Winter coats, capes and cloaks, if not wholly of fur, are extensively trimmed with it, and point to preparation for the predicted old-fashioned sort of weather of exceptional severity. The field for choice of these garments was at no time more varied and extensive, and we are at liberty to select the wraps that best suit our tastes, temperaments, figures, purses and our convenience severally and collectively. Saving a reduction in the outline of the sleeves, there has been hardly any model worn during the last five years that may not be fashionably worn to-day. Affirming this, it will be almost needless to enumerate the different styles of wraps of every shape. Jackets long and short, tight fitting, loose fitting or half loose, sack back, Empire back, French back, single or double breasted, open fronted, with narrow breast or ample Louis waistcoat, etc.; also, shoulder-capes with collars that aspire to reach the tops of the Mother Goose hats, capes with moderate collars, turn-down collars, revers, Vandyke pointed, and with crenelated edges; capes long, short and medium, exteremely full or only moderately so; capes of fur, velvet, cloth, brocade, repped fabrics—what more could one have, for the range extends from the enveloping redingote to the tiny shoulder-collet, and from sable, seal and ermine to a flimsy, frivolous French "confection" of lace, chiffon, ribbon loops, and two or three telling paste buckles?

* * *

Sealing-wax red is a new color that is being much used in staining woods made up into odd pices of furniture. The new stain is applied with equal success to wicker work in all its varieties, and is a rich addition to decorative effects. Some very attractive settles are shown in this coloring, though the forest-green finish, which has proved a most popular effect, is by no means dethroned from favor. The "genuine English settles" often offered in shops are viewed with discretion by travelers who have seen such belongings in old English farmhouses. On their native heath they are of solid oak, fully five feet high and running quite across the great kitchens. They are black with time and are apt to be well seasoned with ham fat. The duty of the settle is fourfold. It is the family seat, and, as the bench part can be raised, in the drawers beneath are kept the family rags for weaving. Above the seat is the family hat-rack. The upright is double, and in the recess thus formed the family bacon is hung, doors opening from behind into this cupboard. The dainty affairs we know as English settles are toys compared to the actual thing.

* * *

These are the days when thrifty mothers look over the playroom belongings with a careful and critical eye. Hospitals, creches, and other institutions are appealing for Christmas contributions, and there are few homes that cannot spare something by way of reply. It is a caution that should not be, but one which experience shows is, needed, that toys intended for such purpose should be unbroken. They may be worn and defaced, but their parts should all be present. A woman connected with the management of an orphan asylum in a neighboring city reports that frequently dilapidated toys, fit only for kindling wood, are sent to the institution, evidently the debris of a house-cleaning. She tells of two other useless gifts bestowed during her incumbency—one a much-worn coachman's livery of a light--drab color, and the other a large parcel of soiled evening gloves. It was possible to make an odd-looking suit of clothes out of the livery, but the gloves were hopelessly useless. Half-good playthings may be easily restored to a serviceable condition.

* * *

A recent very smart wedding in an aristocratic New England city had some original features. It was a yellow wedding, and the display of splendid chrysanthemums of that hue was profuse. At the church the guests were entertained for nearly an hour before the wedding party arrived with a musical programme rendered by notable performers. A harpist, a violinist and a distinguished soprano singer were heard in solo performances of a high order, and following them the boy choir of the church marched out and up and down the aisles singing a wedding hymn. The bridesmaids wore tailor-made gowns of yellow cloth trimmed with sable, and beautiful picture hats of brown velvet and feathers. A distinctive feature of the ushers' dress was their pure white gaiters buttoned over their patent leather shoes. The house was a bower of yellow chrysanthemums, a superb ball of the golden flowers hanging from the piazza roof at the house portal. After the breakfast a carriage, driven by a coachman with wedding favors on his livery, drew up at the door to convey away, as it was supposed, the bride and groom. Two or three times the carriage was hung with white ribbons, and an equal number of times they were patiently removed by the coachman. When finally the bride appeared, attended by the groom, it was seen that she wore a riding habit, and at the same moment a pair of saddle horses were at the block for their use. In an instant both were mounted and had galloped off, the waiting coach being merely a ruse. Before their departure, and just as the bride stood on the piazza under the chrysanthemum ball, it suddenly opened, showering flowers upon her, while from its center, glad of release, flew a white dove.

