



Although the regular autumn reduction sales are about over, many of our best city merchants are still offering most desirable remnants of fancy silks and broad satins at prices ranging from 35 to 75 cents a yard, in pieces just enough for a blouse or another bodice. Now that the sleeves are so small and most of the waists are made without seams or darts that use up so much extra fabric in cutting, very few yards are required for the entire garment. Besides her few fancy bodices for occasional wear, the well-dressed woman has one or two useful silk waists, made especially to wear beneath her fur coat. To tug such a wrap over a cloth waist is a weariness to mind and body, and when accomplished the wearer thereof is invariably uncomfortable. This exertion soon wears out the satin lining of the coat, and mars the cloth sleeves with their velvet trimmings. Over a silk waist heated from the jacket can be thrown open, showing the fancy silk waist beneath with pretty effect.

When doctors disagree, who shall decide? When Parisian autocrats in matters of dress take decidedly opposite stands among themselves, what shall their satellites do but watch and wait, scissors in hand, until decisions are finally made, and the flat goes forth, which shall settle the controversies for a season at least, and ease the minds of waiting priests and priestesses of fashion on both sides of the water? A bloodless war has been waging for quite a while in some of the great houses of Paris over certain details of dress, and, as neither of the famed powers seems likely to yield, it may come to pass that the various votes of each special house may in turn have their followers, who shall be guided and governed entirely by decisions rendered "officially." We may thus behold during the coming season the very unusual sight at fashionable gatherings of champions of the great Monsieur X, of Paris wearing sleeves guileless of ruff, puff, or any drapery from wrist to shoulder, and devotees of the celebrated Monsieur Z, of Paris with sleeves decorated with all sorts of frills, rills, and ostentans. Then again we may behold a disciple of the famed house of A, seconding the master's decision that the bolero, the Eton, the Hussar, and all the other host of chic and charming little jackets that had added such style to the toilet feminine are not to pass into innocuous desuetude, but are to flourish anew

over every sort of street-gown, house-gown, and dress-toilet, for one season longer, to say the least. Close beside her we may behold a follower of the noted establishment of B, with greatly lengthened coat and severe tailor skirt, minus frill or fur-below, looking askance at her stylish neighbor of equally high social standing, whose skirt ripples with trimming from belt to hem. The tendency among some of the dominating ateliers is towards more subdued colors in spite of the rage for gorgeous effects, and where bits of color are partly concealed and toned by appliques of heavy guipure lace, jet, or an embroidery of silk and beads. Whatever changes either slight or radical may be brought about by the turn of Fashion's wheel, it is never likely to consist in obtaining the successful and graceful tea-gown. Most women know the absolute comfort and satisfaction of its easy, classic folds, which hide defects and accentuate graceful outlines. Although elegant in effect, these gowns are not necessarily expensive, and can easily and tastefully be made from the spoils of the season's "sales." The gown is also within the creative powers of an ordinarily intelligent dressmaker engaged by the day. The most satisfactory model is that with a princess back and front, usually black or zinc-colored cashmere, so as not to look too cheerful or gay in it. They thus let the best opportunity they ever have of being artistically and charmingly dressed pass them, by adopting a material that should really be reserved for Lenten or for "half-mourning" uses, and forego all the lovely and poetic materials that are now worn even by the mothers in Israel. While sixty looks ridiculous in the hues and habiliments of sweet sixteen, it is well to understand that there are in these latter days very beautiful and very appropriate colors and cloths for matrons as well as for maids.

