

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.
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 SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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 Six Months, " " 1 25
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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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 SATURDAY JULY 9.



WAR TAXES.

On July 1st the new war revenue tax went into effect.
 The law requires almost all classes of commercial paper to be stamped, but the following chiefly concerns the public:
 On each check or order to pay money, 2 cents.
 On promissory notes for each \$100 or fraction thereof, 2 cents.
 On mortgages for \$1000 and not exceeding \$1500, 25 cents.
 On each additional \$500 or fraction thereof, 25 cents.
 The Los Angeles Evening Express says that certain scheming politicians propose to change the plan for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention for the purpose of assuring the nomination of Henry Gage as the Republican candidate for Governor.
 The schemers propose through the executive committee of the State Central Committee to provide that in all the counties containing more than one assembly district, the delegates to the State Convention shall be chosen by direct vote at the primaries, for the whole number in each assembly district to which such district may be entitled, instead of through the usual method through the county convention. A radical change of the kind proposed should be made only in compliance with the wishes of the rank and file of the party, and, after mature deliberation.
 The schemes of all such schemers should be exposed and defeated.

And wasn't it glorious! the martial music, the marching thousands, the waving flags, streaming banners, and all the proud pomp and pageantry of patriotism let loose upon our nation's natal day, July 4th, 1898, as honored, observed, commemorated and celebrated in our own good and great city by the Golden Gate.

To Break Up a Sitting Hen.
 It is so natural for the hen to sit after continuous laying until her egg supply is temporarily exhausted that we used when keeping hens to let them have their own way generally and bring off their broods. One of the most beautiful sights in the farmyard is the mother hen watching her little brood, calling them to a favorite morsel, or uttering the warning cry which every little chick understands when some strange object above her gives the alarm. A piece of newspaper blown by the wind is to the hen's imagination a dangerous bird of prey. While the hen is sitting, if she is fed and watered twice a day she is probably recovering her strength and bringing forward another lot of eggs quite as fast as she would be if running at large. It really does the hen good to raise her little family, and with the Asiatic breed we doubt whether you will lose any eggs by it. The trouble is that while the hen is sitting she is usually partly starved, and so it takes longer for her to recover. If fed only wheat with plenty of pure water, and in separate dish the curd of milk, Plymouth Rock hens will often begin to lay eggs while kept in the coop with chickens too small to care for themselves. Yet it is not hard to prevent the hen from sitting if you want to. Place the hen in a coop where she can have no place to make a nest and with a young rooster from another pen if possible. After a few days of this treatment giving only water and wheat grains the hens may be turned out and will soon go to laying again.—American Cultivator.

“I hear some say: ‘But my milk will not produce near five pounds of butter to the hundred.’ Perhaps you do not know how much it could be made to produce, for you may not be getting the butter all out of it.
 A cow that is not a good breeder should never be found on a farm unless she is very much above the average for milk and butter.”

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 101—DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.

Treasury Department.
 Office of the Secretary,
 Washington, D.C., June 13, '98.
 The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for \$200,000,000 of the bonds of the 3 per cent loan authorized by the act of Congress to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of thirty-two days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. They will be dated August 1, 1898, and, by their terms, will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and due and payable August 1, 1918.
 The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly; the interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons, to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payees, and mailed to their addresses.
 The law authorizing this issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted. In accordance with that provision allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before that provision is allotted to other than individuals. All individual subscriptions for \$500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of \$500 or less should exceed \$200,000,000 the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.
 Allotments on subscriptions for over \$500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14th, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest being first allotted, then the next in size next, and so on, preference being given to individual subscriptions. Persons subscribing for more than \$500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of 2 per cent of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to constitute a partial payment, and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure on the subscriber's part to make full payment for his subscription, according to the terms of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than \$500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.
 In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the Treasury, with a possible consequent evil effect on industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than \$500 will be permitted to take his allotments of bonds in installments of 20 per cent, taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment, and the balance at four equal intervals of forty days each, in four installments each of 20 per cent of the bonds allotted. Delivery of bonds will be made in installments as payment for them is received, and payment must in all cases be made in full as the bonds are taken. The 2 per cent deposit will apply on the final installment. Any subscriber may pay for the whole amount allotted him within ten days from the date of the notice of his allotment. Interest will be adjusted from the time of the actual payment, whether paid in one sum or in installments as permitted. Separate subscriptions from one individual, although made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription for this issue of bonds.
 The Secretary of the Treasury will receive in payment for the bonds post-office money orders payable at Washington, D. C., and checks, bank drafts, and express money orders collectible in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. All money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the Treasurer of the United States. The money orders and bank checks so received will be forwarded for collection by the Department, and as soon as returns are obtained the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of collection. The Secretary will also receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States in the above-named cities. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any Assistant Treasurer in exchange for gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and national bank notes; and the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of the certificate of deposit. The Secretary will also receive currency sent by registered mail or by express direct to the Treasury Department.
 For the mutual convenience of the subscribers and the Department, a blank form of letter to accompany remittances has been prepared, and it may be obtained at the offices of national and state banks generally, at the several sub-treasuries of the United States, at any money-order post-office, and at any express office.
 The bonds will be dated August 1, 1898, and they will be forwarded to subscribers at the address designated by their free of expense for transportation as soon after that date as possible. The bonds will be accompanied by a check for the amount of interest due the subscriber at the rate of 3 per cent from the date of his payment to August 1, 1898.

