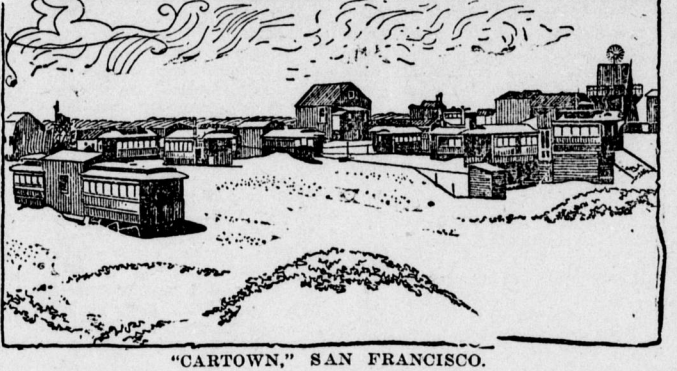


considerable space for storage below the cars, while other cars acquire additional room by little extensions. In some instances one car is raised above another, and sometimes the cars are laid upon other buildings, thus giving an extra story. The platforms of the cars are often transformed into balconies and bay windows with the aid of the carpenter and glass fitter, and afford points of observation protected from the cold winds, besides

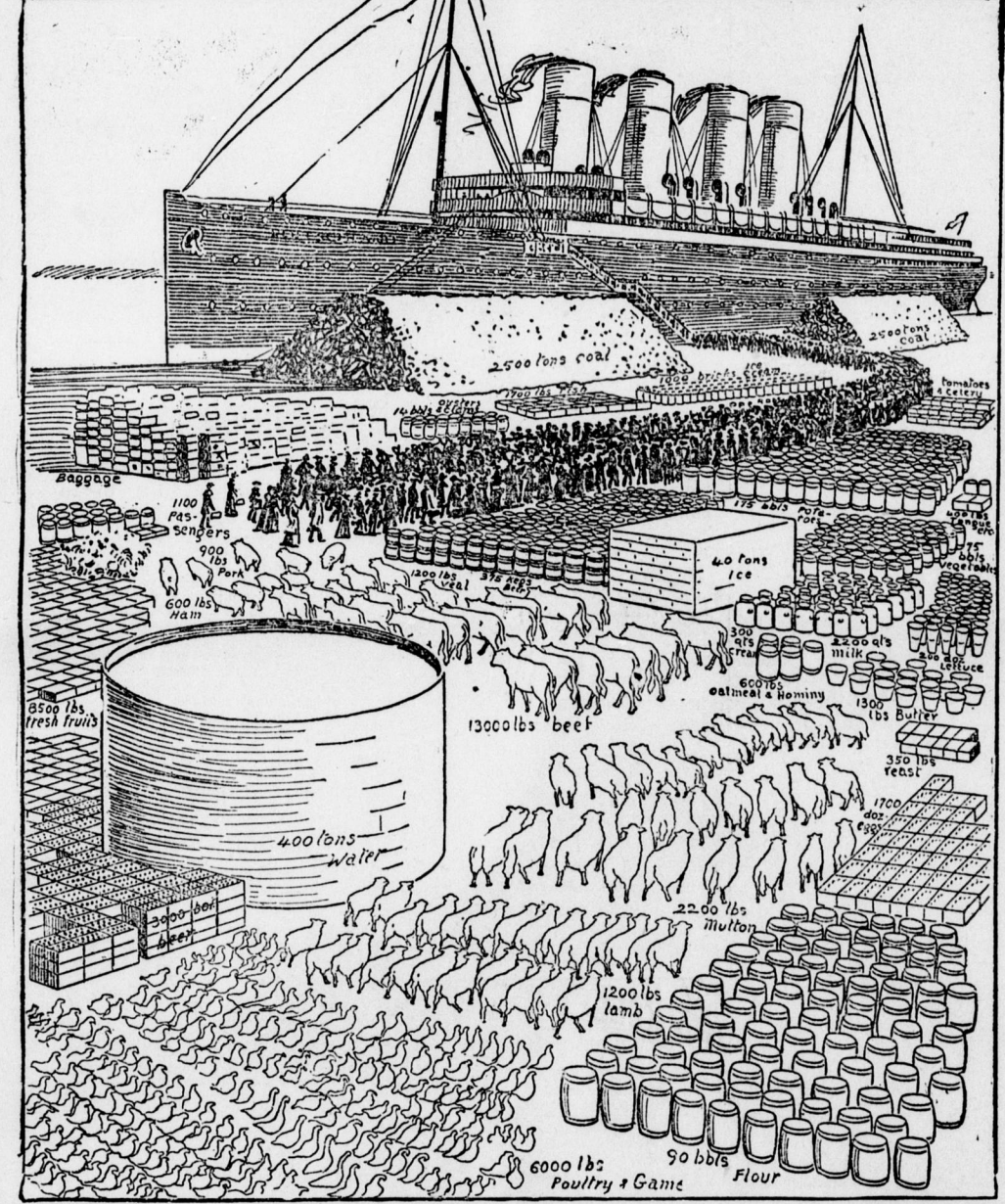
at the settlement just outside the city of San Francisco where...
...at...
...eight and a half...
...350 pounds of yeast and...
...of oatmeal and hominy.
...the head of liquids the most...
...important item is the 400 tons of...
...drinking water, whose bulk is ade-
...quately represented by the circular...
...tank shown in our engraving. This is...
...supplemented by 12,000 quarts of...
...wines and liquors, 15,000 quarts of...
...beer in kegs, besides 3,000 bottles of...
...beer. Last, but not by any means...
...least, is the supply of forty tons of ice.
Of course it is not to be supposed...
...that all of this supply will be con-
...sumed on the voyage. There must be...
...a margin, and a fairly liberal margin,
...of every kind of provision. Moreover,
...the extent to which the larder and cell-
...lar are emptied will vary according to...
...the conditions of the voyage. In...
...tempestuous weather, where the trip...
...is a succession of heavy gales, and the...
...dining room tables are liable to be...
...practically deserted for two or three...
...days at a stretch, the consumption...
...will be modified considerably.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON
SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.
Subject: Sin in High Places—The Same Law of Right and Wrong Should Apply to Both Rich and Poor—Fascination of Fraud.
[Copyright 1901.]
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows that there is a tendency to excuse brilliant faults, because they are brilliant, when the same law of right and wrong ought to be applied to high places and low, text, Daniel iv, 33. "The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar, and he was driven from men and did eat grass as oxen."
Here is the mightiest of the Babylonian kings. Look at him. He did more for the greatness of the capital than did all his predecessors or successors. Hanging gardens, reservoirs, aqueducts, palaces, all of his own planning. The bricks that are brought up to-day from the ruins of Babylon have his name on them, "Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon." He was a great conqueror. He stretched forth his spear toward a nation, and it surrendered. But he plundered the temple of the true God. He lifted an idol, Bel Merodach, and compelled the people to bow down before it, and if they refused they must go through the red-hot furnace or be crushed by lion or lioness. So God pulled him down.
It was said then with what physicians call hydropsy, and fancied that he was a wild beast, and he went out and pastured amid the cattle. God did not excuse him because he had committed the sin in high places or because the transgression was wide-reaching. He measured Nebuchadnezzar in high place just as he would measure the humblest captive.
But in our time, you know as well as I, that there is a disposition to put a halo around iniquity if it is committed in conspicuous places, and if it is wide-reaching and of large proportions. Ever and anon there has been an epidemic of crime in high places, and there is not a State or a city and hardly a village which has not been called to look upon a grand forgery or an absconding bank cashier or president, or the wasting of trust fund or swindling mortgages. I propose, in carrying out the suggestion of my text, as far as I can, to scatter the fascinations around iniquity and show you that sin is sin and wrong is wrong, whether in high place or low place, and that it will be dealt with by that God who dealt with impaled Nebuchadnezzar.
All who preach feel that two kinds of sermons are necessary—the one on the faith of the gospel, the other on the morality of the law—and the one is just as important as the other, for you know that in this land to-day there are hundreds of men hiding behind the communion tables and in the churches of Jesus Christ who have no business to be there as professors of religion. They expect to be all right with God, although they are all wrong with man. And, while I want you to understand that by the deeds of the law no flesh can be justified and a mere honest life cannot enter us into heaven, I want you as plainly to understand that unless the life is right the heart is not right—grace in the heart and grace in the life. So we must preach sometimes the faith of the gospel and sometimes the morality of the gospel.
