

FRISCO OF THE FUTURE

City on the Bay a Metropolis by Act of God.

HER NATURAL RESOURCES

Duty Port for a Flourishing Country. Rich in all Things—Fresno Largest Raisin Shipper in the World—Heavy Beet Sugar Inter-

San Francisco is to be rebuilt. Even though the capitalists involved agree by mutual consent to withdraw from the peninsula, they will have to rebuild on the shores of San Francisco Bay, for this a metropolis not by the hand of man but by the act of God, says the New York Tribune.

It does not exist because lines of transportation have agreed upon it as a site, but because it is the only natural site, the only possible site for the port of entry and the metropolis of California and all the country which lies back of it to the Rockies. Seattle, on the only good harbor to the north, has been pressing it close for some of the Pacific trade and has nearly taken away the Alaskan trade which used to be in the hands of Californians, but it can never be the port of entry and exit for the country of central and northern California and for the mountain regions further inland.

These are the resources of that part of California which lies tributary to San Francisco.

There are two great interior valleys running for 400 miles between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada, and tributary to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. San Francisco Bay is at the mouth of these rivers, which are navigable through their richest districts.

Once, these valleys were all in wheat; now, when the bottom is out of that crop, they are beginning to break up these rich lands into small tracts and to raise concentrated crops. In these valleys, but more especially in the smaller valleys, like the Santa Clara, flourishes the great dried fruit industry of the United States. There was a great industry in fresh fruits for the Eastern markets, also, and most of the fresh deciduous fruits sent to the Eastern markets come from the North.

The orange and lemon industry is mainly in the South through the country tributary to Los Angeles, but lately it has been found that oranges do well in the hot interior valleys at a latitude even with Philadelphia; and the orange industry of the north was increasing. Every year more and more wheat land was going into concentrated crops.

Fresno ships more raisins than any other city in the world; Petaluma is one of the greatest "honey towns" in the country. The Santa Clara Valley, beginning just below San Francisco and running for seventy or eighty miles down the coast, is one great orchard.

There is a heavy beet sugar industry. The little Napa and Sonoma valleys are the center of the wine industry, which is growing steadily as the wine men win out in their fight for the improvement and recognition of California vintages. This is only a narrow and brief summary of the agricultural resources.

Up the coast, north of San Francisco stretches an unbroken forest, one of the few considerable tracts of forest land left in this country. The State is a steady and persistent producer of gold—\$17,000,000 last year. Once, it led in this respect, but Colorado has passed it. This comes in the main from the mother lode of the Sierra—and the end of the mother lode is not yet in sight. This mining country is naturally tributary to San Francisco; so is all Nevada. California is the only State which produces quicksilver in quantities, and these mines lay in the bay region. The copper industry is growing. The base metals of the Sierra are hardly touched, and Californians have been howling for Eastern capital to come in and do something.

One thing the State lacks—coal. There is only one bed, and that of inferior quality. The fuel coal is brought from Washington. Although the power transmission lines, which have turned the torrents of the Sierra into light, heat and the whir of wheels are industrial wonders of the world, there can never be any great and general manufacturing. The backbone of California wealth is the incomparable richness of the lands, which, under that soft, growing climate which makes all things large, has an immense producing power. Secondary, but still important, is the mining wealth, by no means fully developed.

Hard to Kill an Ant

Ants are really long lived, considering their minuteness. Janet had two queens under observation for ten years, and one of Sir John Lubbock's ant pets lived into her fiftieth year.

Ants are very tenacious of life after severe injury. Following loss of the entire abdomen they sometimes live two weeks, and in one case a headless ant, carefully decapitated by a specialist, lived for forty-one days. A carpenter ant after being submerged eight days in distilled water came to life upon being dried, so that they are practically proof against drowning.

They can live for long periods without food. In one case the ant lived nearly two months before the

THREE-WHEELED AUTOS.

Motor Vehicles Which Look Like Baby Coaches.

Three-wheeled motor vehicles have a number of advantages, but it has been found very difficult to introduce them, mainly because of the radical departure in the appearance, which suggests an old-fashioned baby coach or a wheelbarrow more than anything else. A very determined effort was made to popularize this style of automobile in this country some time ago, and later, with more success, in England. A fire apparatus built on these lines has recently been put into service as part of the Fire Department of Nuremberg, Germany, and is said to be a great success. It is a steam pump, and the same source of power, is used in propelling the engine and driving the pump.

What Mary Said.