* * *

Something really new in sofa pillows are those covered with Bagdad stripes. The stripes are cut in squares in such a way that one whole stripe and two half ones show, thus introducing a variety of the colorings. A pair of these squares sells for $1 25. A more economical plan, if several such cushions should be desired, would be to buy two or three single stripes, for from 60 cents to $1 35, according to quality, and make the subdivisions as desired. These pillows are either finished with a heavy, soft cord matching their dull tints, or are caught at the corners, where are inserted a fringe rosette and tassel.

* * *

Entertainments for charitable purposes have recently in a number of cases taken the form of loan exhibitions of dolls, and in this guise have proved popular and interesting. At one just closed in Boston a remarkable doll, authentically in existence for more than 171 years, was on view. It was brought from France to Salem in 1724 by a sea captain for his little daughter. The doll was so wonderful for the time in which it appeared in the new world that its owner scarcely dared to use it for a plaything, keeping it as a rare possession not to be lightly handled. It virtually became an heirloom in the first generation, and the toilet in which it arrived from France was never disturbed by its original owner or any of the long line who have succeeded her. The doll wears the gay costume of silk with court train made after the fashion of the time of Louis XIV., every detail of which is still perfect. Even the pink shade of the fabric holds after the many years since it left the dyer's hands.

* * *

Some of the shoes and sandals for evening wear are exceedingly pointed, and many are richly embroidered; others, following the craze for jewel effects, are decorated with tiny imitation gems. Several new shapes named after various queens, prima-donnas and other famed personages have been introduced, and novel models formed of colored and cream-white. Suede kid are daintily finished with this glittering decoration—ruby stones on pink kid, gold, bronze and emerald on canary slippers, jet and Irish diamonds on white, etc. These are pretty to look at, but whether becoming to the average foot is another matter.

* * *

Borderings of fur are universal as a garniture on day gowns, evening toilets and wraps. Rich expensive pelts take the lead among the wealthy, but this season there is an immense variety of imitations that for the first time in their history are considered by refined people as good enough for skirt borderings, edgings, etc., for instance, electric seal and a very fair reproduction of mouffion, the latter a soft-looking, close, full fur that in its gray-blue tone looks well in connection with any material of the same shade, or lighter or darker, as may be. Without doubt, dark furs are less trying to most people than light furs are, but the hard, shining surface characteristic of so many dark, short-haired furs is to be avoided. A deep-brown fur like mink, sable, seal or otter is most becoming to a gray or brown dress, and indeed combines admirably with most colors and color-mixtures.

* * *

The smooth, beautifully dyed faced cloths in which tailors delight are the very best background for the intricate and very effective braiding and arabesque decoration en applique so fashionable this winter. Braiding is likewise applied to satins, silks, velvets, and the handsomely dyed silk-finished velveteens made in London. Brown soutache braid with a tiny line of gold braid running close beside it is next in favor to black braid in the execution of this elaborate and most effective garniture.

Among other expensive and distinguished looking winter garments, are long, elegant carriage redingotes made of finest ladies' cloth, the single, double, or triple cape—collars edged with otter, sealskin, mink or chinchilla. These as a rule are dark in color, some are black throughout. Again they are made of very shaggy camel's hair, German broadcloth figured in Persian patterns, or of striped velours in black and gold brown and ecru, chamois color and Danish red, green and gold, or in three distinct shades of one color. Fur-trimmed, these make very showy and elegant garments for the carriage, imparting an enlivening bit of rich color and brightness to the somberness of a winter drive.