It seems to me there has not been a time in the last fifty years when this latter truth needed more thoroughly to be presented in the American churches. It needs to be presented to-day.
Look upon all the fascinations thrown around fraud in this country. You know for years men have been made heroes of and pectoralized and in various ways presented to the public, as though some of them were worthy of admiration, if they have scattered the funds of banks or swallowed great estates that did not belong to them. Our young men have been dazzled with this quick accumulation. They say, "That's the way to do it." What's the use of plodding on with small wages or insignificant salary when we may go into business life and with some stratagem achieve such a fortune as that man has achieved? A different measure has been applied to the crime of Wall Street from that which has been applied to the spoils which the man carries up Rat alley.
So a peddler came down from New England many years ago, took hold of the market of New York, flaunted his abominations in the sight of all the people and defied public morals every day of his life. Young men looked up and said: "He was a peddler in one decade, and in the next decade he is one of the monarchs of the stock market. That's the way to do it." To this day the evil influence of that prodigal financier has been felt, and within the past few weeks he has had conspicuous imitators.
There has been an irresistible impression going abroad among young men that the poorest way to get money is to earn it. The young man of flaunting bravado says to the young man of humble apparel: "What! You only get \$1800 a year? Why that wouldn't keep me in any money. I spend \$5000 a year." "Where do you get it?" asks the plain young man. "Oh, stocks, enterprises, all that sort of thing, you know." The plain young man has hardly enough money to pay his home, to wear clothes, to get into the out of fashion and deny himself all luxuries. After awhile he gets tired of his plodding, and he goes to the man who has achieved suddenly large estate, and he says, "Just show me how it is done." And he is shown. He sees how the man, though he is almost all the time idle now and has resigned his position in the bank or the factory or the store he has more money than he ever had, trades off his old silver watch for a gold one with a flashing chain, sets his hat a little further to the side of his head than he ever did, smokes better cigars and more of them. He has his hand in. Now, if he can escape the penitentiary for three or four years he will get into political circles, and he will get political jobs and will do something to do with harbors and pavements and docks. Now he has got so far along he is safe for perdition.
It is quite a long road sometimes for a man to travel before he gets into the romance of crime. Those are caught who are only in the prosaic stage of it. If the sheriffs and constables would only leave them alone a little while they would steal as well as anybody. They might not be able to steal a whole railroad, but they could master a load of pig iron.
Now, I always thank God when I find an estate like that to go to smash. It is plague struck, and it blasts the nation. I thank God when it goes into such a wreck it is never gathered up again. I want it to become so loathsome and such an insufferable stench that honest young men will take warning.
If God should put into money or its representative the capacity to go to its lawful owner, there would not be a bank or a safety deposit in the United States whose walls would not be blown out, and mortgages would rip and parchments would rend, and gold would shoot, and beggars would get on horseback and stock gamblers would go to the almshouse.
How many dishonesties in the making of false labels, and in the filching of customers of rival houses, and in the making and breaking of contracts. Young men are indoctrinated in the idea that the sooner they get money the better, and the getting of it on a larger scale only proves to them their greater ingenuity. There is a glitter thrown around all these things. Young men have got to find out that God looks upon sin in a very different light.
And remember that the man who gets his gain by iniquity will soon lose it all.



