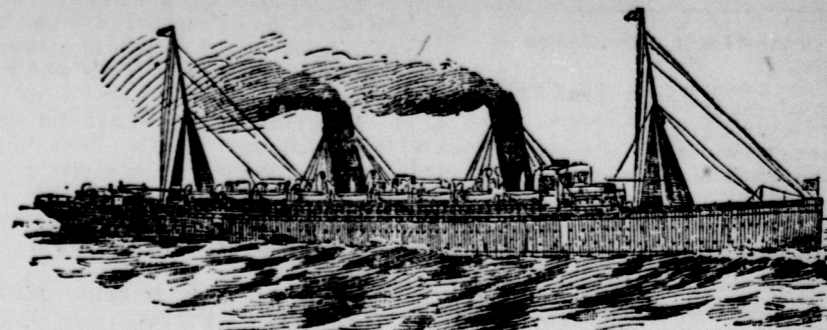
"That is a good sign for a minister," said he, with a humorous smile, "but it is a very bad sign for a minister's horse!"

### Needed Treatment.

"I notice, Mrs. Blurdekins, that you have been dressing up a whole lot of late."

"I have. And it is the lively time I had giving the old man such a dressing down that he was willin' for me to dress up."—Indianapolis Journal.

## STEAMER LUCANIA OF THE CUNARD FLEET.

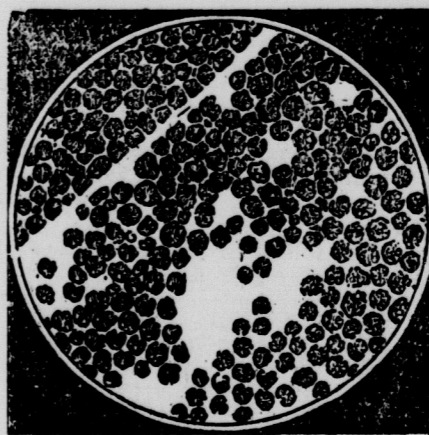


The steamer Lucania, which triumphed in her race across the Atlantic over her rival, the St. Paul of the American line, is the pride of the great Cunard fleet. The Lucania is a veritable leviathan, to use the familiar figure. She is 420 feet long and has a gross tonnage of 12,950 tons. She was launched in the Clyde—that home of ship building—and on her trial trip she ran at a speed of twenty-five and a half miles an hour. It is impossible for the human mind to begin to conceive the force liberated by such a tremendous mass of matter moving at such a speed. The engines which drove the Lucania across the Atlantic ahead of the St. Paul are of 15,000 horse power. The ship's average rate of speed in her voyages to and from Europe is a little faster than that which she made on her trial trips. As long ago as 1893 the Lucania ran from Liverpool to New York in 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes, making the record up to that time. This boat, like all the big liners that do ferry work on the Atlantic, is sumptuously fitted up within and is really a floating palace. She is a sister ship to the Campania of the same line.

## BLOOD FORETELLS DISEASE.

### Early Symptoms May Be Easily Recognized Under the Microscope.

The doctors of the future will probably be the preventers rather than the healers of disease, says the New York World. The early symptoms of disease can now be observed so long before



SHOWING APOPLEXY.

the actual sickness sets in that the malady may be averted with almost absolute certainty. The approach of almost all the most dreaded diseases, it has been found, can readily be detected by observing the condition of the blood. It is believed that if men would have their blood examined by blood specialists as often as their dentists examine their teeth the prevalence of disease of all kinds would be very greatly reduced. At present there are very few blood experts practicing in the United States, but the friends of the new science claim that this novel treatment will in time take the place of the common forms of medical treatment of the day. A physician who has made several valuable discoveries concerning the effect of consumption on the blood, said to a World reporter:

"It is now possible for medical science to foretell the approach of the most dreaded diseases many months or even years before the ordinary symptoms appear. This new science, it seems to me, will in time revolutionize the ordinary forms of medical treatment of the day. It has been found recently that the blood not only of man



SHOWING RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART.

but of most animals gives unmistakable signs of the approach of disease. Important discoveries in this new science have been made recently in France and Germany. I believe that I may claim the credit of first discovering the first germs of the dreaded consumption.

