

FOOTBALL FOR CHARITY.

Oakland and San Francisco Athletes Battle on the Gridiron.

RELiance AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Olympic Never Scored, but \$600 Was Taken In for Needy Women and Children.

The Reliance team won the charity football game with the Olympic eleven yesterday afternoon at Central Park, scoring two touchdowns and a goal in the first half. Neither side scored in the second half.

When the Reliance men exerted themselves as they did in two long series of continuous advances from near the center of the field they put the ball over the line after uninterrupted gains of from four to eight yards.

Porter, notwithstanding his injured ribs, played half for the Olympics and made several good recoveries after catching punts, but his own kicking was much below his average work in that respect.

Play began a few minutes after 3 o'clock with the Olympics in possession of the ball at the center of the field and defending the south goal. Porter kicked off first way into Reliance territory and the ball was run in five yards.

There they began to advance on the Olympic goal, and in six plays, using Hanlon, Felton Taylor, Frick, and then

Taylor, the ball was carried to a touchdown seven minutes from the beginning of the game.

Bert Oliver missed an easy goal, and the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of Reliance. Porter again punted off into Reliance territory from the center field, and with a little more success.

Felton Taylor ran the catch in nearly ten yards before he was tackled. After another advance of ten yards in several plays in which Langdon and Frick figured prominently with the pigskin, Reliance had to kick from the 35-yard line on a third down.

Porter caught the punt on Olympic's 40-yard line and brought the ball back just into Reliance territory. But after five attempts, having gained less than ten yards, kicking was resorted to. A miserable little punt did not reach the place where the ball was snapped back, and Reliance got it near the 50-yard line.

Again Reliance gained ground. In two plays the Oaklanders had reached the center of the field and in eleven more they had crossed the intervening fifty-five yards to the Olympic goal for their second touchdown, thirteen minutes from the second kick-off and just as time was up for the first half. It was Hanlon, McHugh, Hanlon, Oliver and Taylor through the Olympic line or round the tackles.

Wyckoff tried the goal-kick and succeeded, the score standing ten points to

of its territory, but on the second play Wyckoff fumbled a long backward pass, and the Olympic line came through on the fullback, causing a loss of nearly fifteen yards. A punt sent the ball almost back to the center of the field.

Nahl made one good gain, but twice the Olympics were tackled or forced back of the line and had to kick.

The ball changed hands several times in the neighborhood of the Reliance 25-yard line. Then the Reliance men appeared to play horse with the game and a few unsuccessful kicks brought the ball to their own five-yard line, where Wyckoff punted it out of danger.

The Olympics returned with a punt over the goal-line, causing a touchback and allowing the Reliance men to bring the ball out to the 20-yard line, from which it was immediately punted by Wyckoff to the Olympic 40-yard line, a distance of fifty yards.

Hawkins ran the ball back five yards and was downed as the half ended.

The team work of the Reliance men and their ability to gain ground insured them the same after the first few exhibitions of their strength.

Among those present were: Judge Slack, Hugh Tevis, Robert Eyre, Southard Hoffman, Miss Kearney, Miss Wagner, Miss Dean, W. R. Townsend, Mrs. E. W. Townsend, Judge Hunt, Edward Fringle, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Payne, David

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Thomas Prather, a banker of Oakland, recently addressed William H. Mills, asking for further information, and the following reply of Mr. Mills gives many additional points of interest regarding the enterprise:

A produce exchange in the first instance was for the purpose of exchanging the things which one man raised for things which he did not, but which his neighbor raised. This free exchange was the precedent of the modern market.

In the cities of Europe there are free markets—places where people come and at a mere nominal figure have an opportunity of offering what they have produced either in exchange for other products or for money.

In modern times, barter having disappeared from our commercial system, the rule is to exchange for money, but the producer and the consumer are brought together in a free market. The first advantage arising out of an open free market is the inspection of the goods of the producer and the wholesomeness of the products.

The second great advantage arises out of the public supervision of quantities. In the open markets of the East a man who offers wood by the cord with less than a full cord of wood is fined. Hay must have the weight that is declared by him who offers it.

These features would be indispensable to a free market in San Francisco, but we want still another. We want a market under such supervision as to furnish for the raisers of products daily information as to the demand. This new feature would be peculiar to California, and it is doubtful whether it would find much value anywhere else.

