

FASHIONS



The new waists and jacket bodices grow more and more elaborate...

Taffeta still leads in favor as a silk lining for skirts and bodices...

Grenadine both plain and fancy takes high place among summer dress fabrics...

Canvas lined with color is very attractive, and matrons even of quiet tastes may indulge in gowns of this description...

This season there are new charming sets of cut jet jackets, zouaves and Eton fronts, yokes, lemons, circles, reverse epaulettes, etc...

The stores and importing houses are now heaped with beautiful dress goods that are reasonable as well as high priced in their limitless range...

Gray embroidered tulle, orange velvet, Venetian lace, a cluster of Mermot roses and a very unique buckle of French brilliants form a lovely model for an evening hat made by Vivot...

There is a large sale this season of genuine Scotch tweeds, as the materials are much used for cycling and traveling dresses...

English serge still takes the palm for every kind of hard wear on land and water, salt or otherwise...

For hard wear purchase is advised of rather rough. For other uses a softer surface is most appropriate and pleasing...

The old-style English barge is revived in qualities almost as sheer as grass cloth. Patterns of this material are shown in several varieties and colorings...

Canvas is still very popular and seems stoutly to resist the invasion of double-faced cashmere and mohair—two rivals of canvas now in the field...

Pave, or pavement gray, is the very newest of the new tints of this popular color. It is not as becoming as its fashionable, for there is neither a hint of the rose, cream or fawn in the shade...

Senora, the new bright shade of Spanish red, is slightly less vivid than cherry color, but more brilliant than either the geranium or Danish dyes...

Sleeveless French shapese redingotes, once favored and shapese much like the old-style polonaise at the back, are enumerated among the long list of summer garments...

Some Anecdotes About Lion-Tamers French lion-tamers, even if they do not exceed in skill those of other nations, have, at any rate, had more written and said about them...

Hardwood Floors. To make a wax for polishing hardwood floors, cut one pound of beeswax into small pieces, put them in a dish and place it over the fire in a pan of hot water...

Then and Now. Fame in the olden days brought one a crown. Laurel was twined on the proud victor's head. Now he is lauded all over the town in newspaper cuttings that wouldaken the dead...

The genuine "Libbey" cut glass has the name cut in every piece.

three animals which the majority of the wild beast performers have a wholesome and not unnatural dislike to...

M. Albert of Havre, too, was another famous man in his calling, and distinguished himself on one occasion, when he found a quarrel going on among the bears...

WHEN IS A WOMAN OLD? This query on my mirror hung: "When is a woman old?" It clings to me, and long has clung—The answer must be told!

And yet it is no easy task. However well controlled, To answer one should ask: "When is a woman old?"

The younger ones never ask you, sir. The answer to unfold—They never ask you, sir, "When is a woman old?"

Conceded ones are never so—Unhappy ones too soon; But wise ones love life's morning glow, And prize its afternoon.

The old in years who live among Those younger in their hearts, Who try to make themselves look young When age has taken hold.

Yes, some are old before their time—Old age usurps their youth; And some are young beyond their prime—Unless they hide the truth.

—Washington Post.

The Population of Egypt. The vital statistics of Egypt, published by the "Lancet" are full of matter for reflection. In the first place, the rate of increase can be paralleled in no European country at any period since records have been kept...

A Legend of Agincourt. For many centuries we English have plumed ourselves upon the victory of Agincourt. Indeed, it is from King Henry V's address to his soldiers on that occasion, as given by Shakespeare, that the motto of this journal is taken...

Then and Now. Fame in the olden days brought one a crown. Laurel was twined on the proud victor's head. Now he is lauded all over the town in newspaper cuttings that wouldaken the dead...

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LOG OF THE PILGRIMS.

The Manuscript England Consents to Restore to America.

Interesting Insight into the Most Remarkable Voyage Ever Undertaken.

Of all the stupendous undertakings ever attempted by humanity; of all the stoicism exhibited by the world's heroes; of all the moral courage and force of character displayed by man or woman; of all the martyrdoms for the sake of a principle—nothing has ever existed in the world's history so wonderful...

Even if they succeeded in crossing the ocean safely they knew their own lives were in their hands. No hotels or habitations to find shelter in, no food and no fire save what they themselves could provide.

And these alone are old. Who try to make themselves look young When age has taken hold.

Yes, some are old before their time—Old age usurps their youth; And some are young beyond their prime—Unless they hide the truth.