* * *

The much admired effect at a dinner last week of a cluster of hawthorn berries thrust, with a bunch of laurel, into a cream and gold jar suggests that these country products are well worth the attention of suburban women who wish to add to their incomes. In London autumn leaves are sold in the streets and find ready buyers for table decorations. The many beautiful vines, leaves, and berries that make up the glory of the late autumn and early winter woods have a commercial value to city hostesses. They are supplied, of course, in limited and expensive fashion, by the florists, but there is undoubtedly room for a much more extended traffic in them.

* * *

A potato soup said to be a particular favorite of the Emperor William was often compounded in the royal kitchen as follows: To a saucerful of soup vegetables are added asparagus, cauliflower and mushrooms, each in small quantity. These are put together with a generous ounce of butter into a closely covered soup pot and simmered until tender. To them are then added a dozen medium sized raw potatoes cut into dice, and a scant three pints of water, and the whole cooked for two hours. After straining, a cup of strong beef stock or bouillon is poured in and the soup is ready to be served. The royal diner was very insistent that every part of the process should be carefully followed. If, as Disraeli said of the King of Bavaria, "a poet on a throne may realize his dreams," surely a reigning Emperor may dictate how he wants his potato soup made.

* * *

Sleeves are growing smaller as winter comes on, and fashionable Parisians are now wearing them quite tight-fitting with only a suspicion of a puff on the shoulders. It is to be hoped that angular women will reflect seriously before they copy this fashion extreme, as a long, thin arm demands something less severe, though a short, moderately plump arm may look to advantage in it. Fashions should always be modified to suit individual appearance—a platitude that can hardly be sufficiently impressed on very many women. Scores and hundreds of them are at this moment striking object lessons in the appearance they present in their gaudy, overlarge, over-laden, inappropriate winter hats.

* * *

There is every reason to believe that old-fashioned things are going to have an inning with extremely up-to-date people. At the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, which certainly has as fine a class of patrons as any store in New York, one may notice, in the latest additions to the stock, old-fashioned crocheted tidies and table mats. Also, rag-carpet rugs—just the same old rag-carpet rugs that our great-grandmothers used to be so proud of. The rags are sewn together and the rugs woven in stripes, or, hit or miss, in accordance with the taste of the buyer.

Now there is a chance for your "up-country" cousin to give you a Christmas present that will be in the fashion, and that she will have little or no trouble to study out, for almost any and every young woman in the country knows how to crochet. Make the body of the table-mats solid, round or octagonal ones for the salad bowls, small ones for the vegetable dishes, and larger ones for the platters. The border may be of any lace-like pattern that suits the fancy.

* * *

Much of the old-fashioned jewelry that our grandmothers wore can be made into many pretty, quaint bits of modern wear that will delight the relic-loving woman. Old earrings, invariably quaint and odd looking, can be transformed into very attractive heads for hatpins, and the old-time hair brooches—with the hair usually much frayed, now—may be slipped out of their twisted frames and laid lovingly away, "for memory's sake," while the frames themselves may be made to encircle a recent miniature. Beautiful chatelaines may be fashioned out of the heavy, long watchchains of "auld lang syne."

* * *

Football souvenirs are quite the thing, for the enthusiasm of the players themselves is matched only by that of their girl friends and allies. Sofa pillows, resplendent in the colors of the favorite team, are suitable souvenir gifts from a girl enthusiast to her football friend. A handkerchief case, cut in the form of a football; a calendar with the ribbons showing the 'varsity colors and suggestive little pen-and-ink or water color sketches of a gridiron glories distributed about on the card, are other suggestive remembrances.

* * *

A noted physician says one of the finest remedies for liver disorders is to be found in apples, eaten raw, or baked if the raw fruit is not easily digested. Of course, a disordered liver causes the complexion to be "muddy," and the constant eating of apples will do a great deal toward clearing and beautifying the skin. Eat them raw, if no inconvenience is experienced; otherwise have them baked or stewed, and partake of them freely.