Judge Brewer cites a striking example of the sort of spoke which the trickster can insert in the wheels of justice.

A witness testified in a certain case that a person named Mary was present when a particular conversation took place, and the question was asked: "What did Mary say?" This was objected to, and after some discussion the Judge ruled on the question. An exception to this decision was immediately taken and on appeal the higher court reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial on the ground that the question should have been answered.

At the second trial the same inquiry was propounded and elicited the information that Mary said nothing!

Entitled to Vote.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, has a peculiar municipal franchise. Every person who pays a \$2 dog tax is entitled to vote in elections for mayor and alderman. The system has led to abuses. It has been discovered that six enterprising women voted on the strength of a single dog. Worse still, one ingenious woman unable to get a real dog in time to qualify, took out a license for a china dog on her mantlepiece. Municipal franchise reform is now regarded as a question of urgency in Victoria, and aldermen are doomed.

World's Oldest Newspaper.

One of the oldest newspapers in the world is one named the Wochenblatt, which is published in Grunlingen, a small town of some 1,200 inhabitants in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland. It is the only newspaper in the place and is at one and the same time the organ of the Liberal Conservatives and the Social Democrats. Pages one and two belong to the Liberals and pages three and four to the Socialists and the two parties abuse one another heartily in its pages.

Glorias of Iceland.

On a trip through Iceland the traveller sees thousands of mountains covered with eternal snow, out-riding the Alps in grandeur; great geysers and innumerable hot wells; waterfalls, one of which—the Gullfoss—is second only to Niagara in size and beauty; crystal streams andashing rivers; lava beds of fantastic figures covered with moss that glistens in the sun like hoar frost, and, as a crowning glory, the atmosphere is so brilliant that objects over fifty miles distant appear close at hand.

The German Seat of Honor.

In the more rigid German circles the sofa is still the seat of honor, upon which the hostess sits, to which the visitor may be invited, says a writer in London Chronicle. This writer has an acute memory of the reproof of his hostess when he drooped easily by her side on the sofa and searched for his gutturals. Very kindly the baroness explained that the sofa was sacred and a man would do well to wait for the invitation to sit upon it. Does that tradition linger in England?

Habits of Fishing Spiders.

Professor Gerg, in Buenos Aires, reports that he has discovered a spider which practices fishing at times. In shallow places it spins between stones a two-winged, conical net, on which it runs on the water and captures small fish, tadpoles, etc. That it understands its work well is shown by the numerous shriveled skins of little creatures that lie about in the web net.

Mining in Greece.

During the year 1906, 89 mining concessions were granted by the Greek Government. A glance at the list of these concessions reveals the richness and variety of the mineral deposits of Greece, as they include copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, cobalt, nickel, coal, antimony iron pyrites, gypsum and asbestos.

Valuable Signatures.

A complete set of the signatures of the signers of the Declaration of Independence recently sold in New York for \$2,850. A Portsmouth (N. H.) man has a nearly complete set which includes that of Burt Gwinnett, which is very rare.

Molds of Prisoners Mouths.

Dr. Paul Frager, an army surgeon of Vienna, suggests that molds of the mouths of prisoners would be much better than finger prints for identification purposes, as the palate remains absolutely unchanged throughout life.

THE PROSPECTIVE CITIZENS

Immigrants Cannot Understand Delay in Admission.

HURRIED AT INSPECTION

Lot of New Arrivals Not so Hard as Under Former Conditions Twenty-Six Inspectors Examine Two Hundred Daily—Perfect System in Vogue.

Admitting immigrants to the freedom of the United States is a good deal more than merely letting files of foreign persons pass in review before a desk. Each candidate for American citizenship passes as rigid an examination as to his qualifications these days as though he were being considered by the admission committee of a club. There have been times when more immigrants have been passed through the flood-gates at Ellis Island in a single day, but never have they been examined with such thoroughness, despite the extraordinary pressure from the throng which craved admittance.

Various conditions result in exceptional rushes, among which may be mentioned the demand in all parts of the country for labor, and that at high wages.

In their anxiety to get their passengers in the steamship companies did not consult each others' schedules, and the result is a clogging of the whole transportation machinery. When the immigrants get to Ellis Island they encounter the fact that the great pavilion was only designed to receive and pass out 5,000 immigrants a day. The result is that steerage passengers may be detained for several days.