The old in years who live among Those younger in their hearts, Who try to make themselves look young When age has taken hold.

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Some of them, however, were afraid of the journey, and also of the dangers to be encountered. The old objections to the scheme are recounted at length by Governor Bradford in his journal. He writes: "Others, from their reasons and hopes conceived, labored to stir up and encourage the rest to undertake and prosecute the same; others again, out of the bodies of women and other persons, were not able to endure, and even if they should survive the voyage they should be exposed to what would be hard to be borne, and likely to consume and utterly to ruin them, for there they should be liable to famine, nakedness and want."

The question of raising sufficient money for so great a voyage was also a grave obstacle, but the gloomy picture drawn of the dangers to be incurred and the prudent reasoning of their leaders did not deter that determined band of religious enthusiasts from the purpose.

"All great and honorable actions," they replied, "are accompanied by great difficulties. The dangers are great, but not desperate; the difficulties are many, but not invincible."

The Spaniard, that time was threatening Holland with another war, and he they argued, might prove as cruel as the American savage. And so was decided upon the immortal voyage that was destined to found one of the greatest nations of the earth.

A small ship (the Speedwell) was bought and fitted in Holland, and another (the Mayflower) was hired in London. The few days previous to their departure were spent in prayer. "Then 'ye last day,'" says Bradford, "ye time being come that they must depart, they all kneeled down and prayed for their brethren out of the city of Delft Haven, thirty-six miles from Amsterdam, where ye ship lay ready to receive them. So ye left that goodly pleasant city which had been the resting place near seventeen years, but they knew they were pilgrims and looked not much on those things, but lifted up their eyes to the heavens, their dearest country, and quitted their spirits."

When the pilgrims arrived at Delfts-haven they found the ship. Everything was ready. Hoisting sail, the exiles soon arrived at Southampton, where they found the Mayflower with the rest of their company. Here they expected to obtain some money from the Virginia company, with which to pay off certain debts incurred, but there was some disagreement concerning the patent, and to clear the harbor they were forced to sell some of their provisions. They wrote to the company: "We are in such a strait at present as we are forced to sell away 60 lbs worth of our provisions to clear ye Haven and withal put ourselves upon great extremities, scarce having any butter, no oyle, not a sole to mend a shoe, nor every man a sword on his side, wanting many muskets, much amunition, etc."

Finally, everything being settled, the company was called together. The pilgrims were distributed between the two ships, as it was thought best. They also chose a governor and two assistants for each ship to maintain discipline among the people on the voyage and to see after the provisions and so forth. These details being terminated, they set sail on August 5, 1620.

The two vessels had hardly lost sight of the coast when the Speedwell was found to be leaking, and they were forced to put back to Dartmouth. Repairs were made, and again the ships turned their bows westward. But before long the Speedwell once more sprung a leak, and the ship being judged too unseaworthy for such a voyage, it was decided to dismiss her and proceed in the Mayflower alone.

The names of the passengers which came over first, in ye year 1620, and were by the blessing of God the first beginners and (in a sort) the foundation of all the plantations and colonies in New England and their families:

John Carver, Katherine his wife and two man servants. William Bradford and Dorothy his wife. Edward Winslow and Elizabeth his wife. William Brewster, Mary his wife, and two sons, Love and Wrestling. Isaac Allerton, Mary his wife, and three children, Bartholomew, Remember and Mary.

John Alden, a ship's cooper. Christopher Martin, wife and servants. William Mullins, wife and two children, Joseph and Priscilla. Resolved and infant Peregrine, born on the ship.

Richard Warren. John Howland. Roger Wilder. Stephen Hopkins, Elizabeth his wife and four children, Giles, Constanta, Damaris and Oceanus, the last born at sea.

Edward Tille, Ann his wife and two children, Henry and Humility. John Tille, his wife and daughter. Francis Cook and his son John. Thomas Rodgers and his son Joseph. Thomas Flinck, wife and son. John Ridenade and his wife. Edward Fuller, his wife and son Samuel.

John Turner and two sons. Francis Eaton, Sarah his wife and his son Samuel. James Chilton, wife and daughter Mary. John Crakston and son John. John Billington, Ellen his wife and two sons John and Francis.