* * *

The rage for lace and embroidered chiffon will be as great this winter as if both these exquisite textiles were in the first season of their popularity. In marked favor they are rivaled only by superb jewel and bead garnitures, shaded French embroideries en applique, and very narrow fur edgings—all of which are fit for the adorning of a queen.

* * *

The days of the theater hat are as a tale that is told, and in its place are bits of lace and bows of ribbon, and tiny fluffs of feathers that are called, by purest courtesy, "opera bonnets." The woman who wears the big picture hat, still dear to her heart, removes it is soon as she takes her seat in the theater, and thereby instantly induces an unwonted feeling of gratitude and piety in the breast of the man or woman who may chance to sit just back of her.

* * *

The French modiste insists upon the return of the bustle, but the strong, athletic, healthy woman rebels against the suggestion, just as she has rejected the voluminously draped skirts. Freedom from fashion's tyranny, where it impedes the easy, graceful movement now so much prized by sensible women, is becoming rather difficult to suppress.

* * *

The clover blossom and leaf form a favorite design for embroidery and art decorations on china and wood and paper. The long, graceful, slender stems "work up" beautifully in almost any decoration, and the soft, round blooms are easy to develop and are very pretty. Table linens may be charmingly embroidered in clover blossom fancies.

* * *

It is wise to have your bedroom dark. The burning of gas in a room consumes too much oxygen, and when you retire the air is warm and vitiated. If it could be arranged to have the bedroom lighted by gas from an adjoining dressing-room, leaving the door open to admit the light, sleep would be much more refreshing.

* * *

Dainty boudoir morning jackets of fine nainsook fall from the yoke to the bottom of the finishing ruffle in loose, straight folds. They are quaint and attractive, and are exquisitely hemstitched and finished off with tiny ruffles, rolled and whipped on. The full, loose sleeves are finished with narrow wristband, daintily frilled at the edge.

* * *

Among the pretty, chic color combinations noticed for evening wear are sunshine yellow and rose pink, deep coral and delicate blue, buttercup yellow and Nile green, oyster white and sapphire blue, oxblood red and primrose yellow.

* * *

A Paris merchant is the manufacturer of a new trunk that will live long in milady's good graces. The trunk is long enough to hold dress skirts without their being folded, and yet so light is the material of which it is made—basswood—that it is easy to handle.

* * *

Straw color bids fair to be one of the most popular shades of the season. Coral and pure salmon pink are exquisite colors for clear, dark complexioned and dark eyes.

* * *

Low neck and long sleeves is one of the latest Parisian styles in velvet bodices for evening wear.

INDIA-RUBBER AGE.

Gigantic Growth of the Rubber Industry.

It is Said England Proposes Turning India Into a Great Rubber Forest.

It was a Frenchman who first spoke of our times as "The India-rubber Age." The aptness of this expression does not at first impress itself. One has heard the end of the nineteenth century described as the "Iron Age" and the "Age of Electricity." But consideration shows that the term "India-rubber Age" is something more than a witticism descriptive of modern elasticity. The part played among us by rubber is quite as important as that of either iron or electricity; and the field which rubber covers is, if humbler, notably vaster than the fields covered by those two other great agents of civilization. Rubber has indeed become a necessity, where electricity and iron are merely desiderata. Hence the justification of the French savant and his "India-rubber Age."

Some slight idea of the gigantic growth of rubber industries may be gleaned from the following remarks of a New York vehicle factory: We have fitted 5,000 carriages with rubber tires in New York City alone during the past two years, and there are scores of firms competing with us.

"Moreover, we have put rubber tires on at least 35,000 vehicles in other parts of the country, and yet the movement only took commercial shape four years ago. It began with the livery stables which keep cabs and carriages for hire. The keepers of such vehicles found out that when parties of two or more wanted to go to the theater or to a dance they could not speak softly as they wished to do. The granite pavement caused this noise, and when the rubber tires were introduced people discovered that they could at length enjoy a drive in comfort. First private carriages were thus equipped, and then the livery stable keepers were obliged in self-defense to follow suit. Now even the livery vans have their rubber tires."