It is impossible to strike an average which will give any idea of what is represented in the examination of an immigrant as far as time is concerned. In most calculations the time is given as two minutes for the ordinary questioning which must be given under the present laws. In the case of large families consisting of children of such tender ages that it is evident that they are not contract laborers or have never had difficulties with the authorities the examination is expeditious after the father has demonstrated, his fitness for American citizenship. It is then merely to reckon with an equation of "me too" and to pass the whole company.

Under the present system the immigrants are brought to Ellis Island from the piers in small steamships or barges, and are then directed through a long covered passageway to the lower floor of the main pavilion of the immigration station. Up a stairway they go to the main examination floor, where they are conveyed hither and thither with automatic precision. First comes the sorting process, which looks like the quick shifting about of raw material which is seen in large industrial establishments.

The immigrants are carded into groups of thirty and sent spinning about until they seem to fall easily and naturally into the various compartments where they belong. The manifests which describe the third class passengers must consist of a series of sheets of paper on each of which only thirty names can be placed. On each immigrant is pinned a card which bears a number, agreeing with that of one of the manifest sheets.

Before the voyagers attain this distinction, however, they have to pass in review before Marine Hospital surgeons, who examine them as to their physical fitness.

Each line has to pass two physicians. The first one looks for general defects, while the other one turns up the eyelids of every candidate, looking for those diseases of the organs of sight which are enough to bar any immigrant from entering this country.

The examination is conducted with an amazing celerity. The color of the skin, the appearance of the eyes and other indices tell their story quickly to the young surgeons, who are on the alert for defects. If they see that there is something wrong with an immigrant or have reason for a further investigation they make a chalk mark on the coat or gown. An attendant at the end of the line put the chalked persons into a compartment by themselves and pass the others to a large inclosure, where they are taken in hand by quick speaking and nimble limbed persons known as the groupers.

Twenty-six inspectors, working from eight o'clock until six, allowing time for luncheon, attend to the incoming tide of immigrants.

Each inspector averages two hundred immigrants a day, taking the whole force or, in other words, they work up to the full limit of the station under the present arrangement, which is five thousand a day.

Bull Fighting Statistics.

"I am off to Spain, for the bull fighting season," said a photographer. "The season," he said, "lasts seven months, from April to November. Each season there are on an average 500 fights, and in each fight three bulls are killed, ten horses and a twenty-fifth of a man. The aggregate season's slaughter in the ring, that is to say, is 1,500 bulls, 5,000 horses and 20 men. The chief matadors number twenty-five. They each earn about \$9,000 a season. The ordinary helpers earn in a season only \$500."

King Edward is quite six inches shorter than Queen Alexandra.

HEAD OF UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

How General Corbin Organized a Company for the Civil War.

From the time he recruited his first company by getting all of Murat Halstead's printers to leave their work in The Cincinnati Commercial office to fight for the Union until today Lieutenant General Henry C. Corbin who has just been nominated Lieutenant General, has been wherever there was a scrimmage of the prospects of one with the Stars and Stripes in the field.

The Corbins were Virginians, the great-grandfather of the Lieutenant General having served his country as a soldier during the War of the Revolution. The family left Virginia and were among the pioneers of Ohio, where, on a farm, Henry C. Corbin was born and raised. Between the many duties of farm life for a strong youngster he managed to equip himself for the profession of teaching, and began this work when he was 18. He had advanced in his profession when Lincoln's second call for troops, in 1861, made him determine to offer his services to the Union. It was then that he cleaned up The Cincinnati Commercial shop in order to get his quota for his Second Lieutenantcy in the volunteers.

"Young man," said the editor when he met Corbin the next day, "do you know that you have closed out our paper?" But Halstead bore him no malice, and only asked that if he had any men over the quota necessary that he credit them to his brother Benton, a recruiting Lieutenant.

Young Corbin knew nothing about the profession of arms when he began with the Seventy-ninth Ohio, but he went after knowledge in this profession with the same determination



MAJ. GEN. H. C. CORBIN

that made him succeed as a teacher. When the organization of his regiment was complete it was sent into Kentucky to repel the Kirby Smith raid. He was made ordnance officer on General Judah's staff when, as he admitted, he didn't know a blank cartridge from a loaded one. His first assignment of duty was to conduct a wagon train of arms and ammunition to a Kentucky regiment twenty-five miles in the interior. This he did with satisfaction to his superiors. In these first weeks of service he studied every available text book on the art and science of war and he rapidly became proficient as an officer.