"It is only necessary to see a drop or two of a man's blood under the microscope in order to foretell disease with scientific accuracy. The earliest symptoms of apoplexy, paralysis, heart disease and consumption may be recognized very readily. It will, of course, be readily understood that it is very much easier to treat any disease if it is discovered in its earliest stages. Consumption can now be detected from the appearance of the blood a year or more before any cough sets in.

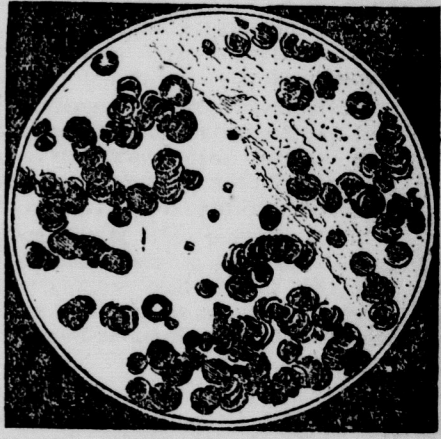


SHOWING CONSUMPTION.

At this early stage the blood will be found to contain a number of small gray granules which float around in the liquor of the blood. These often collect in round patches and in time develop into red cells and pervade the lung tissues, forming tubercles. The familiar tuberculi bacilli of consumption in turn feeds upon these cells.

"I have found that when a long line or rift appears sharply dividing the blood corpuscles the patient is suffering from the incipient stages of apoplexy. If this line be long and sharply defined a fatal stroke of paralysis may soon be expected, but when the line is not clearly defined there is no immediate danger. This symptom can often be observed long before there is any indication of the dread disease. One of the most curious of these blood symptoms are the web feet in the liquor of the blood, which foretells paralysis. When these appear in large numbers it is a sure indication that the heart is not strong enough to pump the blood as it should. In blood of this sort the red corpuscles often appear to be entangled in a mass of web. These are likely to clog the muscular veins, or those of the heart. If the heart veins get clogged up paralysis follows, while if the veins of the brain are obstructed paralysis of the limbs is to be expected.

"Rheumatism of the heart is due to the presence of dirt or other extraneous matter in the blood. This often results in the rupture of the blood vessels. When this extraneous matter accumu-



SHOWING PARALYSIS.

lates to a certain extent it produces a convulsion of pain in passing the heart, and tends to stop the action of that vigorous organ. Blood of this kind may readily be diagnosed when seen under the microscope. The blood of the human system can readily be cleaned by electricity and other agents, and be freed of all foreign matter. The time may not be far distant when people will have their blood regularly examined and cleaned."

### An Italian Solomon.

The Duke of Ossone, while viceroy of Naples, delivered many quaint and clever judgments. The case is related where a young Spanish exquisite, named Bertrand Solus, while lounging around in the busy part of the city, was run against by a porter carrying a bundle of wood on his shoulder.

The porter had called out, "Make way, please!" several times, but without effect. He had then tried to get by without collision, but his bundle caught in the young man's velvet dress and tore it. Solus was highly indignant, and had the porter arrested. The viceroy, who had privately investigated the matter, told the porter to pretend he was dumb, and at the trial to reply by signs to any question that might be put to him.

When the case came on and Solus had made his complaint, the viceroy turned to the porter and asked him what he had to say in reply. The porter only shook his head and made signs with his hands.

"What judgment do you want me to give against a dumb man?" asked the viceroy.

"Oh, your excellency," replied Solus, falling into the trap, "the man is an impostor. I assure you he is not dumb. Before he ran into me I distinctly heard him cry out, 'Make way.'"

"Then," said the viceroy, sternly, "if you heard him ask you to make way for him, why did you not? The fault of the accident was entirely with yourself, and you must give this poor man compensation for the trouble you have given him in bringing him here."

### The Czar's Shyness.

It is a curious satire upon life that the Czar, that dreaded, awful personage, representative of powers that are well-nigh superhuman, inheritor of traditions at once the darkest and the most august in history, and absolute master of resources of two great nations—for France is at this moment the handmaiden of Russia—should be a delicate, amiable young man, afflicted with a nervous shyness in the presence of strangers, and clinging with an almost passionate tenderness to the womenfolk of his own family.

A part of every man's training for old age should be a cultivation of the game of solitaire.

When a man has had an operation performed, he thinks he is authority on sickness of every kind.