And these servants: Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Degory Priest, Thomas Williams, Gilbert Winslow, Edmund Margess, Peter Browne, Richard Buttrick, George Soule, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardiner, John Morton, and Thomas English (seaman), Edward Dotey and Edward Leicester. Speeding before a brisk and favorable wind, the Mayflower was soon well on her way to the land of promise, and the pilgrims, distressed as they must have been in their cramped and unaccustomed quarters supported everything without complaint, or if they did complain Governor Bradford does not chronicle it, except to remark that most of the passengers suffered from seasickness. One of the sailors, a braggart fellow, cursed the people as they lay writing on the deck and told them he hoped half of them would go overboard before the journey was over. "God punished his wickedness," says Bradford, "for he dyed on ye voyage and was thrown overboard himself."

A spell of fine weather followed, and for a week or more the Mayflower cut her way through the trackless ocean, sped on by a pleasant breeze. The exiles spent their time discussing their plans for the future. A child was born about this time and was named Oceanus, in honor of the Atlantic. Then the ship was overtaken by a storm, which soon developed into a gale, which soon was tossed on the huge waves like a cork, the seas washed over her continuously, flooding the cabins and threatening every instant to engulf the vessel. The sailors began to lose heart and to curse the ship, they said, was not intended for so long a voyage and was not seaworthy. They gathered in groups apart on the deck, and signs of open mutiny began to show themselves. So the chiefs of the pilgrims held a consultation and decided to continue at all hazards, the voyage now being half over. They succeeded in convincing the sailors that their interest was to complete the voyage, as they would not receive their wages if they insisted on going back.

"So," the narrative continues, "they (the exiles) committed themselves to ye will of God and resolved to proceed. In sundry of these storms the winds were so furie and ye seas so high, that they could not bear a knot of sails, but were forced to anchor for diverse days together. And in one of them, as they

thus lay at anchor, in a mighty storm, a lustie young man (called John Howland), coming upon some occasion above ye gratings, was with a roll of ye ship thrown into the sea, but it pleased God that he caught hold of the topsail halliards, which hung overboard, and ran out of length; yet he held his hold (though he was sundry fathoms under water) till he was held up by the same rope to the brim of the water, and then with a boat hook and other means got into the ship again and his life saved."

Early in November, and after many weary weeks of this continual battle with the elements, they at last sighted land, which proved to be Cape Cod. The joy of the poor exiles may be well imagined by those familiar with the Atlantic trip. Even in these days, when it is little more than a luxurious ferry, how eagerly one rushes to the ship's side when land is seen! What, then, must these poor exiled people have felt after being cooped up for two months in what nowadays we should designate to navigate the Sound in Governor Bradford describes their feelings as "not a little joyfull," which is eloquent enough.

Unfamiliar with the coast, the master, after some deliberation with the chiefs, resolved to tack about ship and stand south, to seek some place near the Hudson River for their habitation. But after holding on this course for some time the master was intimidated by the numerous shoals and rocky coast, and turned back toward the cape, finally reaching the cape harbor in safety on November 11th.

"Being thus arrived," the narrative goes on, "in good harbor and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees on the deck of the ship and blessed the God of heaven who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean." On the days that followed the women and children made no attempt to land, but parties of men went ashore in the boat to look for a suitable landing place. The first to land was a body of sixteen of the passengers, headed by Captain Standish. They were all well armed and ready for an attack by the Indians, whom they saw, but who fled on their approach.

Finally, after many days' reconnoitering, the scouts fixed upon the place now known as Plymouth as a suitable settlement, and on November 25th (Forefathers' Day) they began to erect the first habitations for the colony, and on December 11th the whole of the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock and laid the first stone in the mighty city of New England to-day as the United States of America.

This was commenced and successfully ended one of the most marvelous undertakings of any age, a feat which Americans will always speak of with pride and the story of which will be told and retold as long as this nation does endure.—New York Herald.

An Insulting Suspicion. Winks—What's the matter? You look as mad as a horned toad. Jinks—I ought to be mad. I have been grossly insulted, and by my own preacher, too.

"Your preacher?" "Yes, my preacher. He stopped me on the street and said he'd noticed that on two or three occasions lately he had left the church just as the contribution box started around."

"Did you leave?" "Yes; but you don't suppose it was to avoid adding a paltry dime to the church funds, do you? The idea! It makes me boil to think that preacher—my own preacher—should suggest such a thing. It's outrageous!" "But why did you leave?" "It was raining. I'd forgotten my umbrella, and knew there were only a few in the vestibule."—New York Weekly.