The inherent tendency of modern commercial methods is to congest money in the middle class. The money generated by the industry of people in modern times goes to the cities, because the labor employed in the earlier stages of decay are also unwholesome.

It is a distinct aid to us in the competition which the world offers, and it must be

nothing in favor of Reliance when the ten-minute intermission was taken between the halves. The second half was less spirited, and toward the end it was evident that the Reliance team was not exerting itself to prevent the Olympics from avoiding a whitewash.

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After several efforts near the Olympic 20-yard line Reliance punted.

The Olympic man that caught the ball was downed near his own 10-yard line, and an attempted kick blocked, Hawkins being tackled two yards from the Olympic goal.

According to the rules, the ball was carried out to the 10-yard line to give Olympics a chance, and a punt sent it well out to the dangerous territory.

Reliance punted back on first down, and Hawkins caught the ball on the 15-yard line, ran it back ten yards, punted ten yards, recovered the ball on a Reliance muff, and in a few downs reached the 50-yard line, where a punt had to be resorted to on a third down.

Reliance caught that ball near the center

BOON FOR THE FARMERS.

W. H. Mills Descants on the Benefits of the Proposed Free Market.

MANY INQUIRIES RECEIVED.

The Certainty of Profits From Small Farms Would Stimulate Immigration.

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cheap rate. Producers failing to find a market for fruits in the fresh form will preserve them by canning, drying, etc., at home, and this will increase employment in the country, as well as enhance the profit of the producer.

There are benefits to ensue from the establishment of a free market of our valuers, which are too important to be overlooked. The productivity of our soil would long ere this have given us a large population if we had been more profit arising out of its cultivation.

By the census of 1890 we had 1,250,000 inhabitants in California, of whom \$70,000,000 reside in the cities, towns and villages, over 100,000 are engaged in mining and the remainder may be credited to agricultural pursuits.

I have expended much time, thought and energy in trying to establish community life upon small holdings. In doing so I have met with the constant derision of the large landholder. One of these said to me within the past year that the man who in California attempted to make a living on twenty acres usually brought up in the county poorhouse.

A single agricultural cultivator of the soil, with the aid of his family, cannot take care of twenty acres of land in fruits and garden stuff. He needs the proper care of ten acres. Now if it be true that the entire employment of a man and family on land here is a failure, if land must be aggregated into large holdings and operated by a landlord who employs the labor of men, and if by this aggregation of land and labor alone profits ensue in the cultivation of California lands, then necessarily the State will remain about as it is for the next half century.

My observation of the experiments that have been made convinces me that whatever failure has attended the cultivation of small holdings is not due to the fact that the producer is not paid enough for his products, but not because the consumer does not pay enough, as it is for the next half century.

The establishment of a free market, therefore, in San Francisco, while a small beginning, is the introduction of a force which will have a strong tendency in the direction of segregating the ownership of the soil. This segregation will have a tendency to bring us a self-sustaining and prosperous population.

The statistical facts I have here presented will indicate the value of the free market. There are 1,250,000 people in the State of California, are now supporting an urban population of 870,000 in the cities and towns, and only 380,000 in rural employments to give us 870,000 more in the cities and towns.

POULTRY SHOW TROPHIES.

They Will Be on Exhibition at the Mechanics' Pavilion To-Day.

The Directors Complain That the Public Does Not Appreciate Their Efforts.

The poultry show in the Mechanics' Pavilion was fairly well attended yesterday afternoon and evening.

Most of the awards have now been made, and visitors are able to study the points of the winners for themselves and compare them with the less fortunate ones.

Great interest was taken in the result of the pigeon contest in parlor tumblers. The awards were announced last night as follows:

Red—First and second prizes, Comfort and Beecher; second and third, J. J. Tompkinson. Blue—First and second, Comfort and Beecher; third, J. J. Tompkinson. Agate—Third, J. J. Tompkinson.



A TUMBLER.



TUMBLER PIGEONS AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

remembered always that intimacy of communication always of transportation, have brought countries into close relations, and thereby intensified the competition of all localities with each other.

A free market in San Francisco ought to be under such direction as to prevent the bringing in of products beyond the commodities for which there are no consumers. Vegetables will remain in the ground and preserve their value longer than after they are placed on the market tables. Neither urine nor over-ripe fruits are to be offered, then the orchardist should be apprised when the market is overstocked. At the very best a surplus will be accumulated, and this surplus should be carefully handled in furnishing perfectly healthy vegetables and fruits to the class who are so poor that they cannot afford to pay for them. Of course this should be done very judiciously.