AN UNUSUAL VARIETY IN SUMMER FINERY.

of the usual crop of tulle, silks and chiffons. This is a valuable hint, because exquisite muslins are being sold for almost nothing now, all because the failure of the legitimate season for them has overstocked the dealers. It will be worth while to make up muslins now for afternoon and informal evening use; they are sure to be used all winter. The shopkeepers know this perfectly well, still they must clear their counters, and imported muslins are selling for songs. If you can sing, better go in for one. A lovely gown bought for one-half what it would have cost three months ago was made over apple green silk, the muslin being yellow traced with tiny lines of green and gray. There were deep insertions of dark yellow lace and collar, cuffs and belt of turquoise. The woman who bought it is going to change collar, belt and cuffs, and use double faced ribbon, cerise and black, and then she will wear the dress with a "brought it over with me" air. A like opportunity is open to almost everyone.

These weeks of drizzle and chill are responsible, too, for an early showing in any crowd of fashionable summer re-

of tucked bands separated by narrow ruffles. Cream satin and lace were employed in the waist yoke and revers. If August doesn't bring a chance for wearing such dresses as the one sketched beside this, it will bring a disappointing finish to July's waiting and will almost excuse a woman wearing her lawn dress out in the rain. This gown was white lawn figured with pink and trimmed with white mousseline and insertion and edging of valenciennes lace. Its belt was gray and pink shot taffeta.

With all the outdoor uncertainties that have held in the past two months, it is but natural that indoor dresses should have had more than their usual share of attention. With fine outdoor gowns in hand that had had little wear, it would seem reasonable to expect an abundance of simple and inexpensive gowns for indoors, but such hasn't been the result, at least with women who have a good deal to spend for dress. Held in the summer home or hotel much of the time, the field of finery has simply changed, and the competition in finery has gone on under the roof. In ceremonious costumes it has been especially sharp, and beautiful



OTHER DRESS DEVELOPMENTS OF AUGUST'S END.

sorters of a curious mixture of summer and fall styles. Turning to the two costumes at the left in the second illustration, contrast with the first gown and with the other two of the group is found. The first of these had a plain skirt of white serge and waist of porcelain blue serge. It had a heart-shaped cut-out that was filled in with plastron of tucked white china silk, and white broadcloth gave the appliqued scroll edge and lining for the high collar. The belt was white taffeta ribbon, and the appliqued border finished the sleeves. Dove gray cashmere was employed in the other dress, and was plain in the skirt, but the bodice was made elaborately enough. It had a vest of white silk and chiffon completed by a fluffy embroidered chiffon jabot. Below the vest the fronts were trimmed with embroidered linen, and plain white satin furnished the large double revers, cuffs and collar. A touch of rich color

dresses of exceeding richness have resulted. One of these is shown beneath the dress last described. Its skirt had a white satin front veiled with cream lace and a trained back of orchid colored satin. The bodice consisted of bands of tucked satin and lace insertion over white. Lace gave the epaulettes and white chiffon the fluffy collar. The sleeves were satin veiled with wrinkled chiffon and the girdle was violet satin.

Cloth was used in the originals of the two remaining pictures, beige covert cloth being the material of the tailor finish, manly driving coat, and silver gray ladies' cloth for the jaunty rig beside it. A yoke effect was attained on its skirt by narrow bands of gray velvet, which also ornamented the collar and furnished the chemisette. The corset was cream lace



## WARREN'S ADDRESS.

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!  
Will ye give it up to slaves?  
Will ye look for greener graves?  
Hope ye mercy still?  
What's the mercy despots feel?  
Hear it in that battle peal!  
Read it on yon bristling steel?  
Ask it—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?  
Will ye to your homes retire?  
Look behind you!—they're afire!  
And, before you, see  
Who have done it! From the vale  
On they come!—and will ye quail?  
Leaden rain and iron hail  
Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!  
Die we may—and die we must!  
But, oh, where can dust to dust  
Be consign'd so well,  
As where Heaven's its dew shall shed  
On the martyr's patriot's bed,  
And the rocks shall raise their head  
Of his deeds to tell?  
—John Pierpont.

## MEETING STEP-PAPA.

"Well," exclaimed Millie, "this is quite the most horrid thing mamma could have done!"