All remittances and other communications relative to this loan should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C.
 All subscriptions must be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., not later than 3 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.
 L. J. GAGE, Secretary.
UNITED STATES BONDS.
 United States bonds are recognized as the most secure and stable form of obligation that investors can hold. They are attractive, not only because of the absolute security offered, but because there is at all times a public market for them on which holders can quickly sell; and they also offer the most desirable form of collateral if the holder wishes to secure a temporary loan. The fact that United States bonds are not subject to taxes of any character—Federal, State, or municipal—is a valuable feature of that form of investment. United States bonds are issued in both coupon and registered form.
COUPON BONDS.
 A coupon bond is payable to the bearer. It may be bought and sold without formality as freely as any kind of property and without indorsements of any kind. Owing to the freedom of transfer, coupon bonds are usually preferred by persons who expect to hold them but a short time. Their disadvantage for the person who wishes to make a permanent investment lies in the danger that they might be lost or stolen, in which case the loss to the owner would be as complete as would be the loss of a bank note. The coupon bonds take their name from the method by which interest is collected by the holder.
 Printed on the same sheet with the bond is a series of coupons or small certificates of interest due, which are so designed that one is cut off at each interest period. Each coupon bears the number of the bond and shows the date of the coupon's maturity. The holder of a coupon bond, at each interest period, detaches the coupon due that day and collects it. The coupons are payable at any Sub-Treasury, and may be collected through any bank, and will usually be accepted by any merchant having a bank account, with whom the holder of the bond has dealings. The holder of a coupon bond may at any time have it converted into a registered bond free of charge.
REGISTERED BONDS.
 A registered bond is payable to the order of the owner, and can only be transferred by being properly indorsed and assigned by the owner. Such assignment is made by the owner filling in the blank form on the back of the bond, and must be witnessed by some officer authorized by the regulations of the Treasury Department to witness assignments. The owner of the registered bond who wishes to part with it writes his name on the back of the bond in the presence of the officer; then the witnessing officer writes his name in its proper place and affixes an impression of his official seal.
 The officers who are authorized to witness assignments are a United States judge, United States district attorney, clerk of a United States court, collector of customs, collector or assessor of internal revenue, United States Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, or the president or cashier of a national bank, or if in a foreign country, a United States minister or consul. In cases where there is no officer within a reasonable distance, or when, through sickness or for some other good reason, the owner of registered bonds cannot go before one of these officers, the Treasury Department will designate some person near the owner to act as witness.
 When the owner of a registered bond disposes of it and has properly assigned it, he delivers it to the new owner, who should at once forward it to the Register of the Treasury for transfer on the books of the Department. The Register cancels the bond so forwarded and issues a new bond in the name of the new owner, and sends it to him by registered mail. The Department makes no charge for transferring bonds.
 If the owner of a registered bond loses it, or if it is stolen from him, he should at once notify the Secretary of the Treasury. A stoppage will be entered against the bond, and, if it should be presented for transfer, the Department will hold possession of the bond until the ownership is clearly established. If a lost or stolen bond is not recovered within six months, the Department will issue a duplicate bond upon proof of loss and a bond of indemnity being furnished.
 The interest on registered bonds is paid by the Government by means of checks. In order that no mistake may be made in the payment of interest, the books of the Department are "closed" for a period, varying according to the importance of the loan. The books of the four per cent loan of 1907 are closed for the whole month preceding the payment of a quarter's interest. On other loans the books are closed for fifteen days preceding the interest payment. During this period no transfers are made, and the time is devoted to preparing "schedules" which contain the names of the owners, the amount of bonds each one holds, and the amount of interest due each one. When these schedules have been prepared and proved, they are sent to the Treasurer of the United States, who immediately has checks and envelopes addressed, and in due time each check is mailed to the address of its owner. The checks for the more distant points are first mailed. Interest checks are obligations of the United States, and, of course, are good everywhere.
 Coupon bonds are issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. Registered bonds are issued in denomi-

