



Large beautiful batiste collars in deep yoke shape, with long slender shawl points that reach to or below the belt in front, are added to the waists of some of the exceedingly smart and dainty summer gowns of transparent material or of foulard or India silk patterned with small, exquisite blossoms and leaves. The batiste is very sheer, and pure white, and edged with hand-sewn lace in thread or Venetian patterns in black or white. The lace is woven, not sewed to the edges of the batiste frills. This picturesque collar-ette furnishes the entire waist decoration.

Conservative tastes remain faithful to satin foulards, which this season are particularly satisfactory in quality, coloring and pattern, though copied in many cases in inferior grades of silk. This, however, does not harm the rich appearance of the foulard gown of best quality any more than a velvet costume hurts the value and effect of one made of Lyons silk velvet. Black, white, green, red, and blue backgrounds support the various arabesque patterns, impressionist floral designs, and large and small dots, which appear on the various new weaves. Red and white foulards seem to commend themselves especially to favor for stylish gowns this season, and there are parades en suite with nearly every fancy silk costume shown at the importing houses. Some of the printed foulards are exceedingly pretty, and the designs are multitudinous.

It was some time ago that fashion allowed us to wear dress sleeves that looked as if they did not belong to the gown to which they were attached. We may once more put sleeves of fancy taffeta, checked silk, brocade, striped or dotted satin, foulard, and other alien material into bodices, with which the merest color-connection is sufficient, and usually where a new gown has a gumpie, yoke or vest of a certain fabric, the sleeves match this part of the waist in kind.

Patriotic demonstration is now made in the creation of the latest American millinery, and Old Glory effects appear likewise in dress trimmings, pretty cotton morning and beach costumes, silk neck scarves, belts, sashes, buckles, and corsage bouquet-holders. At a May fair in New York a prize of \$10 was offered for the least conspicuous and



FRENCH SUMMER CASHMERE GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

these warnings have for once proved effectual, or whether La Mode has suddenly made a new law for herself, we see general evidence of a marked change to quite the opposite style. The brims of very many of the hats turn more or less back at the forehead, with often the same characteristics at the back, though less pronounced. The crown is low and somewhat broad. Shirred and wired chiffons, liberty gauzes, and silks, nets, and tulle are much used to trim this shape, also drooping ostrich plumes of every color. One-sided effects are also produced, not by trimming or manner of adjusting the hat, but because the shape itself is lop-sided. You see it at the most fashionable French milliners—the brim high on the right side, with a contrasting skirt at the left of the forehead, looks very well above some faces, but they seem to be fair, youthful faces only. On older women the appearance of such head-gear is doubtful.

Military styles of decorations are very popular for youthful jackets of blue plaid cloth, yachting or uniform Melton. These are ornamented with straps, and silk braided fringes, pendoles, straight rows of soutache or very narrow gold braid, with eagle-pattern buttons to match, with like adaptations of the hussar style and variations of plumage of very many models. Some of these jackets open over elaborately trimmed vests of white, gray, or biscuit-colored ladies' cloth. Others have double-breasted fronts, large revers, a deep sailor collar, and comfortably loose mutton-leg sleeves.

Some of the new summer costumes for afternoon wear are made of dark or black material in silk, wool, or silk and wool weaves, and brightened by tiny ruche, milliners' folds, or pipings of bright Scotch plaid. Sometimes the ruches are made of very narrow Tartan ribbon gathered exactly through the center and arranged upon both skirt and bodice. A Paquin costume of dark moss-green bengaline is trimmed with these ribbon ruches with very pretty effect. They decorate the skirt in points, and the bodice in sleeve-puffs, and wrist-frills. The blouse is slashed on each side, and cut down in the neck, and beneath this is a second blouse, which forms the gumpie and shows between the slashes. This under-blouse is made of plaid taffeta, which exactly matches the clan-pattern of the ribbon ruches.

The graceful shepherdess hat is finding many admirers this season. Its shape favors the present style of trimming, and it is found becoming to almost every face. The sailor hat continues to be selected for its many utility costumes. It is no doubt the most appropriate shape to wear en suite with cycling, golf and similar gowns. The new walking-hat is sufficiently varied in style to adapt it to all requirements, though the difference in the shaping of the crown is pronounced. The large hats, with tilted, drooping brims, or those bent prettily awry, are worn with dressy attire on the drive or fashionable promenade, while the walking-hat, like the plainly trimmed sailor, more often accompanies the sailor or morning suit of pique, striped or checked duck. However, there are exhibited very elaborate examples of the English walking shape, that are designed to accompany very elegant gowns.