Of course, the ubiquitous bicycle has done much to send rubber importations careering upward. Rubber importers are quite sure that the gradual rise in the price of Para rubber for the last few years is due to the demand for pneumatic tires for bicycles. A writer in the London "Times" has recently carefully estimated the output of bicycles in the United States for the present year at 1,000,000, and of Great Britain at 750,000. Each of these bicycles will require two pneumatic tires, or altogether 3,500,000 pounds of Para rubber. There will thus be 3,500,000 pounds of Para rubber consumed out of a total production for the Amazon basin of 45,788,613 pounds for the year 1895. Thus, roughly speaking, 8 per cent. of all the Para rubber now produced goes into bicycle tires.

It is only in bicycle tires and in fine mackintoshes that the better grades of Para rubber are used pure. For all other purposes either inferior qualities of Para rubber are taken, or the better grades are blended with rubber from other parts of the world, such as Central America, Africa and the East Indies. The total quantity of rubber exported from these countries amounts to a little more than half that derived from the Amazon basin. The defect of all inferior rubber is their tendency to grow soft after a certain amount of wear.

The rubber shoe industry consumes a very large quantity of rubber, there being several large factories in New England which can each make 30,000 pairs of rubber shoes a day. Some idea of the total output may be gathered from the annual auction sales of rubber shoes in Boston last November, when 40,000 cases of shoes were sold for $500,000, representing some 4,000,000 pairs of shoes. Large as this number may seem, it only represented "seconds," as the perfect goods were disposed of in the ordinary way.

During the year 1894 the public school children of New York City used three tons of rubber ink erasers while those of Brooklyn used two tons. It has been calculated from the books of a large manufacturer that the school children of a town of 12,000 inhabitants use 8,640 rubber bands every year; larger towns and cities using proportionate quantities.

Less than half the bulk of the white rubber which we see in tubing, ink erasers, cheap toys and other articles consists of the pure gum, whiting and talc being added to give these goods their characteristic appearance and to make them resist oxidation longer. An enumeration of the various uses of rubber in the arts would fill a large volume. Thus, the surgeon is able to perform bloodless operations by using Esmarch's bandage; he uses an atomizer to spray disinfectants; he uses rubber tubing to drain wounds and rubber syringes to irrigate them, and sometimes he orders rubber hot water bags for his patients. The dentist uses a rubber base in which to fix a set of false teeth. The electrician wears rubber gloves when he wishes to insulate his hands from the danger of a chance current, and mixes rubber with all the insulating material for wires above water.

There is hardly a business man and no Postoffice in the country which has not more than one rubber stamp. Every billiard table has rubber cushions. Nearly every working horse in the country has a rubber sheet to protect him in wet weather. There must be 20,000,000 men and boys in the United States to-day wearing elastic suspenders, and at least an equal number of women and girls who wear elastic garters. Every theater has its rubber gas bags, while nearly every house has at least one rubber mat. Rubber belting is extensively used in machine shops, while rubber valves and washers are common adjuncts of water pipes and steam fillings. Tortoise shell combs, except as ornaments, have been entirely superseded by those made of hard rubber. Vulcanite mouthpieces are now far more common on pipes than those made of amber or bone.

Noiseless rubber tires for cabs and carriages have already driven steel tires into the background in London, Paris, St. Petersburg and all the large cities of Europe. Rubber horseshoes are now worn by racers and circus horses alike, and the use of rubber tires and horseshoes is rapidly becoming common in this country. Horseless carriages, which are now seen so frequently in the streets of Paris as to attract no attention, are all equipped with pneumatic tires. In short, there is no end to the uses of rubber and its adaptability to new purposes receives daily illustration in almost every fresh mechanical invention. What is better still, the United States leads the world in the manufacture of rubber goods of every description.