Fraulein Haussmann of Hanover had a large garden behind her finished seminary for young ladies, and it was up and down this garden that Millie Warwick was strolling, arm-in-arm fashion, with her sworn chum, Ethel Bidwell, another English pupil.

Ethel waited for further elucidation. "She has gone and married again!" almost shrieked Millie.

"Well, there's no very great harm in that, dear," returned Miss Bidwell. "In fact, it will be rather nice for you."

"But a stepfather! O, it was too bad of mamma!" reiterated Millie.

"I am not surprised that she has married again," said Ethel. "When she came to see you in the winter she struck me as being almost as young looking as yourself. Indeed, I am surprised at her remaining a widow for ten years."

Millie went on reading the letter. "Worse and worse," was her next piece of information, "his name is Macintosh, and he's Scotch. Then he'll have red whiskers and a strong accent. All Scotchmen do, don't they?"

"They were married very quietly in Edinburgh, without telling any of their friends. I am to join them at Paris, and go on with them to Switzerland and have a jolly time. Fancy going on a honeymoon trip with one's own mother!"

"Where are you to join them?" asked Ethel.

"Next Thursday at the Hotel St. Moscow—that's where so many English people go. I suppose Mr. Macintosh can't talk French. O, dear! It's altogether too bad of mamma!"

"There was no consoling poor Millie, and when her friend saw her off to Paris on the following Thursday Miss Warwick still declined to be comforted.

"Please take me up to Mrs. Mackintosh's rooms," said Millie when she arrived at the Hotel St. Moscow.

The garcon, a bold son of Peckham, scratched his head.

"Miss Mackintosh, did you say, miss?"

"Yes, Mrs. Mackintosh. I am her daughter."

"Well," said the waiter, "I'm sorry to have to inform you, miss, that there ain't a Miss Mackintosh 'ere. There's a Miss Mackintosh, what arrived about two hours ago; probably it's 'im you want?"

As she stepped the sitting-room, Millie entered dead, and would possibly have retreated had not the bold man from Peckham hastily closed the door and retired.

For, sitting by the window, perusing a paper, was a young gentleman of not less than 20 and not more than 25 years of age, irreproachably garbed, dark, clean shaven, and not very bad looking.

"I shall be polite, sometimes cordial," Millie had concluded, after debating the matter with herself for many miles, "but on no account affectionate. I shall go my own way and he will go his."

However, Millie's plan of campaign collapsed like a bubble.

When Mr. Macintosh rose from his chair, Millie collected herself with an effort, and, advancing, held out a little-gloved paw.

"How do you do, Mr. Macintosh?" she said.

"Thank you," he replied, after a moment's hesitation, "I am very well." Then, as Millie continued standing, he added, handing her a chair, "Won't you sit down?"

Millie seated herself.

"Er—I expected to find mamma here," said the young lady, after an awkward silence of quite a minute's duration.

"O, I see," replied Mr. Macintosh. "Then an appalling idea flashed through her brain. Her mother and Mr. Macintosh had discovered their mistake already. In one short week they had fallen out! They even traveled separately! Doubtless he had married her for her money, and her mother had discovered this."

"I had better not say too much about mamma until I know exactly how the land lies," Millie decided. "I may only aggravate their differences."

After a long and awkward pause Mr. Macintosh suggested that perhaps she might like to look at the English illustrated papers while she was waiting.

"I have a bundle of them in my carry-all," he said; "I'll get them for you."

While he was absent Millie reviewed the situation again.

"I hope he won't be as severely polite as this always," she thought. "It's evident that I shall have to break the ice. I will let him see that, however he may have fallen out with poor mamma, I intend to be friendly."

During tea Millie told him numerous anecdotes about her life at Fraulein

Hausmann's, after which he retaliated in the gayest fashion with stories of Oxford 'Varsity. Thus they passed the time away until the first dinner gong sounded.

This reminded Millie of the flight of hours.

"I had forgotten all about mamma! When will she be here?" she exclaimed.

"Possibly she is blocked on the line," murmured Mr. Macintosh. "At any rate, you had better time here while you wait for her."

But Mr. Macintosh's careless reference to her mother jarred on her and damped her spirits. Things were evidently very bad indeed. His indifference to his wife's whereabouts was positively shameful.