Little girls' frocks follow the styles of their mammas in the blouse effects. They also have the double skirts. A pretty one, the upper skirt being half the length of the under one, has the



FRENCH HOUSE GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

White is extremely fashionable this season, and is especially liked for house gowns. A most charming model, illustrated above, is made of ottoman cloth or an ivory-white shade, trimmed elaborately with gold and silver embroidery. The skirt is untrimmed, and has across the front a flounce which forms a double skirt. The waist has a full front of ivory satin, which forms a blouse at the belt. At the neck is a square yoke made of the embroidery; two long tabs, also trimmed with embroidery, fall down on the skirt. The back is tight-fitting and has a deep basque with embroidery. The cut of this comfortable and graceful gown is given in a paper pattern issued by "Harper's Bazar," where it appears. Small sleeves, prettily draped at the top, have ruffles over the shoulders, and are finished at the wrist with white tulle frills, while the draped collar is also of white silk tulle, finished at the back of the neck with a full bow. A violet satin ribbon sash goes under the bow, and ends reach to foot of the skirt. This gown can be copied in silk, cloth or cashmere, and is extremely graceful and smart.

edges of both trimmed with rows of narrow satin ribbon. The silk of the gown has a light foundation with a tiny polka dot of a delicate color. The puffed sleeves came just below the elbow.

The ornamental paste buckle, glittering with all the brilliancy of a gemstone, is very much in evidence in millinery and elegant dress toilets, and appears to be a greatly admired adjunct of gowning for the coming winter. Made in various shapes, it is last year variously used. On elegant headgear worn at the Horse Show in New York these sparkling ornaments rivalled the buckle or slide of cut steel in favor. The Carolina in Rhinestones is the rage on French evening bonnets, being set among soft plumes and dainty bows, and spangled with diamonds and powdered in crepe lisse. The effect is airy and brilliant. These buckles, with long, oddly shaped jeweled pins and twisted, gem-set gold ornaments, with gimps to correspond, are also used on expensive velvet round hats. In gowns, hair and hair are used as accessories, which the Professor gave to the inn and the signing of a petition to license a saloon—that it was a mistake of judgment, not a defect in moral motive. We supposed that some of his eminent colleagues would rise to offer mitigating considerations. We have not much respect for a professed friendship which will not go to bring a bewildered friend in out of a storm for fear of getting wet. They saved the buff soles of their official and ecclesiastical slippers from the faintest touch of the soil which was striking and disgusting to the eyes of a man who needs a friend is not when he is doing right, and everybody is applauding him, but when he has done wrong and everybody is besetting him. They make ice with super-heated steam power, these days. It was below zero and as silent as frost when Professor Shields walked out of the presbytery, never to return.

Fashionable dressmakers, both here and abroad, are making most liberal use of beautiful artificial flowers that look exactly like nature's own, to decorate evening toilets, and not a few flimsy and bodices are actually smoothed with the hair of a cat, which is wholly without foliage, are seen on many full-dress toilets, and demitained gowns for bridesmaids are decorated with rose garlands, or the flowers are arranged in Empire clusters down each side of the skirt front.

What a pity it is that just as soon as any particularly stylish, novel, and attractive article of wear comes into fashion, there is nothing to hinder that garment from being copied in inferior fabrics ad libitum until one is weary at the very sight of the handsome original! The Russian blouse, for example, in fur, velvet, or fur-bordered cloth, handsomely braided, has exceeded any garment seen in many seasons by its chic, youthful, natty, and charming look. To see these really elegant waists travestied is a sorry sight. For instance, one had purchased the wearer of the red waist a new and highly ornate blouse, which would have lasted her very much longer than her red blouse, and would have looked far better, not only at the end, but in the beginning of its wear. All cannot afford real wraps that change in style from year to year, and that require trimming, but if one cannot afford to duplicate an elegant wrap in cloth and handsome braid, with milk or similar fur at the edges, and allow a first-class maker to copy or construct it, it would be better to leave the very latest models for those who have the stylishly duplicated, and wear a less fashionable garment, that is at least genuine in its material and of excellent quality, even though wholly unadorned.

Black moire trimmed very elaborately on its bodice with jet-spangled silk muslin forms a very elegant and very popular gown for receptions, dinners, and afternoon teas. Many women who have tried of black satin have taken again to skirts of plain or flowered black moire, wearing the bodices decorated as just mentioned, or with the popular fancy bodices of every description.

In the array of handsome silks lately received are delicate gray corded silks with dainty figures of roses and violets woven on their glossy grounds; the usual black or blue brocade, with shaded carnations, in delicate tones, and French silks in vivid colorings, whose designs are toned by a wonderful flimlike overweaving, which gives them a chine effect.