nations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000.
HOW TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW BONDS.
 The war loan which is now being offered will be sold to subscribers at par during the period of subscription, which ends July 14, 1898. The method of subscription has been made as simple as possible. Blank forms may be obtained at every money-order post office, and at most of the banks and express offices, and on these forms is clearly indicated all that it is necessary for the subscriber to fill out. The subscriber may himself mail to the Treasury Department at Washington the blank form filled out, together with his remittance covering the par value of the amount of bonds for which he wishes to subscribe. That remittance may be in whatever form best suits the subscriber's convenience—in currency, bank draft, check, post-office money order, or express money order. The day the currency is received, or the day the proceeds are received from the checks, drafts, or money orders, the subscription will be entered and will immediately begin drawing interest. When the bonds are delivered, a check will accompany each delivery covering the interest at 3 per cent from the day the subscription is entered to the 1st of August, the date of the bonds, and from which date the bonds will carry their own interest.
 Told on Kentucky Legislators.
 A member of the late legislature from southern Kentucky was invited one evening to participate in a Welsh rabbit lunch at the Capitol hotel. Diking himself out, he awaited the hour. With that prince of good fellows, Tutt Burman, he walked into the dining room, where coffee and rabbits were served standing. After partaking of one or two and a cup of coffee, he remarked to Tutt: "This is no rabbit. It's nothing but fried cheese and light bread." It is useless to say that member never attended any more lunches.
 On another occasion the assembly halls or germans, which were given every Tuesday night, attracted the attention of a mountain member, and he asked, "Whar are all them people goin that are goin up stairs?" Some one remarked up to the german. "The you say. Do they let the Dutch dance here?"—Owenton (Ky.) News.

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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 Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

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 DEALERS IN THE BEST
Eastern Coal Oil
 AND
Gasoline.
 Coal Oil and Gasoline at Lowest Market Prices.
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FIRST CLASS BAR.
 Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
 Well Appointed Billiard Parlor.
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INSURANCE
 LOCAL AGENT
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HAMBURG-BREMEN AND
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
 AGENT **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**
House Broker.
 NOTARY PUBLIC.
 OFFICE AT POST OFFICE,
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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

Town News. Another wedding last week. Go to Kneeses' for fresh groceries. No loafers to be seen on our streets. Casca Ferrine Bitters at Holcomb's Drug Store. The saw and the hammer make daily music in this burg.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular monthly session last Monday, a full board being present. Bids for furnishing heating apparatus for the new hospital building were opened and were as follows: George H. Tay & Co., \$675; Holbrook, Merrill Stetson, \$652. The latter firm being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract and its bond fixed in the sum of \$326.

Table listing names and amounts for various funds: INDIGENT FUND, FIRE ROAD FUND, GENERAL FUND, SANITARY FUND. Includes names like John Kennedy, Swift and Co., J. McCoy, etc.

LIFE IN CANTON.

The People and the Customs of a Famous Chinese City. There are Europeans at Canton, but they live in a settlement outside the native city.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World. IS NOW IN OPERATION AT COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. That is just the case with a good brick dwelling house.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. We are prepared to furnish plans and erect brick cottages for the price of wooden ones.

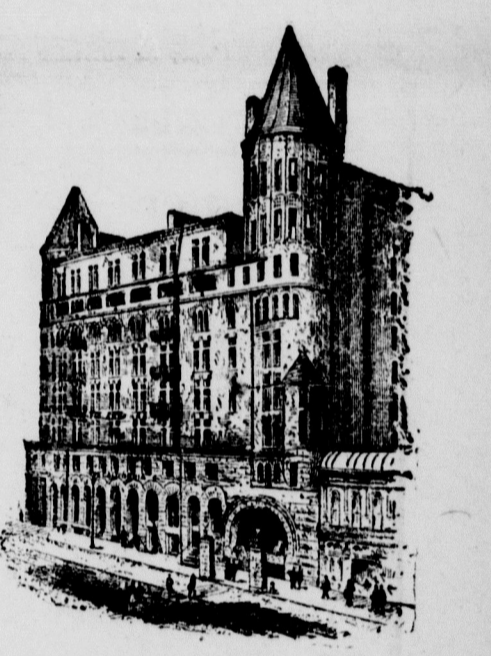
The Latest Improvements. Are embodied in our brick cottages, which are fire, wind and water proof and practically impervious to the elements.

BRICK COTTAGES COMPLETE with all modern improvements, \$900 and upwards. BADEN BRICK COMPANY, South San Francisco, Cal.

CYRUS NOBLE OLD BOURBON. Image of a bottle of whiskey with text: CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY, PACIFIC COAST STORES, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

THE CALIFORNIA



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

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

Beer & Ice. -WHOLESALE- THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT. For the Celebrated Beers of the Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco BREWERIES. THE UNION ICE CO. Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

A SURE THING FOR YOU.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver.

COURSING AT UNION PARK.

For Freedom Barely Wins the Final Run. After running rings around his opponents in the first four rounds For Freedom had a narrow escape in the final yesterday at Union Park.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness.

A Berlin Scandal.

A Berlin physician of standing says, in a medical paper, that the nurses in the private hospitals are in league with the undertakers, who distribute among them circulars offering as much as \$25 by way of gratuity for a good job.

OUT OF SORTS?

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body.

CASCA FERRINE BITTERS. The Only TONIC LAXATIVE In the World. SIERRA PHARMACEUTICAL CO. 1517 MARKET ST. San Francisco, Cal.

Table listing names and amounts for various funds: FIRST ROAD DISTRICT-SPECIAL FUND. Includes names like J. C. Ryde, H. Karbe, etc.

TO MANUFACTURERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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BEEF, SHEEP AND CALVES

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— PACKERS OF THE —

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

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