The features of the market which seem to be necessary here may be summarized in this way: First—There is no place in San Francisco where the man who produces dairy, garden or orchard products can offer them for sale himself. There should, therefore, be made an opportunity for the purchasers of products to buy at first hands. Merchandising performs the valuable office of distribution, but where distribution can take place without the intervention of the merchant, the middle man becomes an incubus upon production and a costly luxury to the consumer.

Second—The markets need public inspection with reference to the healthfulness of the fruit they offer for sale. Third—The producers need to be informed in some authentic and official way when the market is already stocked with certain kinds of products, and that whatever comes into market must either perish or take on a very

STREET RAILWAY BLAMED.

Verdict of Censure at the Mrs. Anne McAllister Inquest.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN GUARDED.

The Owners of a Building Censured for Having an Elevator Unprotected.

A verdict censuring the Market-street Railway Company was returned by the Coroner's jury yesterday at the inquest held by Coroner Hawkins to investigate the circumstances of Mrs. Annie McAllister's death.

Mrs. McAllister lived at 2004 Taylor street. On the 7th inst. she died from injuries received on the 3d inst. in an accident at Jackson and Mason streets. She was knocked down by a Powell-street cable-car, and besides suffering internally one of her limbs was fractured and she was very badly bruised.

The evidence of the witnesses was all against the street railway company, though the gripman and car conductor were practically exonerated from blame. It was shown that the bell of the car had been sounded, but the trouble was that the gripman, owing to the curve there—the car was going toward North Beach—did not see the lady in time to stop the car.

In the opinion of the jury the company had not taken proper precautions at this particular curve for the prevention of accidents.

When Mrs. McAllister was first seen she was hardly two feet from the car and was walking across the tracks. Mrs. Franks of 113 1/2 Francisco street was an eye-witness. She said that Mrs. McAllister was crossing Jackson street and was in the middle of the track when the car rounded the curve at its usual high rate of speed and struck the deceased, knocking her down. It was one of the side steps of the car which caught her, and the injured limb was drawn under it and crushed.

Witness was sitting on the outside of the car at the time.

John Jenkins, the gripman, said he had been a gripman on the Powell-street system for seven years, and that this was his first accident. When he first saw the lady the car was close up to her. He said he was sounding the bells, as is the custom when going around the curve, and that he shouted and put on the brakes, stopping the car as quickly as possible. Conductor G. Hillman corroborated his testimony.

An expressman, W. E. Davis, also saw the accident. His statement was that the lady was walking across the track and that the car was running at a high rate of speed.

From the evidence of all the other witnesses, it appeared that no one had been stationed by the company at the curve to keep people out of the way, and thus avoid casualties. Attorney J. E. Richards was present in the interest of the deceased. The verdict of the jury was:

That the deceased, Mrs. Annie McAllister, came to her death by being struck by a cable car at the corner of Mason and Jackson streets; and we further find that the street railway company is to be blamed for not taking proper precautions at this particular curve.

Another verdict of censure was returned, but in this particular case the parties blamed were the owners of the Donahue estate building at Mission and First streets.

It was the result of the inquest held on Sterling Ironsides, the young racing-programme seller who was injured in the

elevator shaft at 49 First street on the 4th inst. Ironsides died on the 6th.

Raymond Duncan of the publishing company where Ironsides got his programmes, and which is located on the fourth floor of the building, testified as follows:

I have been in that building for four or five months. When I went in there first I went to Farrell & Co., the agents, to have something done with that elevator. I have been to them five or six times, but no one after that I don't know how many times, but nothing has ever been done. I wanted them to have a cage put on the elevator. I had heard of accidents there before.

It seems that besides there being no cage on the elevator, the only guard on each floor consists of a single bar, which may be up or left down, according to the carelessness or otherwise of parties using it, and that a boy was employed to run the elevator until 6 P. M., but no one after that hour. In the evenings it has been the custom for anybody to use the elevator at pleasure.

Young Ironsides stepped off the floor and fell down the shaft about an hour and while he was lying at the bottom of the shaft the elevator went up and came down on him once or twice. The jury's verdict was:

That his death was purely accidental, but from the testimony we believe the owners for not having the elevator from which he met his death properly protected.