During dinner, therefore, she was quieter, so Mr. Macintosh had to do the lion's share of the talking. And so well did he perform his task that Millie had to confess that her stepfather was a very charming young man, and that it was a thousand pities he could not get on with his wife.

"I must try and make the peace," she thought; "meanwhile my best plan will be to be as pleasant as possible—conciliatory, in fact."

Inspired by this idea she made no objection when he suggested a stroll on the boulevards. She insisted on his smoking his cigar, she leant on his proffered arm, and, indeed, made a conscientious effort to impress him with the fact that she was a nice girl, and, though a stepdaughter, would not be an incubance or a bother to him.

And when they got back to the hotel, after a little hesitation, as they were separating for the night, she stood on tiptoe and administered to his brow a pure, daughterly kiss.

"Well," observed Mr. Macintosh, after she had vanished, "of all the experiences I've ever had, this certainly takes the cake."

Now, a portion of the above was told to the present historian by Mr. Dick Macintosh, and part by his wife. I have merely interwoven their accounts. The end of the story I also obtained from both, but Dick's account was the best. Millie was very reticent when relating her share. Millie related her part, as thus:

"Well, I was unpacking my things, you know, in order to be able to go to bed, when who should come in but mamma! We hugged each other, and then I said:

"O, mamma, how could you quarrel with him?"

Mamma looked very astonished, and said:

"What are you talking about?"

"Step-papa," I replied. "He didn't bring your name up once all the time, and he didn't seem to care what had become of you, and—altogether he was the last man in the world I should have taken for a bridegroom. But he was very nice to me!"

"My dear child!" exclaimed mamma, "are you wandering? What person do you refer to? Your stepfather has only just arrived at the hotel. We crossed this morning. As for quarreling, we are the most devoted couple in Christendom!"

Now for Mr. Dick Macintosh's version:

"Well, you see, old man, I received a letter from my uncle Ned, telling me that he had taken a wife unto himself, and would I meet him and the lady at the Hotel St. Moscow in a week's time. On the date named I hid me to Paris, and, while I was awaiting Uncle Ned's arrival, a young lady was shown in."

"Well, we both thawed after a time and had a rare evening. She proved the jolliest girl imaginable—talked, laughed, joked, and seemed bent on being as friendly as possible. We had tea, dined, took a stroll, and returned to the hotel. Then, my boy, imagine my astonishment. After she had said good night she reached up and gave me the most delicious kiss I had ever received in the whole course of my existence."

In due time the four set off on their tour together, and during the tour Dick and Millie managed to patch up matters so neatly that they came to be quite good friends by the time they returned to England. And about a year after their return Dick took a flat in Kensington and asked Millie to share it with him, such as it was. And Millie not objecting they were married, and there I visited them and heard the story.—Answers.

**More Turf Needed.**

France is not as rich as the United States, and has fewer millionaires, but more general prosperity—a result brought about by the thrift of the people. If we wish to enjoy similar prosperity, not the prosperity of immense fortunes, but with the millions happy and contented, we must, says the Chicago Record, get back to that thrift which was once the distinguished feature of Americans, and upon which the wealth and progress of the country are founded. In this connection it makes a very practical suggestion—the establishment of postal savings banks to inculcate in persons of very moderate means the habit of thrift. There are savings banks in the large cities, and in some of the smaller towns in New England, and they have had a good effect upon the people; but to have the effect needed, to produce thrift among the people, we need savings banks at every postoffice, banks in which a person will not feel ashamed to deposit a few cents. These banks have been signally successful wherever established, and have encouraged habits of thrift—which need a great deal of encouragement in this country. It will tend to prevent panics and hard times, and will do far more to restore prosperity than the hope held out by Klondike gold fields, speculation or trusts to make immense fortunes in a few months.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



Rita's new novel is entitled, "Good Mrs. Hypocrite," and deals with life in Scotland.

Henry James' latest novel, "What Maisie Knew," has just completed its run in the Chap Book. The work will at least stand as one of the notable new contributions to the study of child life. It will be issued in volume form.

The American Book Company has just published "Curtiss' Semi-Vertical Copy Books," by C. C. Curtiss, the former head of a commercial college in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The new system combines the advantages of both the vertical and the slant writing, and is expected to commend itself to teachers.