When the colored regiments were organized by Rosecrans, Corbin was made Major in the first of them attached to the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment was in battle or on the march for every day of five months following the fight with Hood at Decatur, and Corbin was made Lieutenant Colonel and then Colonel. He was brevetted Brigadier General, and then, on the recommendation of Gen. George H. Thomas, was put in the regular army as Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry. General Grant subsequently conferred on him the brevet of Major for gallant service in the action at Decatur, and a little later the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant service in the battles of Nashville.

General Corbin saw service in the "Penian invasion" trouble on the Canadian border. He was in Missouri in the reconstruction period, when disorders were many. He went to Texas to join Sheridan, who was assembling an army on the Rio Grande to prevent Maximilian from establishing an empire in Mexico. Then came an overland march through Kansas, in which one-fourth of his regiment was lost in a cholera epidemic. He participated in operations against the Apaches in New Mexico.

During ten years of frontier service he marched on foot from Missouri to the Rio Grande and from the headwaters of the Rio Grande to its mouth. In 1876 he was ordered East to go on recruiting service, and on his way back to civilization he spent his first night in a sleeping car.

General Corbin's tactfulness was brought into play in the legislation which followed the war with Spain, reorganizing the army and establishing it on its present plane. To him is also given the credit for the reconstruction of West Point at a cost of four and a half millions. When President McKinley believed the time had come to establish the civil government in the Philippines he sent General Corbin as his personal representative to impress upon the army the importance of harmonious relations between the old military regime and the new civil government. It was a delicate task and was accomplished to the satisfaction of the President.

EGGS WITHOUT SHELLS.

One Way They Are Sent in Russia to Avoid Excessive Freight.

Russian exporters, to avoid an excessive freight on eggs as well as to avoid loss from breakage and from spoiling by heat, ship them without the shell, i. e., broken and the contents put up in airtight block tin boxes, with or without salt, according to the taste of the customer.

Each box contains several eggs and is sold by weight, the size running from half a kilogram up to a pud (some 16 kilograms). The price of the latter is five rubles. For use in cooking and for a limited time the tinned or preserved eggs seem to answer very well; that is, on the Continent, for England doesn't take kindly to them. London, for instance, which buys large quantities of Russian eggs, pays eight rubles a pud for them (against five for the preserved eggs), besides the weight of the shells and the extra freight tariff on eggs.

Each block tin box of "conserved" eggs, whether of half kilo (a kilo is a little more than two pounds) or two pud size, must bear the date and hour of its closing, thus guarding against getting stale eggs. The amount of eggs put up in boxes and annually exported is enormous and constantly growing.

Mahogany Hunters.

Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered throughout the forest and hidden in a dense growth of underbrush, vines and creepers and require a skillful and experienced woodsman to find them. He seeks the highest ground in a forest, climbs to the top of the tallest tree and surveys the surrounding country. The mahogany has a peculiar foliage and his practised eye soon detects the trees within sight. The axmen follow the hunter and then come the sawyers and hewers, a large mahogany taking two men a full day to fell it. The tree has large spurs, which project from the trunk at its base, and scaffolds must be erected so that the tree can be cut off above the spurs, which is sheer waste, as the stump really contains the best lumber.

The hunter has nothing to do with the work of cutting or removing the tree, his duty being simply to locate it. If he is clever and energetic his remuneration may amount to \$500 or \$1,000 a month, but he may travel weeks at a time without detecting a tree, and as he is generally paid by results his earnings are rather precarious.

Chamois for New Zealand.

An Austrian warship visited New Zealand last year. Its officers were handsomely entertained and presented with a variety of local products and curios. In recognition of this hospitality the Emperor Francis Joseph has made a gift of eight chamois to the colony. The transportation of the animals to the other side of the globe was a risky undertaking, but it has been successfully accomplished. The passage between the tropics was the crucial stage of the voyage, but the chamois were carefully shielded from the heat and emerged without any loss save a temporary one of appetite.

New Zealand has snowed Alpine heights, where they soon felt perfectly at home.

Uses For Fans in Japan.

Visitors to Japan are usually impressed with the many curious uses to which fans are put. The umpire at wrestling and fencing matches uses a large fan, the various motions of which constitute a language that the combatants understand and promptly heed. Men and children, as well as women, use fans at all times. The servant has a flat fan, made of rough paper, to blow the charcoal fires with, or use as a dustpan. The farmer has a stout fan to winnow his grain. Still another variety is made to waterproof paper, which, dipped in water, creates a pleasant coolness by evaporation without wetting the clothes.

The Egyptian College Girl.