Damage suits may arise out of the McAllister and Ironsides cases.

In the case of Mathies Lindberg, who cut his throat on the 5th inst., at 409 Drumm street, the verdict was suicide.

The old veteran, Pedro Cota, a music teacher, was found to have been accidentally asphyxiated at 907 Filbert street, on the 5th inst.

The jury was unable to say whether the fate of the unknown man found drowned at Baker's Beach on the 5th inst. was a "suicide, accident or homicide."

TAX PAYMENTS.

Result of Collector Block's Work on the First Installment.

Tax Collector Block figured up his total collections on the first installment for the current year yesterday. He found that the total amount taken in by his office amounted to \$4,238,519.93, which with the \$400,000 collected by the Assessor, makes a total of \$4,638,519.93.

As the penalty on delinquent real estate has been reduced from 50 to 10 per cent, it is expected that the delinquent list will be larger than usual this year.

A Liquor Thief Arrested.

William Tully, alias King, was arrested yesterday for burglary, for breaking into a wholesale house and stealing a barrel of whisky. Last evening Thomas Kerns, a bartender in Phillips' saloon, on Fifth and Natoma streets, was arrested for receiving stolen property, the stolen liquor being found on the premises.

Adolphe Rothschild's Fads.

Almost every leading male member of the Rothschild family is the possessor of a fine collection of works of art picked up with more or less discrimination and taste; but the collection of Adolphe de Rothschild differs in one respect from the collections of other members of his family.

It is a notorious fact, which most of them very candidly confess, that the Rothschilds only collect articles of real value in themselves—that is articles which could very easily be turned back into cash at a moment's notice.

Now with Baron Adolphe this is not the case, for while he, of course, possesses an immense quantity of works of art of great value, and which could easily be converted into cash, he also has collected a lot of things which it would indeed be difficult for him to convert into current coin.

Baron Adolphe is one of those expensive and extravagant people known as faddists; and he is almost the only one of the Rothschild family who has allowed himself to be affected by this malady.



A SCRIMMAGE IN THE RELIANCE-OLYMPIC GAME AT CENTRAL PARK FOR CHARITY.

nothing in favor of Reliance when the ten-minute intermission was taken between the halves. The second half was less spirited, and toward the end it was evident that the Reliance team was not exerting itself to prevent the Olympics from avoiding a whitewash.

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Little Nahl recovered nearly fifteen yards before he was downed, but the Olympics soon lost the ball on a fumble.

After several efforts near the Olympic 20-yard line Reliance punted.

The Olympic man that caught the ball was downed near his own 10-yard line, and an attempted kick blocked, Hawkins being tackled two yards from the Olympic goal.

According to the rules, the ball was carried out to the 10-yard line to give Olympics a chance, and a punt sent it well out to the dangerous territory.

Reliance punted back on first down, and Hawkins caught the ball on the 15-yard line, ran it back ten yards, punted ten yards, recovered the ball on a Reliance muff, and in a few downs reached the 50-yard line, where a punt had to be resorted to on a third down.

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CHART OF THE PLAY.

[The gridiron field is represented by the diagram on which the progress of the ball throughout the game is indicated, the first play starting at the top. Wavy lines show where the ball is kicked, straight lines where it is carried, crosses where it is downed with Reliance in possession and dots where the Olympics had it.]

Rick, George S. McComb, Charles A. Bond, George Morrow, Leonard Gill, Mr. and Mrs. John Milner, Charles J. Bosworth, William Stevenson, H. H. White, William J. Kennedy, C. A. Bon, Dr. F. A. Ritzman.

The proceeds from the sale of tickets aggregated between \$500 and \$600, and will be taken charge of by the Salvation Army and distributed in charitable work among the women and children of the City.

Following is the line-up of the two elevens:

Reliance. Position. Olympic. Langdon, 165..... L. end R..... Cameron, 157. Raine, 160..... L. tackle R..... Harrison, 164. Oliver, 160..... L. guard R..... Middlemas, 168. Edger, 162..... Center R..... Kingston, 181. Burnett, 161..... R. guard L. Capt. Smith, 191. McHugh, 180..... R. tackle L. Bowen, 158. Wyckoff, 145..... Quarter. Schall, 140. Hanlon, 155..... L. half R..... Porter, 150. Captain Frick, 143 R. half..... Sharratt, 150. Felton Taylor, 189. Full..... Charles, 145.