A meeting was held in Liverpool the other day to start a subscription for a memorial to Mrs. Hemans. It is expected that the memorial will take the shape of a fund from which an annual prize will be awarded in a lyrical competition. The successful poet will receive a considerable sum if the committee's expectations are fulfilled.

Hall Caine's new romance, "The Christian," is described as a drama of frail human nature aspiring to perfection and struggling to attain the highest ideal. The story opens in the Isle of Man, but the action takes place for the most part in London. The romance is said to throb with life, and the emotional force of these pictures of aspiration, temptation, love and tragedy "reaches a height which will make a lasting impression upon the literature of our time."

One is glad to hear that Mr. Ruskin is in good health, and that he takes daily walks in the neighborhood of Conington. The addresses he delivered some years ago at Oxford on landscape painting are at length to be printed. The reason given for their tardy publication is that Mr. Ruskin has not until recently been satisfied with the progress made in the art of photogravure, it being, of course, necessary to have reproductions of those pictures to which he referred. The volume will contain eighteen large plates, including some reproductions from Turner.

The Yankton, S. D., Gazette says: South Dakotans will be pleased to learn that our own Sam T. Clover, managing editor of the Chicago Post, is about to bring out a new book—a story for boys—entitled "Paul Travers' Adventures." The book will be published by Way & Williams, Chicago, and will be profusely illustrated. It is a striking and unique production, displaying Mr. Clover's genius at its best, and it is sure to make a hit. Mr. Clover recently declined a consulate, which for the rest and opportunity for literary work he greatly desired to accept. His declination was because of need of his services on the Post.

**How to Wash Flannels.**

Flannels require care in their washing to prevent their shrinking and keep them soft. Make a strong suds of some pure white soap and water as hot as the hand can bear it, put in the flannels, and let them lie twenty minutes. A flannel should not be rubbed, but drawn through the hands until it seems perfectly clean. Prepare another tub of water, not using quite as much soap, and when the flannels are taken from the first water, drop them into the second water, press through that and put them into a warm water, slightly blued. Carefully wring the flannels out of the last water, shake them well and dry as quickly as possible, taking care not to hang them where they will freeze when drying. When sufficiently dry, iron the flannels and hang them unfolded until well aired. Flannels should not be rolled up when dry and laid one side to be ironed later.

**The World's Newspapers.**

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate of the circulation of the papers of the world is estimated at 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp the idea of this magnitude it is stated that the amount of the paper would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface, and it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper. We might press and pile them vertically upward and gradually reach our highest mountains. Topping all these and even the highest Alps the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate) we find that the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.

**Too Much for the Father.**

Tommy is a very precocious youngster and he has an answer for almost everyone. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning.

"Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 136,360 feet per second?"

"Yes," said the father, "but what of that?"

"Why, if it goes as fast as that, is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy. And the father subsided.

**It Will Do Business.**

An umbrella insurance company has just been organized in London. It will insure canes as well as umbrellas.

It is as hard to suit a farmer in the matter of weather as it is to suit a woman with a husband.

## BERNHARD VON BULOW.

The New Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Bismarck's sarcastic remark of a few years ago that Germany's policy is retired by a soldier on half pay and a state's attorney is no longer correct, since Prince Hohenlohe is German chancellor and Bernard von Bulow Prussian minister of foreign affairs. The latter is the descendant of a long line of soldiers and statesmen, and now occupies the same position his father did twenty-five years ago. He may be considered as a sort of link between Bismarck and the emperor, because he is highly esteemed by the former and very much liked by the latter, a position which will be of great advantage in the reconciliation between the former chancellor and the emperor.

Herr von Bulow entered the diplomatic career in 1874 as one of the assistants in the foreign office, and soon was made secretary of legations, serving in this capacity in Rome, Paris and Vienna. Then he was made minister plenipotentiary at Bucharest. Subsequent-

ly he was ambassador in Rome; and from that position, and only 48 years old, he is called upon to fill the highest place in the Prussian diplomatic service. His political convictions are unknown, though it is claimed by those who know the man well that he is too much of a cosmopolitan character to affiliate with the reactionary feudalists who now compose the "kitchen cabinet" of the German emperor. On the other hand, no liberal policy can be expected from him, because his training as well as his family traditions naturally places him in the conservative ranks. As such he is likely to stand for a strongly developed protective tariff, as well as against bimetalism, representing in both respects the personal policy of the emperor. He has had very little opportunity to pose as a public speaker. What he has done in former years in the Prussian diet and in the German reichstag was to read from manuscript his carefully prepared speeches, which are described as marvels of elegant diction and clear cut logic.