Besides the embroidered and jeweled trimmings, handsome laces are much used as fan-bows, rosettes, and wings on evening bonnets and hats, and to drape the crowns of small toques, with a spreading or standing bow of some rich color, with a sparkling ornament in the center. German red, green, cream-white, cerise, and orange velvets are prominent on these toques. Among winter hats is the revered Sir Peter Lely shape. It has a conical crown, the rim curling slightly at the sides, is straight at the back, and points a little above the forehead. It is about one and one-half inches wide in front, and narrows considerably as it arches toward the back. Its very trying outline is greatly mitigated by a lavish decoration of large ostrich plumes.

Bonnet strings tied in a smart little bow under the chin appear upon almost all the new models for winter, and black velvet is the favored ribbon. On account, however, of its so quickly soiling the necklaces and of leaving upon the throat a stain that can hardly be removed, even by heroic processes, very many women prefer ribbon of the "fast-dye" brand to velvet, either wide or narrow.

Pretty French nightdresses are in handkerchief designs. The sleeves are made from handkerchiefs, the hem-stitched corners falling in points at the wrists and other corners make points at the yoke.

The latest French skirt models grow narrower and closer on the front and sides.

Material for Reflection. "My good man," said the severe lady, "have you ever stopped to think how much money is wasted every year in tobacco and rum?" "No, mum, I haven't," answered the object. "It's a taking up all my time just now to figure out how many families could be supported on the price of the extra material women put in their sleeves."—Ex.

IN RELIGION'S REALM.

EXPRESSIONS FROM VARIOUS RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The Religious Thought of the Day as Expressed in the Secular Press.

"Professor Shields was given his passport by unanimous vote of the Presbytery of New Brunswick," remarks the Interior (Pres.). "There are men in that presbytery pretty high up who privately expressed indignation at the treatment the Professor was receiving, but when it came to going upon record they lacked the courage of their convictions. Those who care to know do know that there was hair on the Professor's signature which the Professor gave to the inn and the signing of a petition to license a saloon—that it was a mistake of judgment, not a defect in moral motive. We supposed that some of his eminent colleagues would rise to offer mitigating considerations. We have not much respect for a professed friendship which will not go to bring a bewildered friend in out of a storm for fear of getting wet. They saved the buff soles of their official and ecclesiastical slippers from the faintest touch of the soil which was striking and disgusting to the eyes of a man who needs a friend is not when he is doing right, and everybody is applauding him, but when he has done wrong and everybody is besetting him. They make ice with super-heated steam power, these days. It was below zero and as silent as frost when Professor Shields walked out of the presbytery, never to return."

"Perhaps it has not been sufficiently considered what effect the study of history as now conducted is likely to have upon the future of religion," says the Christian Leader (Unit.) of Boston. "At first this study makes sad havoc among a crowd of venerable traditions that have obtained credence in the church, without much to show for themselves under close critical examination. But, as this study progresses, we find ourselves drawn into closer and closer relations with the life of earlier generations; and a new respect is born in us for the souls that have labored with the great problems of existence throughout the past. We discover that this life of the past is also our teacher, and not merely that it affords a glimpse of the passing moment. The sure result of the study of history, which was never before so searching and dispassionate, will be, not only to separate and discredit the fabulous element from the records of the past, but to bring into new prominence the deeper and more permanent elements of Christian faith. We hear much talk of 'aged phraseology,' and of a 'religion that speaks the language of the day.' But, after all, religion has its classics, which neither cant, nor slang, nor parody can spoil; and these are sure to be lifted into new dignity in the days to come."