Officials: Referee—Harry Walton, ex-Stanford and ex-Reliance. Umpire—Ransome, University of California. Linesman—Porter, Olympic Club.

Touchdowns—Reliance 2, by Felton Taylor. Goals—Reliance 1, by Wyckoff. Score—Reliance 19, Olympics 0. Halves—20 minutes. Time of game—53 minutes. Attendance 800.

Canvasback.

Delicious morsel, fit for king or peasant! For peasants' stomachs are as good as kings'! Sweet canvasback! What memories strangely pleasant.

Fresh on the spit; thy fattened beauty brings! And in thy presence I recall the days Of my prosperity! A song it sings When all my lines were cast in pleasant ways. And feast and frolic kept the bolsters night ablaze.

My Maryland! thou hast no clearer claim To man's respect than that thou dost produce The canvasback, in form that puts to shame All other fowl of epicurean use.

The noisy turkey and far-famed goose, Though they belong to one generic class, Lack the fine flavor and abundant juice Of those proud birds that winter brings en masse! In countless thousands round the Havre called do France.

Best be the sportsman when such feathered beauty Falls tribute to his gunner's aim! But cursed be he who, thoughtless of his duty, Neglects to keep the fowl till highly game, For he who while its vigor is at its prime, Ten days must pass before the tuscous bird Is fit to satisfy the gourmand's claim. And then, as all good eaters have averred, No daintier dish the human palate ever stirred.

Split your fat duck in twain; its equal parts, Back downward, place above a quick, hot fire; Press, not too hard, lest the rich juice that starts From all its pores, doth in waste flame expire. Twelve minutes troll it, but if you desire It may be longer left to brown the meat. Then, as the time for serving it draws nigher, Expose the breast one minute to the heat. And, being thus prepared, invite your guests to eat.

With celery salad, dressed in mayonnaise, Your canvasback is served. And dry champagne Will quench your thirst, and lend a sparkling grace. Even to the fanciest of the dullest brain; While those who eat will never more complain That our gastronomy doth something lack, Or sigh for France's culinary reign. But will endure, if need be, stake or rack To hold aloft the name of native canvasback.

No wonder that men liken girls to ducks. But only girls when young and debonnaire; For he who captures one such bird and plucks It, such feathers sees so much that's fair. Such fine suggestions of the feast he'll share, That after this his chamber's modest sweetest, Her graceful form, her shy, coquettish air, Her plump lips, her beauty and completeness, Remind him of a duck, in all its lovely sweetest. THEODORE P. COOK.

Brought to Time. Mrs. Ferry—Dear, that necktie is getting frightfully seedy. Mr. Ferry—I guess it will do for another week or two. Mrs. Ferry—George Ferry, if you don't come home to-night with a new tie on I shall buy you one myself.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

On the Make. Buttons—The Count gave me a dollar to tell him truthfully if Miss de Kiche was at home. The maid—And did you? Buttons—No, I told Miss de Kiche about it and she gave me a dollar to tell him that she was out.—Westchester Critic.

BARGAINS in books at the auction-store, 747 Market street.

NEW TO-DAY.



Although the electric cars pass the property a free conveyance will leave our office daily during the week beginning Monday, December 16, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. for the Castro-street Addition. Be on hand.

Twenty Lots Sold in 4 Days!

And no wonder. Up to December 25, 1895, we will sell any lot in the Castro-street Addition on the following unusual terms: A first payment of \$5 and the balance in \$5 monthly installments, no interest being charged. A good lot can be had for \$350.

\$5 Monthly! No Interest!

And all the streets are graded, sewered and macadamized. No further expense. Water piped to every lot. Electric lights on the property. All ready for building purposes. Good climate. Splendid views. Everything points to a rapid rise in values. As no interest is charged it costs nothing to hold the lots. You can save \$5 a month (16 cents a day) and you had better start to-day by buying a lot. A grand chance to secure a home lot or make the "baby" a Christmas present. Remember, this offer is up to December 25—not a day longer. The best lots go first. Don't delay; go to-day. Take the Guerrero-street electric car (Mission or Valencia transfer at Fourteenth) and ride to Chen