"CARTOWN," SAN FRANCISCO.

the large majority of the structures were once street cars. It is located at the ocean beach on the shore end of Golden Gate Park. There are perhaps fifty of these car dwellings in the little settlement, many of them fitted out with considerable elegance and numerous conveniences. They are arranged upon a general plan affording their occupants the widest view, all fronting the sea. Streets intersect, at right



PROVISIONING A TRANSATLANTIC LINER—EQ. IVALENT IN LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL STORES.

giving extended view of sea and land. The arrangement of the interiors of these dwellings is highly ingenious, the necessities of the case requiring the utmost economy of space, the average sleeping car suggesting a model. Half a dozen persons have been at night accommodated with lodgings in

one of them. Ventilation is always assured. While there are many families permanent residents of "Cartown," the larger number occupy the "vehicles" as others do the houseboat, giving opportunities for original methods of entertainment and diversion for themselves and friends. Confined and restricted as these dwellings are, there is compensation in the fresh ocean breezes which here blow right from the sea, besides the enjoyment of a health-giving environment. History and romance have been ransacked in



"CARTOWN" SKYSCRAPER.

providing names for these car "villas" suitable to the facetious idiosyncracies of the various owners. In "Cartown," the "Villa Miramar" and "Chateau Navarre" adjoin the modest restaurant and more conspicuous bar.