"In the discussion of the very important topics which came before the Baptist Congress during its meeting in this city, the question of liberty was the most prominent feature of the (Cong.) Chicago," says the Advance. "The Russian blouse, for example, in fur, velvet, or fur-bordered cloth, handsomely braided, has exceeded any garment seen in many seasons by its chic, youthful, natty, and charming look. To see these really elegant waists travestied is a sorry sight. For instance, one had purchased the wearer of the red waist a new and highly ornate blouse, which would have lasted her very much longer than her red blouse, and would have looked far better, not only at the end, but in the beginning of its wear. All cannot afford real wraps that change in style from year to year, and that require trimming, but if one cannot afford to duplicate an elegant wrap in cloth and handsome braid, with milk or similar fur at the edges, and allow a first-class maker to copy or construct it, it would be better to leave the very latest models for those who have the stylishly duplicated, and wear a less fashionable garment, that is at least genuine in its material and of excellent quality, even though wholly unadorned."

"Just now, when Professor Vedder is telling, in serious and mournful numbers, the story of the war made by the late Dr. Bright, editor of 'The Examiner' and thereabout, a very instructive comment on that sad ancient history is offered by the proceedings of the Baptist Congress, held here in Chicago," says the New York Independent. "The question is no longer regarded as heretical or divisive, 'is baptism a pre-requisite to the Lord's Supper?' and it was found hardly possible to evoke a vigorous argument in its favor. The speakers, Drs. Gifford and Conroy, and others, declared that, however irregular one's baptism might be—or, rather, that even if one be unbaptized, that is, unbaptized—be yet should have the privilege of partaking of the communion with his fellow-believers in Christ in a Baptist Church; and Dr. Kenard and Henson, ancient opponents of sentimental laxity, were much more gentle than of old. This means, not that close communion as a doctrine is quite dead, but that it is passing away, drawing a laboring breath, and that those who watch patiently for its demise will bear brief and perfunctory mourning."

"The discussion of the 'close communion' question at the Baptist Congress in Chicago last week was unequalled for any existing exigency," remarks the New York Examiner. "The denomination has long been at peace with regard to that question, and it was both needless and reprehensible to attempt to disturb it by trying to galvanize the corpse of so dead an issue into the semblance of life. However, no one need be disquieted by the discussion. The conviction of the denomination at large is settled and immovable, that baptism is a pre-requisite to the communion. Just as personal faith is a pre-requisite to baptism. This is the plain logic of the New Testament ordinances, and so sentimental considerations, based on conditions which did not exist in New Testament times, would not only exist but for the prevalence of erroneous baptism, can persuade the 'plain people' of the denomination that they are wrong in adhering to their conviction on this point."

"While historical scholarship has proved the Baptist right in his contention that primitive baptism was adult baptism, administered generally if not always by immersion, it has proved, not the Baptist only, but all the churches to be wrong in their traditional view of the relation between baptism and the Lord's Supper," remarks the New York

"Outlook." "The Lord's Supper is not, in strictness of speech, a church ordinance. It is the Passover transformed, and the Passover was a family rather than a church festival. The lamb might, and originally was, sanctified by the father, not by a priest. The first Lord's Supper was celebrated before the Christian church was organized, for that organization dates from Pentecost, possibly from Easter, certainly not from before the Resurrection; for the Resurrection is historically the basis of the church. Christ is not to be admitted to the table only on condition—a loving remembrance of him. Not one of the eleven who sat at the table with him had received, so far as we can judge, Christian baptism, and probably only four of them were baptized by John the Baptist. It is true that, in the early church generally those who united with the church were baptized, and generally only those sat down at the Supper of the church who were members of the church. But there is no authority for erecting this national custom into a divine statute. No baptism of any kind is a prerequisite to the communion; the only prerequisite is love for Christ and loyalty to him."

"As respects the pastor's vocation oratory, and will continue to be in a state of decadence so long as the pulpit topics are intellectual and critical," observes the "Christian Leader" (Unit.) of Boston. "Nobody can 'warm up' over the story of Jonah or of the component parts of the Hexateuch. Nobody can be eloquent over questions of syntax, or of etymology, or of molestation; he may be interesting and from the select few get a patient hearing on such matters; but the inspiration will be lacking that makes a Chapin or a Beecher or a Phillips. The brief speeches of Apostles, as reported in the Book of Acts, kindled in their day, they kindle now, they will continue to kindle so long as human souls shall dwell in earthly frames; and the reason is obvious—they were and are addressed to the manliest part of man, and they invite to purpose, to consecration, to action. Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg was a different man from Abraham Lincoln in a Spragueed courtroom—rather, the man was aroused at Gettysburg; there is little to excite the manhood in man in the petty squabbles of a court or court."