Every hour now seems to bring forward some new development in fashion. Not a few of the reigning modes have been retained—after due consideration—others have been rejected unconditionally. But among those which have not been repudiated is the lengthened walking skirt. Alas, its vogue is confirmed, as one has only to note promenades where the best-dressed women congregate. The great majority of handsome new spring costumes worn by leaders of fashion are now daily doing the work of brooms. When such indiscretions lead to the great mass of people follow blindly. Any feeble protest against this senseless, untidy fashion is just as ineffectual as was the old woman's historic attempt to stay with her mop the encroachments of the Atlantic Ocean.

Exquisite coloring distinguishes the new Scotch gingham. Made up with yokes or gumpies and sleeves of white embroidery they have all the dainty effect of a summer silk. The French gophers are even more charming in effect. These are much thinner than gingham. In fact, they are little heavier than French lawn. The dyes are invariably fast. The beautiful color blendings in these gingham of either rose and blue, pink, white and blue; bronze, olive and peach color; amber, moss green and turquoise blue; lobelia red, gray and laurel green; violet, cream and lilac—all are tempting many purchasers. A fancy Tartan in artistic shadings is wholly different from the coarse plaid of yore, as demonstrated in the Tartan proper. It is only admirable in the eyes of the clan it serves to distinguish.

It seems quite a notable fact that this season there are numerous Spanish effects in our most prominent fashions. The Spanish flounce rages on the skirts of airy summer gowns being made ready for the gay vacation season; the Spanish comb and coilure are greatly favored among fashionable "dress" effects of evening wear; the little tulle-trimmed Spanish jackets appear upon some of the latest toilettes designed both for day and evening wear; Spanish gold is much used as a background for jeweled ornaments for the neck, head and girdle; and, lastly, Spanish yellow is one of the most prominent colors among summer silks and satins, nun's veiling, crepe de chine, chiffon hats, ribbons, sashes and even expensive corsets and silk lingerie.

The great diversity in ways and means of manipulating lace or any other variety of trimming which can be applied to gowns, find certainly an expressive tribute to the versatile genius of the dress designers this season. Everything which has ever been used for this purpose has been revived, in addition to all the real novelties, and the new possibilities have already been fully demonstrated. It would be impossible to describe the latest styles of even a small portion of the garnitures which have gained place and favor of this error of toleration, for the effects, as a rule, are too intricate and elaborate to make a description of them understood.

The show rooms of fashionable city modistes are now brilliant with color and filled with airy garments that are like the breath of early June; and a wonderful and beautiful effect is produced by the grouping together of lovely evening toilettes, bridal gowns, graduating dresses, debutantes and dowagers' trained robes, tea gowns, traveling, golf, cycling and yachting suits, beach costumes, costumes to walk in, to talk in and costumes in which to do nothing at all. Some of the bridesmaids' gowns and the newest tea gowns gain glory historical styles. They have Marie Antoinette niches, Victorian bod-

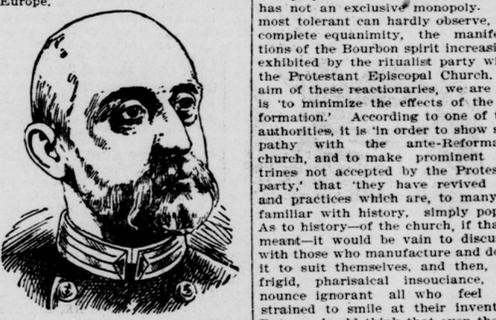
IN RELIGION'S REALM. EXPRESSIONS FROM VARIOUS RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

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

"The self-same hour which saw the death of the Low Church party saw the High Church party die along with it," says the "Church Standard" (P. E.) of Philadelphia. "When the general convention met again in 1877, it seemed as if there never had been any party of the Low Church party. There was a jubilee of rather inconsequent good feeling. Everybody agreed with everybody else, and protested that he always had. There was no longer any talk of tolerance or forbearance, only of unity. Men seemed suddenly to find that the chief glory of the church is to let things drift as they may or must and impose no restraints of any kind whatever. Bishops, priests, and laymen joyfully proclaimed that ours is the roughest church of Christendom." From that time to the present, things have gone on pretty much as they have been; and the reason they have done so is that there has been neither High Church nor Low Church to represent any intelligent principle or purpose. So things have been drifting for these twenty years last past. Ritualists have picked up the Latin garment, and what they took for adornment, from all parts of the earth, until the ecclesiastical jackdaw is almost as familiar here as in England. Doctrinal scrap-work of a like kind has been patched together, and theological books have been compiled from the Latin garb as if the sure way to be 'Catholic' were to be anything but Anglican. Low Churchmen, on the other hand, in dropping Calvinism and other modern theories of Divine grace, seem to have let go their grip of the facts of faith, at least so far as to regard with helpless amazement the incoming of a new tenet in comparison with which the ritualistic wrong-doings were trivial.

CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN. A Member of the United States Naval Strategy Board.

One of the best known members of the United States Naval Strategy Board is Captain Alfred T. Mahan. His reputation is world wide, and no man has a better standing as a naval authority. His book, "Influence of Sea Power on History," is accepted as an authority by the great naval powers of Europe.



The United States Naval War College at Newport is his creation, and its curriculum was devised by him to perfect the study of strategy. He did not see much active fighting during the war of the rebellion. When it broke out, Lieutenant Mahan went out and spent one year in the South Atlantic squadron, then going to the Naval Academy for a year, but was later detailed to the Gulf squadron. After the war he devoted much time to studying the art of war, and in 1885 was promoted major and stationed at the Naval College, and the next year was made its President. He was born in New York in September, 1840.

A Song for the Sailor-Men.

Now it's hall to the commander, And it's hall the valiant fleet! And it's hall the guns that thundered Through the battle's lurid heat! But we'll not forget the sailors, So it's hall to them, and to their mates, For your country's hand we give you For to shake your grimy paw.

The sailor-men, the sailor-men, The men who fought below, They're the bravest of the brave, And the navies we don't know— But it's hall to them, and to their mates; For 'twas them that did their duty, When the cannon spoke their flame!

O, cheer the mighty Commodore, And cheer the under officers, The gunners and the crew! Who fought the fight below, Where the devil lit his furnace, And the hell-darts were hurled!

The sailor-men, the sailor-men, A flag we'll fly for them, And the girls will wreath the roses In a gaudy diadem, For to crown the seaman's valor And to honor them that sweat, Where the hell-darts lit his furnace, And the bloody decks are wet.

Now it's hall unto the Commodore, The Captains, and all that! But we shan't forget the underlings, Or be they Mike or Pat, For they fought the fight with valor— Every hearty lad that's numbered In the squadron's noble crew.

The sailor-men, the sailor-men, The lowest and the high, With a heart for any duty, Though that duty be to die— Here's a cheer across the valleys, And an echo o'er the hills; For the land from hill to valley With your splendid triumphs!

Yea, hail the grimy sailor-man, And sure he's got a breast That is filled with love of country— For a heart for any duty, For the fires he kept a-burning, And the guns he kept awake, And the sweet life he offered For his darlin' country's sake!

O, the sailor-men, the sailor-men! O, when all is said and done, At Manila, or wherever, Valor's bloody race is run, He's deserving of affection; For, behold the Commodore Without the grimy sailor-man Can't make the cannon roar.—Baltimore News.

Free Medical Treatment for Weak Men Who Are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.

A scientific combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on "trial"—remedies and appliances without advance payment—to any honest man. If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send back the contents in your own handwriting. No such offer was ever made in good faith before; we believe no other remedy would stand such a test. This combined treatment cures permanently and forever all effects of early evil habits, later excesses, overwork, worry, etc. It creates health, strength, vitality, sustaining powers and restores weak and undeveloped portions to natural dimensions and functions. Any man writing in earnest will receive description, particulars and references in plain sealed envelopes, free of charge. No deception, no imposition of any nature. A national reputation backs this offer. (Cut out and send this notice, or mention paper.) Address: ERIC MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

amines a mooted point, and pronounces on it without any idea of finality. No opinion is worth anything without the authority of general assent on the part of competent judges."

"Every church in Christendom, our own included, has found," says the "Cumberland Presbyterian" of Nashville, Tenn., "that wherever a denominational Sunday-school can be organized and maintained, without doing violence to the rights of other churches and without neglecting the interests of souls that might otherwise be saved, it is better than a union school. The reasons are plain and plentiful. Instead of marrying the harmony and interdenominational fellowship of communities, the denominational Sunday-school contributes thereto; for the exceptions but prove the rule that the fiercest sectarian quarrels occur, not where each church has its own house of worship and its own Sunday-school, but where alleged union houses and union schools exist. He who will not, or who cannot, train his own children, ought to be willing to have them taught and reared by others, just as the family that cannot have its own home should be willing to live beneath others' roofs; but the true ideal of family life is reached only when each family has its own home and where the parents train their own household. It is proverbial that two or more families seldom get on well together in the same house; and it is unhappily quite as true that two or more churches find it difficult to dwell thus together in 'peace, love and unity.' But, assuming that complete harmony is possible in union Sunday-schools, the denominational school is nevertheless better, for only in the denominational school can distinctive doctrines be freely taught, the interests and claims of denominational enterprises urged, and every kind of church work, local and general, presented, pushed and supported."