The world-wide character of the woman's movement has just received a striking illustration from the country of Hypathia, where an Egyptian student—a Moslem, be it remembered—has just taken her B. A. degree. She is the first Egyptian woman to gain the distinction, but she will probably not long be the only one, for already there are seven Government schools for girls, staffed by trained women teachers from the "Women's Normal School" at Boulak.

Eyesight of Glass Workers.

Most persons employed in the Venetian glass industry begin to lose their sight when they are between forty and fifty years of age, and often in a short time become blind. This blindness is caused by the excessive heat and glare from the furnaces.

London's Many Messages.

Sixty thousand messages are said to be spoken over the telephone every day in London. The number of words per message cannot be estimated. It varies with the language used while the subscriber is waiting.

The Modern Lantern.

A modern incandescent lighthouse lantern with a three and one-half-inch mantle gives 2,400 candle-power and uses no more oil than the old six-inch wick burner which gave only 700 candle-power.

CHINATOWN RIOTTED OUT.

San Francisco's Earthquake Has Erased This Plague Spot.

For years the wily slant-eyed Orientals, in their homes, often buried fifty feet or more below the surface of the streets of San Francisco, have defied all the efforts of the police to ferret them out. Nature has done what was beyond the power of human agency, and Chinatown is broken up and laid bare, says the New York Press.

Thirty thousand Chinamen lived in the Chinese quarter of the city in hovels above and below the streets, and their frightened exodus from the stricken city presented a sight never before witnessed in this Western hemisphere. Their lives were governed by laws and customs distinct from those of the whites. In the dark alleys and winding, subterranean lanes, murders were frequent, warring tongms met and fought out their quarrels, white and yellow slaves were incarcerated, and the police were powerless either to detect or to punish the criminals.

Occupying more than ten blocks, only six squares from what was known as Newspaper Corner, the Orientals had converted the frame buildings which cover the district into rat-holes and beehives where they gambled ceaselessly after the manner of their kind smoked their opium-pipes and burned joss-sticks. There were few even among the residents of this crime-infested section who were acquainted with all its turns, and probably no American lever was permitted to explore its inner fastnesses.

White women who had become slaves to opium lived out their miserable existences in superheated and pungent smelling little cellar rooms, seldom, if ever, seeing the light of day. Little yellow girls from the land of the Dragon were smuggled into this Western Chinese city and were bought and sold like cattle. Living, as they did in many instances, in holes burrowed into the earth, like their coolie brothers in Canton and Chefoo, it was impossible for the arm of the law to reach them.

When the earthquake and fire spread disaster through San Francisco, Chinatown, unlike the rest of the city, was marked by twisted lines of debris-filled caverns, with broken tunnels opening on every side, exposing unknown caves. These it, if he is clever and energetic his remuneration may amount to \$500 and earthquake have become their tombs. How many people met death therein will never be known, but it is results his earnings are rather precarious.

For years San Franciscans have agitated the purging of this plague spot in the city's very heart. Practically the entire district was owned by Americans whose appreciation of property values was sufficient to prevent the Chinamen becoming more than lessees of the ramshackle hokler is-shi r Bi tetEEdict buildings with which it was covered. Year by year the tents have been raised on the Mongolians until lately they were paying almost prohibitive rates for the privilege of remaining in this, their Pacific Coast metropolis and the property owners were reaping more profits, relatively, than would have been possible had the district been covered with modern business or residential structures. But it was doomed, nevertheless, and the earthquake has but hastened the cleaning out of a picturesque but hopelessly vile section.



William S. Elliott.

A farmer in comfortable circumstances, living near Kokomo, Ind., has persistently refused to accept \$15,500 of back pension money due him from disability contracted while a Union soldier during the Civil War.

Points on Oysters.

When oysters are removed from more saline water to that which is less salt, says Dr. William K. Brooks, Professor of Zoology in the Johns Hopkins University who has made the oyster a life study, they absorb water quickly, and become plump, or "fat," but the fatness is nothing but water. The "fattening" is usually carried on in the mouths of rivers, which are always near towns and polluted by sewage.

Every "fattened" oyster is too suspicious to be eaten raw, and the outbreaks of typhoid fever which have been traced to oysters most clearly have been traced to "fattened" oysters. All the fresh-water that a "fattened" oyster has absorbed is at once extracted by cooking so that the "fattening" of oysters that are to be cooked is not only an unnecessary expense, but a fraud on the consumer, who is sold filthy water from the harbors of cities at the price of oysters.