But how long the United States can continue to hold this practical monopoly is quite another question. It is a singular fact that at this stage of the "India rubber age," the rubber tree should remain practically uncultivated, and that to this very lack of cultivation the land of Uncle Sam should owe its supremacy in the trade. England has awakened to the fact that vast profits may lie in the systematic cultivation of the trees best calculated to produce the wonderful gum. It happens, however, that the American importers, having established lines of communication with the natives of Brazil who gather the crude rubber from the wild trees, are very anxious to retain for themselves their partial monopoly in poohpoohing the planting of forests of rubber trees as unnecessary and unprofitable.

On the other hand, Englishmen interested in rubber seem fascinated with the prospects of the profits which might be derived from the systematic cultivation of rubber trees. They have already established plantations in British India, Ceylon and Trinidad, and have indirectly aided the establishment of similar plantations in Mexico. One result of the attention which British Guiana has lately been receiving through the Venezuelan boundary dispute is likely to be the planting of rubber trees in that country, where the soil and climate are peculiarly favorable for their growth. It should not be forgotten that the English have been very successful in the cultivation of trees and shrubs which yield valuable products.

Thus they brought sugar cane plantations to a high state of perfection in Jamaica. By transplanting the cinchona tree from Peru to India they reduced the price of quinine from 82 to 25 cents an ounce; the tea shrub in their hands in Assam threatens to destroy the demand for the Chinese variety of tea. It will be seen that Para rubber commands a price one-third higher than the best of any other country. The crude rubber from Congo sells at 40 cents a pound, but it has been proposed to transplant the rubber tree from the Amazon basin to that of the Congo, both rivers being situated in the tropical regious and the condition of soil along the banks of each being similar.

With the prospect of such an immense increase in the annual rubber output, and of a battle royal between the English capitalists and the present American monopolists, there appears to be all the greater reasin for styling this "the India rubber age."

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

I prithee tell me, ye who can,
What did old-fashioned mothers do
Before the kindly German man
His kindergarten brought to view?
I've sat through all the conf'rence here,
(The mothers' meetings overflowed,)
And just begin to have the fear
That I, like Topsy, "mus' jes' growed!"

My infant mind, I frankly say,
Was left untutored, wild, and free.
No lessons were disguised as play
And palmed on unsuspicious me!
No teacher gave with subtle art
A pill of knowledge, smothered deep,
As quinine in an apple tart—
Unless I chanced to be asleep.

I never had to keep an eye
On every harmless little game—
Lest I should soon some symbol spy,
Or scientific truth or name.
And I can't help but think it mean
To sneak in on a mind just so.
I'd keep a grudge a-growing green
If I'd been victimized, I know.

I hold it as a shabby trick—
Whate'er the wiseacres may say—
To lure a trusting little chick
By sugared crumbs in such a way,
To have him hampered in his glee,
Whene'er he dances, shouts or sings—
With the conviction sad, that he
Is learning harmonies and things.

His songs are planned to teach him tone,
His dance is all by measured beat;
He needs must classify each stone
He shies at canines on the street.
His elders join him in his fun
And gambol by the Froebel rule,
Till big enough to cut and run,
He plays lone hookey from the school.

It's well enough I must believe,
For wiser, elder folk than I
The tenets new with joy receive,
And to the faddists gladly fly.
But I confess this plan, time worn,
For childhood's guidance pleases me;
The prayer, the kiss, at eve and morn;
Corrective slipper, and the knee!

—Chicago Journal.

He Had the Offsets.

She was looking over the curios in a New York bazar when she happened to observe some Indian ornaments and, with a deep drawn sigh, she said:

"Those things always put me in mind of my dear departed husband."

"Yes'm—no doubt," smilingly replied the dealer. "I take it that the Indian assisted your dear departed husband to depart?"

"Yes, they did."

"Materially assisted him by the bullet or the tomahawk?"

"Yes, he was shot down while crossing the plains. If I'd have known that you kept Indian relics here I should not have called."