"Mankind," says the "Christian Register" (Unit.) of Boston, "has just begun to learn the splendid lessons of human brotherhood and faith in God. But the popular religion as yet hardly deserves to be called Christianity. We are not testing it now by intellectual, and far less by dogmatic, standards. We are bringing Jesus' favorite measure of reality; namely, its fruits, the quality of its life. It has largely ceased to be fanatical, intolerant and cruel. It has gained in general intelligence and in kindly intent. The conventionalism of a higher and more refined order. Yet under the fair ritual of worship, with incessant use of noble memories and revered names, the customary religion of our people still allows pride, sensationalism, ambition, greed of gain and selfishness to hold their old central position as working forces in business and politics. Our very failures to stand the tests will show the need of a more ethical religion adapted to the needs of our times, and set up a standard which will effectively show the eternal incompatibility of covetousness with pure religion, of dishonest gains with the spirit of Jesus, of conventional forms of worship with the essential ideas of the Lord's Prayer; while suc-

cess in our examination will bring out the real things which the nation knows and loves and trusts, and make them more efficient agents of progress."

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"I hear that Dornick died suddenly in Arizona." "That is true." "What was his complaint?" "He complained that the boys didn't give him a fair trial."—Town Topics.

Phrenologist (examining Johnny's head)—This, ladies and gentlemen, is the bump of caution, and here is located the bump of combativeness. This—this (much puzzled)—is—ah—er— Johnny—Oh, I know all 'bout that one! That's the bump of 'cur'osity. I got it last night for peekin' inter the parlor!—Harper's Bazar.

Sally Gay—That fellow Grimshaw knows more about women than any other man of my acquaintance. Dolly Swift—How so? Sally Gay—He understands that he doesn't understand them.—Judge.

School Teacher—Now, Willie Higgins, you may tell me what Commodore Dewey did on the 1st of May, 1898. Willie—He did the Spaniards, ma'am.—Harper's Bazar.

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A Physical Giant!

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No man knows what wonders this famous Belt accomplishes until he feels its inspiring, invigorating life flowing through his nerves. But see the proofs of its great work—see the grand, powerful men who praise it, for it has made them what they are—physical giants. They are everywhere. Every town in the country has from one to twenty men made strong by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

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DR. A. T. SANDEN, 702 Market Street, corner Kearny, San Francisco, Cal.

To My Old Patrons. NOTICE TO VOTERS

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Address particularly those suffering from private diseases and lost manhood. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. My diploma suit me by letter, giving symptoms of disease or trouble, and receive medicines by express with full instructions. My letters must be directed to J. H. JOSSELYN, D. 506 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., room 11. In all cases a cure guaranteed or no pay required. Consultation personal or by letter free. Appointments for patients when desired. Consultation parlors, 906 Market and 9 Ellis streets. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. My diploma hangs in my office.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D. WATERHOUSE & LESTER. (Incorporated.) WAGON AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL HARDWARE, Iron, Steel and Coal, Horseshoers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies, 709, 711, 713, 715 J Street, Sacramento, Cal. THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast. Only \$1 a year.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF Sacramento County, State of California, having made an order on May 5, 1898, directing a new and Complete Registration Of all the voters of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 104 of the Political Code of the State of California, it will be necessary for all electors in order to vote at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday, November 8, 1898, to make application in person to the county clerk for registration. Notice is hereby given that said new registration will commence on June 1, 1898, and continue to and including August 14, 1898, when such registration shall cease, provided that any elector who has registered and thereafter moved his residence to another precinct in the same county thirty days before said day of election may have his registration transferred to such other precinct upon his application, verified by oath, setting forth the change of residence and containing the name of the precinct to which registration is to be transferred. From one precinct to another shall be made after August 15, 1898, and continue to and including August 14, 1898. The office of the County Clerk at the Courthouse, corner of Seventh and I streets, Sacramento City, California, will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day except Sunday. Voters are please take notice and get registered. W. B. HAMILTON, County Clerk.