Glass Cement. A cement for mending broken glass or china is made by dissolving half an ounce of gum arabic in a wineglassful of boiling water and add enough plaster of Paris to make a thick paste. Apply it with a brush to the broken parts. Hold the pieces carefully together until the cement has hardened sufficiently for them to adhere. If the article to be mended is broken in several pieces, do not attempt to cement a second piece before the first has thoroughly hardened.

Meeting the Occasion. It was the practice of a certain London editor, some years ago, to write his leading articles at home the night before publication. The rest of the week he did nothing. One night his articles had not come to hand at the office. Ten o'clock came; 11, 12, and still no sign of an article. There was commotion in the office; and at last a messenger was sent to the editor's house. He found him with a glass of brandy and water before him, and newspapers scattered about. "What are you doing?" asked the editor. "The article for to-morrow." "Didn't I send it?" "No; at least it has not come to the office." Give me the "Times." The "Times" was found and handed to him, and with unsteady fingers he cut out one of its leading articles. This he stuck upon a sheet of paper, and then, taking his pen, wrote at the top: "What does the 'Times' mean by this?" In that form and with that introduction, it appeared next morning as the editor's leading article. —Crypt.

Do You Want MANKHOOD? A STRONG MAN who is vigorous in muscular power is the envy of his fellow-man. He is looked upon as one of nature's noblemen. And yet how many men there are who would gladly sacrifice that muscular strength for the recovery of a still more precious element that has been lost. Men are not always what they seem. Almost daily we come in conversation with men who seem strong, vigorous, but who have begun to fail in the force of manhood, and who would, in a few years, on account of this treacherous, secret waste, fall victims to that most hateful disease—Nervous Debility. This is the enemy which in time destroys even the muscular power and all power of mankind.

Would you protect yourself against any possibility of this calamity? Ignorance of the symptoms is no excuse for permitting the weakness to grow on you. If you would study this subject for your own good send for the little book, "Three Classes of Men," which will be mailed free, closely sealed. It is plain and honest, and its contents are instructive.

Every sick person, no matter how light his complaint, wants to feel sure of getting relief when he trusts his health to any form of treatment. It can truly be said for Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt that no remedy ever offered such absolute proof of its curative powers as this wonderful Belt does. The proof comes fresh from different places every day, and from people you can see and talk to.

And it is not strange that Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt should cure after all other remedies fail, for it is the most humane, natural remedy. It gives the constant, life-inspiring electricity into your system while you sleep at night. This restores health. It is convenient to use, as you put it on when you go to bed, and wear it all night. If you wish the current stronger or milder at any time, it has a regulator which controls its power, and you feel it all the time.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 632 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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We would especially invite all those who are in need of Medical Treatment, or have friends who may need the same, to call on the Institute and we believe that we will convince you that what we do at home, we can give you as good, if not better, medical treatment than you can get in any of the large cities, and at a much less cost.

Myself, daughter and son have been treated and cured at the Neagle Medical Institute and we feel that we could not say enough in praise of that institution.

Proprietor of Ross Hotel, Roseville, Cal. Several years ago I had a severe spell of sickness, which caused me to become deaf, I could not hear the loudest talking. I was treated by all the medical men in the city and was completely cured, and now I hear well. P. EVANS.

I had been a long sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia. I have been completely cured at the Neagle Medical Institute. My two sons were also treated and promptly cured at the same Institute. I feel with great confidence that we recommend all who are suffering from any kind of sickness to go to the Institute. MRS. S. DOWDIN.

Natoma, Cal. Myself and wife have been successfully treated for cataract, neuralgia, rheumatism and malaria at the NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. I feel with great confidence that we are afflicted with any disease to go there and be treated. W. S. WITHROW.

Pastor M. E. Church, Dutch Flat, Cal. I suffered for many years from rheumatism, catarrh and partial paralysis of the lower limbs. I was treated at the Neagle Medical Institute, and I feel that I had my wife, who was a great sufferer from catarrh and neuralgia, and who had been treated by all the medical men in the city, and who was cured by the treatment that has been so successful with us that we recommend all who are sick to go to the Institute. OAK PARK, CAL.

DR. NEAGLE, the founder of the INSTITUTE, is a regular physician, having attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated with honors. He also has numerous diplomas in medicine, surgery, gynecology, and has been licensed to practice medicine and surgery by the State Boards of Illinois, Missouri, Colorado and California.

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