"The sight of them brings up sad recollections, ma'am?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I have provided for that, and I think I can say without boasting that I am the only dealer in the city who has. An Indian shoots your husband and these arrows and quiver make you sad. Turn to your left, ma'am. There is the scalp of the redskin who made you a widow, and it has just been marked down from $8 to $2 25. There is no grief without its offset. You pays your money and you takes your choice."—New York World.

Forests of the World.

The forests of the world cover 1,501,000,000 acres, distributed as follows: Russia, 485,000,000; United States, 476,000,000; Canada, 174,000,000; Brazil, 135,000,000; Scandinavia, 63,000,000; Austria, 46,000,000; Gran Chaco, 37,000,000; Germany, 33,000,000; France, 23,000,000; Italy, 11,000,000; Spain and Portugal, 9,000,000; Algeria, 6,000,000; United Kingdom, 2,000,000; Belgium and Holland, 1,500,000. These figures are from an estimate made in 1883. Since 1848 the French have converted 9,000,000 acres of waste land into forests, producing nearly $2 an acre. Paris burns the timber of 50,000 acres yearly. Woodcutters in the United States fell 30,000 acres daily or 9,000,000 acres per annum. In 1892 the forest area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Indian reservations, was 481,764,599 acres.

Warned.

"I guess I had better give these biscuits to the first tramp that comes along," said Mrs. Hunnimune, with pathetic candor.

"No," exclaimed her husband, nervously, "don't do that. He might throw them at the dog!"—Washington Star.

To provide was once simply to "look ahead."

ABOUT CONSTANTINOPLE,

And the Attempt Upon the Life of Bartholomeos, the Patriarch.

Some people have been surprised to learn by a recent cable dispatch that an attempt upon the life of Monseigneur Bartholomeos, the new Armenian Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople, had been made by a few of his own co-religionists and countrymen. This attempt, criminal as it was, is explained by the unpatriotic conduct of the Patriarch, who, like Monseigneur Archkidian, the Patriarch of the Catholic Armenians, was a tool of the Turkish Government. It will be remembered that his predecessor, Monseigneur Izmirlian, a strong defender of the persecuted Armenians, was compelled by the Sultan to resign from office a few months ago and sent in exile to Syria. Bartholomeos, though not elected by the Council of his church, was appointed by the Porte temporarily and as locum tenens of the Greek Orthodox Armenian Patriarch. Soon after he betrayed his people under the following circumstances: When the Armenian Committees saw that the European Powers did not wish to intervene in their favor, even after the massacres in Anatolia, they formed the audacious plan to overthrow the Sultan, with the assistance of the liberal Mussulman party of the "Young Turkey." It was resolved by the secret committees, "Hintchaek," the Bell, and "Brochak," the Banner, that an attack should be made upon Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's palace, on August 31st, the anniversary date of Abdul Hamid's enthronement—for it was easier on that day of celebration to approach the palace. But a denunciation of the conspiracy was sent to the Turkish authorities, which then obtained from Monseigneur Bartholomeos certain indications which led to the capture of a member of the secret committees. At his house papers were found which, without revealing exactly the nature of the plot and the date of its future exploitation, were sufficient to leave no doubt as to its existence. This discovery caused the issuing of an imperial "irade," or order, which was communicated confidentially on August 24th, to the Prefect of Police and other chiefs of the Turkish administration not suspected of belonging to the Reformist, or Young Turkey, party. The "irade" required them to be ready to move for the defense of Islam, threatened by the "Giaours," and notably by the Armenians. A general massacre of the latter was threatened for the 26th of August. It was in the hope to prevent it that the two Armenian Committees, always well informed by their detectives, resolved the attack upon the Banque Ottomane. They expected that the European Embassies would be forced at last to interfere. They were deceived in that expectation, as is now known; Stamboul was deluged in the blood of the Christians. It must be noticed that the storming if the banque was not the pretext for the massacres—which lasted several days—since they had begun early in the same day at the Constantinople faubourg at Psamathia.—Harper's Weekly.

Sixteen to One.

Mrs. Bosworth—I hope your husband is not one of those 16 to 1 men.