**"ORATOR OF THE HOUSE."**

Jonathan Dolliver, of Iowa, enjoys that pleasing distinction.

There are many brilliant men and speakers of national reputation among the representatives in Congress, but it is generally conceded that Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, of the Tenth Iowa District, is pre-eminently the orator of that distinguished body. Mr. Dolliver was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, and at that time was but 31 years of age.

The first recognition by the House of Mr. Dolliver's brilliant powers, followed his speech on the McKinley tariff bill, when even those widely differing from him in political creeds gener-

ously accorded the praise won by this effort. Subsequently he was invited to New York, where in 1890 he spoke at the Metropolitan Grand Opera House. Personally he is handsome, about 5 feet 10 tall, clear brown eyes and hair of chestnut hue. He has a good complexion and in his manner there is a blending of the old-time southern chivalry with the breeziness of the State of his adoption. His manner is confident, his gestures graceful, his voice deep, resonant and penetrating.

**The Logic of the C. se.**

"I can't help thinking," said young Mrs. Torkins, "of what a wonderful thing it was for George Washington to go through life without telling an untruth."

"Yes," replied her husband; "it gives a very interesting hint of their domestic life. She must have refrained from asking him how he liked his breakfast, or else he must have been guilty of a degree of discourtesy which candor could not excuse."

**Justifi' b'e Doubt.**

"No, I never talk to an inferior." "But have you ever met one?"—Courrier des Etats Unis.

**The Millionaire's Regret.**

Dismal Dawson—Funny isn't it, that a millionaire ain't happy? Everett Wress—I see nothin' strange about it. It is the time they have wasted that makes 'em sore when they think of it.

"Time wasted?" "Sure. Don't you know that most of 'em has spent their lives in hard work?—Indianapolis Journal.

If you pay your debts promptly, you are entitled to more credit than a man who is charitable, or a woman who is literary.

There is no perfume in the world equal to the perfume from a barrel of apples.

## THE ORIGINAL MARKS.

Louisiana Whose Name Was Used in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Judge Abraham Marks of West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, whose surname Harriet Beecher Stowe took liberties with in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and who is familiarly known as "Lawyer Marks" throughout a large section of the South, recently visited in Chicago. Judge Marks is 83 years old, and in the course of an eventful life has been on terms of intimacy with many celebrated people, the list including the names of Ed-

THE STAGE MARKS GAT Allan Poe, Chief Justice Marshall, "Sam" Houston, Henry Clay and Henry Ward Beecher. His memory and all his mental faculties are perfect, notwithstanding his advanced age, and he can talk entertainingly of the giants in those days.

Judge Marks when a boy of 8 or 10 used to hunt robins with slingshots with Poe, who was near the same age, in the suburbs of Richmond, and the judge still bears on his forehead the scar of a random shot fired by his companion. His recollection of the chief justice is perfect. One day, he says, he was playing marbles near the courthouse with another boy, when the justice came out, and, after looking at them for awhile, went down on his knees and solemnly knuckled down with them for the space of half an hour. Judge Marks says that he witnessed the last game of cards played by Henry Clay. The game was "brag," and S. S. Prentiss and Anderson Miller, the United States marshal who lost his voice cursing Andrew Jackson, were of the party.

Judge Marks is anything but the "Lawyer Marks" of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in appearance, and he says

laughingly that anything like the character depicted is an absolute impossibility. He never met the novelist, but says that he was well acquainted with Henry Ward Beecher, who told him that his name was used at the suggestion of some Louisiana friends. In San Antonio, Texas, when a Probate Judge, Mr. Marks fought a duel in defense of a Jewish peddler.