Primitive Writing Materials. Among the North American Indians picture-writing on stones, horn and buffalo robes was common, but bark was also largely used. Then much writing has been done on bone. Prehistoric man used it, of course, for his imperfect picture-writing, and the Koran was first written on shoulder-bones of mutton, and kept in a chest of one of Mohammed's wives.

Something akin to bone is ivory, and writing on ivory, as early a practice as writing on bone, has persisted to the present day among Oriental nations, for the reason that ivory is a beautiful and expensive material, fitted for the reception of important ceremonial writings. The edicts of the Roman Senate were written on plates of ivory. These plates were called "libri elephant" by way of acknowledgement to the elephant who had provided the article.
The Eskimos, too, in their cooler climate, have used walrus ivory for records of hunting and fishing expeditions. Their bone implements are also covered with such picture-writing.

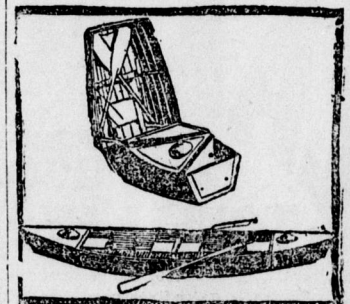


INTERIOR OF A CAR HOME.

of the vessel when she has a full passenger list is 1617, made up of 467 first cabin, 300 second cabin, 300 steerage and a crew of 550, the crew comprising officers, seamen, stewards and the engine-room force. Sixteen hundred and seventeen souls would constitute the total inhabitants of many an American community that dignifies itself with the name of "city," and it is a fact that the long procession which is shown in our illustration wending its way through the assembled provisions on the quay, by no means represents the length of the line were the passengers and crew strung out along any great thoroughfare. If this number of people were to march four deep with a distance of say about a yard between ranks, they would extend for about a quarter of a mile, or say the length of four city blocks.

To feed these people for a period of six days requires, in meat alone, the equivalent of fourteen steers, ten calves, twenty-nine sheep, twenty-six lambs and nine hogs. If the flocks of chickens, geese and game required to furnish the three tons of poultry and game that are consumed were to join in the procession aboard the vessel, they would constitute a contingent by themselves not less than 1500 strong. The ship's larder is also stocked with 1700 pounds of fish, 400 pounds of tongues, sweetbreads, etc., 1700 dozen eggs and fourteen barrels of oysters and clams. The 1700 dozen of eggs packed in cases would cover a considerable area, as shown in our engraving, while the 1000 bricks of ice cream would require 100 tubs to hold them. Of table butter there would be taken on board 1300 pounds, while the 2200

A Canoe That Folds Up. Among recent inventions, the portable canoe is receiving notice in sporting circles in Europe. The middle section



tion, which folds so as to form a trunk-like box, with convenient handles, receives the two hermetically closed ends, the oars, etc. The oar can be unscrewed into two parts and singly stowed away in the "trunk." The length of the boat is about thirteen feet, and it can easily be carried overland by two men.—New York Herald.

Authors and Publishers. The immense competition among younger publishers and the hawking round of books to the highest bidder by the literary agent has made publishing a less remunerative pursuit than formerly; and I have in my mind's eye a number of publishers whose houses are less magnificent than those of at least a dozen authors whom I could name.—Sphere.

angles, and plank walks are laid so as to give pedestrians access to their homes without wading through the deep sands. Few of these cars have been adorned with a coat of paint. The exteriors are generally intact, and the conspicuous signs denoting the route over which the cars once perambulated are not obliterated.

Some methods are used in the adornment of these curious resorts. Many of them are covered with vines, most have galleries extending around the front and sides. The roofs of

some are arranged as lockouts, and awnings drop over the windows. There

Boston pays \$166,000 a year for its school janitors.