Mrs. Dixworth—It grieves me to say that he is.

Mrs. Bosworth—Dear me! I'm sorry to hear that. Why, does he believe in it?

Mrs. Dixworth—I never could get him to explain. Of course, I refer to the fact he is out sixteen nights for every one that he spends at home.—Cleveland Leader.

Mildred—Those Philadelphia men are too slow about kissing a girl.

Myrtle—Yes, I know. But they are also slow about quitting after they have begun.—Truth.

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THERE IS HAPPINESS IN STRENGTH. JOY and gladness shine forth from the eye of the manly and strong. Confidence, self-esteem and love of society come with the return of nature's vigor. Electricity, the force of vitality, makes men great. It brings back the fire of youth. It helps manhood.

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632 Market Street, - - - San Francisco, Cal.

$75,000! $75,000! $75,000!

Closing Out Sale!

Owing to the overburdening of our mammoth stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Footwear, Hats, etc., having accumulated such an enormous stock that we are unable to successfully handle same, we have concluded to close out everything at such low prices that will enable us to close out same in thirty days. Money in your pocket to attend our sale. Come early and avoid the rush.

Men's Suits.

Men's $5 00 suits now $2 95.
Men's $6 00 suits now $3 45.
Men's $7 00 suits now $3 95.
Men's $7 50 suits now $4 15.
Men's $8 50 suits now $4 95.
Men's $11 00 suits now $6 45.
Men's $13 00 suits now $7 25.
Men's $16 00 suits now $9 35.
Men's $18 50 suits now $12 50.
Men's $22 50 suits now $16 00.

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Brown Thibet Dress Overcoat 7 50; now....$2 95.
Men's Heavy Chinchilla Overcoat $7 50; now....$3 95.
Men's Fine Kersey Black and Blue Overcoat, $10 00; now....$5 95.
Men's Heavy Irish Freize Rubber Interlining Waterproof Ulsters $15 00; now....$7 50.
Our entire stock of Fine Dress Overcoats closing out at prices below cost.

Hats.

Men's Fall Shape Stiff Hats, $1 00; now....23c.
Men's Fine Crush Hats, black, blue and light shades, 75c; now....33c.
Men's Fine Fedoras, $1; now....50c.
Men's Fine Fedoras, the latest styles, black or brown, $1 50; now....84c.

Furnishing Goods.

Men's Heavy Jersey Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers, 50c; now....23c.
Men's Heavy Blue or Brown Mixed Wool Undershirt and Drawers (Toronto Mills), $1; now....50c.
Men's All-Wool Blue Flannel Undershirts, $1 00; now....45c.
Men's 6 oz. Overalls, 40c; now....20c.
Men's Wool Hose, 20c; now....9c.
Men's Silk Web Suspenders, 25c; now..10c.
Men's Embroidered Silk Web Suspenders, large variety of shades, 50c; now....20c.
Men's Fancy Bosom Shirts, latest style, $1; now....45c.
Men's Percale Shirts, including collar and cuffs, broken sizes, 75c; now....20c.

Shoes.

Men's Heavy Kip Buckle Shoes, $1 50; now....85c.
Men's B. Calf Congress and Lace, all styles, $1 50; now....$1 15.
Men's Heavy Tap Sole Patrol Shoes (3 soles), congress and lace, all styles, $2 00; now....$1 45.
Boy's Heavy Riveted Kip Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00; now....70c.
3 to 5½....75c.

H. MARKS,
411-416 K STREET.

CREAMERY HEADQUARTERS. Agency Knights Landing and Woodland Creameries, California; Douglas Co. and Reno Creameries, Nevada. Strictly Modern. Highest Quality Maintained Always.
WOOD, CURTIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
California, Oregon and Nevada Products. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Beans, Vegetables, Fruits, etc. Agents Santa Paula Seedless Lemons.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Large stock of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture of every description. Latest designs in Carpets.
JAMES G. DAVIS, 411-413 K St.