MEAN WAY OUT OF IT.

Declared It Was Not a Joke at All, But a Fact. "Oh," said the two months' bride to the girl friend who had called, "Charlie did the meanest thing last night. I wouldn't have believed it of him. 'Do tell me what it was,' asked the girl friend. 'Well, you know, we were having some of the amusements or thinking about having some, when it happened. It was just after dinner, Charlie had been reading some supposedly funny

Parental Strategy. Silmsion—Some one gave my boy a drum for a birthday present, but it turned out all right. Twickenham—How so? Silmsion—I gave him a pocketknife.

Post-Mortem. What a race of proud creatures. Over the earth would be spread. If we all virtues. People give us when dead.

PRINCESS CHRISTOFOROS.

The Rightful Heir to the Throne of Greece.

The rightful heir to the throne of Greece is H. R. H. Eugene Christoforos, Princess Palaeologus-Nicéphar-Commenene, who is the lineal descendant of the Palaeologus, a family, com- pared to which the present reigning monarchs of Europe are of mushroom growth. She unites in herself the claim of all the dynasties who, from the time of Constantine until the fall of Constantinople, occupied the throne of the Eastern Caesars. Her father, Prince Christoforos, was a candidate for the throne in 1862, when the Powers placed George, the Dane, on the throne.



The secret societies, mentioned so frequently in accounts of the recent war, are societies whose purpose is the restoring of the natural monarch to the throne. The Princess was born at Malta about forty-five years ago, and is the mother of two sons and a daughter. The Queen of England and her Cabinet are opposed to reinstating the rightful monarch, for political reasons. The Czar of Russia, however, is her friend. It is possible she may succeed to the throne of George of Greece, and the Sultan of Turkey.

NUMEROUS TRIBES.

There are at least two kinds of fool in this world—those who have their initials pricked into their hands or arms, and those who carve their names on the woodwork in public places. Baths were used at a very early period by the Egyptians and Greeks, and were introduced into Rome by Agrippa, 63-12 B. C. The baths of Titus were constructed A. D. 80, and here the marble group of Laocoon was found in 1506. The baths of Caracalla were constructed A. D. 211, and here the Farnese Hercules was found, also in 1506. The first public bath in England for hot bathing was opened in 1670.

paragraphs in the evening paper. They were so poor they actually made me faint. Finally I told him that I could do better than that myself. "What, at making jokes?" Interrupted the girl friend. "Why, yes, of course." "Well, what happened?" "Why, of course, he was sure I couldn't. "Just like a man." "But he was mistaken." "Do tell me all about it." "Well, he wagged me a three-pound box of candy and all the soda water I could drink that I couldn't make a joke." "And you did it right away?" "Yes, it didn't take me five minutes." "What was the joke?" "Well, you know that had lovely blue china that he bought me last week on the table and—" "It is lovely." "And I just took my inspiration from that. You know, the teapot has a shepherd in blue upon it?" "Yes." "Well, my joke was the supposed conversation between two fashionable girls on the milk pitcher of the chocolate brown set that mamma gave us. It ran: 'Why don't you associate with that gentleman over there?' and the reply was, 'He's not in our set.' Well, I had the teapot in my hand when I made the joke, and just as I told it I let the teapot fall. Now comes the mean part, Charlie used such a mean subterfuge. He repeated the joke, then looked at the pieces of the teapot on the floor, and then, as I demanded the fulfillment of my wager, said: 'That's no joke; that's a fact.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

In the Cold Fact Case. Professor—In the sentence, "A poet was mistaken for another man and shot," what is the subject? "Poet." "How would you make the sentence paradoxical?" "Served him right." "But that is not a paradox." "Well, it's dead right."—Truth.

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