**The Value of Rest.**

A doctor, writing on the subject of the suppression of useless noises in cities, which he claims will hasten toward convalescence many a patient whose nerves are now too racked by perpetual racket to give the system a chance of recuperating says he remembers one delightful ward in his training school wherein the "sister" used to insist on a "silent hour," from 2:30 to 3:30 daily. It was the only ward in the hospital which enforced this golden rule, alike beneficial to the nurses fortunate enough to be drafted there and the patients therein, who flourished and blossomed forth into amazing convalescence under the silence system and the good nursing which accompanied it. For the "sister" was a born nurse, and she had the real sympathy and womanliness which caused her to appreciate the balm and healing of that one quiet hour in the day.

It was a male surgical ward, and the patients, on first admission, used to chafe somewhat at "sister's" dictum—against which there was no appeal—"no conversation or newspaper reading during the hour." But gradually each patient came to appreciate the soothing lull in the busy hum of the ward, and "sister" and her staff used to watch with satisfaction how patient after patient fell gradually under the soporific quiet of the time, and went off into comfortable sleep, which frequently lasted long after the prescribed limit. The good humor of the ward was most exceptional.

The senior surgeon of the hospital was never tired of saying, "The patients here, sister, get on as if by magic. What spells of witchcraft do you weave to heal them so quickly?"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Gladstone's Career Equalled.**

Mr. Gladstone, who celebrated his 87th birthday on the 29th of December, is younger than a former American Congressman and Cabinet minister whose old age is as vigorous as that of the great English statesman. Col. Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, Ind., who was a Whig leader in the days of Jackson and Clay, and who served as Secretary of the Navy under Hayes, will be 88 if he lives to the 9th of next June.

One of the severest penalties to which criminals in Holland were in ancient times condemned was to be deprived of the use of salt.

## WILL MOVE THE MONUMENT.

Haymarket Memorial, Chicago, to Be Placed in Park.

Chicago merchants whose places of business front on the open air market in Haymarket square say that the bronze policeman who for so long has been the tutelary genius of the place must go. The demands of business are paramount, they declare, to any consideration of sentiment in regard to the appropriateness of its present location. While mindful of the significance of the memorial of the Haymarket tra-

gedy the business men pronounce it to be a perennial nuisance on the site it now occupies, because of its continual hindrance to traffic in an already crowded thoroughfare.

Merchants at the east entrance of the square, near to which stands the bronze guardian of the peace, complain that on account of the congestion caused by the monument a large volume of business is lost to them for the reason that farmers are unable to gain access to their places of business with their produce laden wagons.

The monument causes a divergence in the street car tracks so that the distance from one outside rail to the other is, thirty-two feet. The removal of the statue will add sixteen feet to the width of the street and permit a free movement of traffic. The awkward turn in the railway tracks makes it difficult for passengers on the street cars to maintain their footing and a number of accidents due to the sharp veering of the cars have happened. With all respect for the memory of the brave officers who shed their blood in defense of the peace and welfare of the city, the officials believe that the purpose for which the statue was erected would be better subserved by placing it in a public park, where people might admire it at their leisure.

**AMERICAN MUSICAL PRODIGY.**

Miss Augusta Cottlow Among the World's Foremost Musicians.

Miss Augusta Cottlow, the American musical prodigy whose home is in Shelbyville, Ill., is said to be one of the foremost musicians in the world. Although not yet out of her studies, she has managed to amaze and delight the leading musicians of Europe with her superb performances on the piano. For the past two years she has been studying under Herr Tappert and Professor Busoni. The latter, when asked by Miss Cottlow for the amount of his charges, replied: "Gussie, there can be no talk of business between artists. You are an artist. Your music delights me. If I can be of any help to you in your career I shall do all in my power for you. You may take my aid as a courtesy from an older artist to a younger one." Miss Cottlow began her musical studies at 3 years of age. At 5 she made her debut in public. From that time she was in demand. At 9 she was placed in charge of Professor Wolfsohn of Chicago and began her studies in harmony and counterpoint under Pro-

fessor Gleason. She plays the most difficult music from memory. She won New York musicians with her performances of Beethoven's concerto in C, which she played with the Thomas orchestra three years ago. She has lately turned her mind to composition. Her first piece, "A Romanza" for violin and piano, was bought and published in Germany. Miss Cottlow is undoubtedly the ablest pianist ever produced in America.

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BERNHARD VON BULOW.



THE ORIGINAL "LAWYER MARKS."



HON. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.



MISS AUGUSTA COTLOW.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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