A handsome black vicuna gown just completed is made very striking by the addition of a yoke of reddish plum colored velvet, striped with silver braid, with an oddly shaped revers collar of black satin overlaid with richly jetted net and bordered with a band of the velvet striped with the braid. This same decoration is carried down one side of the skirt and finishes the wrists of the very small mutton legt sleeves.

* * *

Breitschwanz is one of the most fashionable, pliable and smart locking of the popular furs of the winter. From Grunwaldt's are sent over fichu shaped capes, sack coats and cutaway jackets formed of these rather short pelts.

* * *

There are some very pretty round hats, toques and little capotes in white French felt that make a dainty evening headwear trimmed with soft white ostrich plumes and toned with velvet and shaded velvet roses in some becoming color. For a woman who desires some particularly dressy evening hat or bonnet that is not gay or over youthful in effect, one of cream white felt, with black and white trimmings of velvet and feathers, is a most satisfactory choice, and the hat is sure to go well with almost any colored handsome evening costume or dressy demi-trained toilet and smart wrap.

* * *

Some of the latest French basque bodices have oddly scolloped, open fronts, with fancifully finished sleeves tops to match.

* * *

Military effects continue to appear among winter basque bodices, jackets and coats.

* * *

Fancy belts, girdles, low cut peasant waists over guimpes with sleeves to match; chatelaine effects in silk cord, handsome ribbon, jewels linked with novel devices in gold or silver filigree, or more solid designs frosted or delicately chased—all these accessories of the toilet are in great vogue and constant use, and the latest fancy is to wear the costly gem set belt buckle at the back of the waist. The jewel trimmed belts on some of the dress models from Paris sometimes show two narrow, oblong buckles joined by a clasp at the back.

* * *

The most novel weaves among the new French cheviots show a rather wide diagonal and a very rough looking but soft and silky surface. The color effects are beautiful and in great variety, and among the monochromes is a peculiarly handsome shade of sage gray, also a new biscuit color of great delicacy of tint, which combines most effectively with the dark velvets, or can be used with effect as an accessory on cloth costumes in Russian green, damson, Italian red, heliotrope, blue or any of the numberless fashionable shades in brown.

* * *

Nearly all the long Russian circular capes are finished with a deep flounce at the edge.

* * *

In deciding upon material for a costume for general, useful, as well as dressy wear, one is this season tempted by the very great variety of handsome and decidedly novel fancy weaves in all wool or in silk and wool mixtures. These "novelty goods," as they are termed, are in many cases most attractive, but where economy is considered they are not a wise or, in the end, a satisfactory choice. A plain cloth dress of one becoming color, trimmed simply with narrow braid and small tailor buttons, and silk lined, if possible, is by all means the first and best choice where the season's outfit is in any degree limited and no great variety of gowns possible.

* * *

Fine velvety ladies' cloth in exquisite light and deep colors is imported. It is figured with small or medium sized dots in silk chenille.

* * *

All the new toques are much larger than they have been for several years, and the greater portion of them turn back from the face directly in front, with a sparkling gem-set buckle holding a cluster of soft, erect plumes, and a curved osprey feather in the center.

* * *

Unlike those worn seasons ago, the new winter redingotes do not meet down the front, but, while reaching to the skirt hem at the back, they, with but few exceptions, have the rounded fronts which fashion so much affects. The smartest are sharply cut away, sloping towards the back, and the six-inch flounce of fur—for it is distinctly a flounce—renders the garment exceptionally weighty and cumbersome. The extremely high and flaring fur collar and revers add further to the weight of the redingote. Even when a silk or cloth flounce is substituted for fur the weight of the garment is still considerable. The old, enveloping style, with its long straight fronts, did not necessitate the wearing of a second skirt above the silk petticoat, discarding which the wearer experienced less weight and consequent fatigue. The front of the dress is, however, very much in evidence where the writer redingote is concerned. For a carriage garment it serves a smart and valuable purpose, but for walking the new fur-flounce styles seem objectionable.

* * *

Especially noteworthy are the damson dyes of the winter which appear among some of the most elegant and desirable weaves in silk and wool, camel's hair, French broadcloth and other fine costume fabrics, and also in brocades, satins and velvets in superb shades, showing much crimson in the coloring; and likewise in satin-finished failles of extra widths and extra price. In corded silks and velvets or velours this color is greatly used by French and English tailors for costumes trimmed with silk cord appliques and dark fur, for princesse dresses relieved with biscuit or tan-cloth accessories, covered with arabesque designs in braidwork, and for Louis coats and fancy, elaborately trimmed capes and pelerines for special wear.

* * *

French ateliers are making demi-trained princesse dresses with odd draperies that show the skirt of the princesse all the way up the back, the drapery parting there from belt to hem. This overdress is then cut away very much on both hips, either circling on a curve or pointing down and again showing the handsome underskirt over the entire hips. The drapery arches up again after its low curve to a point in front, but it wholly covers the rest of the underskirt.

* * *

Fashionable modistes are now closing many of their dress skirts at the back, or else they place the placket on the left side of the front breadth under a trimmed tab, a passementerie device, or other decoration that conceals the means of egress and ingress. If the form is large, the effect is not satisfactory where the skirt is cut in sheath shape; but on smaller, slender figures the new fastening of the skirt is certainly an improvement and a relief, as the belt at the back of the waist can be permanently sewed to the skirt, thus doing away with the unhandy coupling of the two with belt pins, clasps, hooks, buttons and other troublesome extras every time the dress is donned.

* * *

One of the very popular winter skirt models is formed with five gores, sheath-shaped at the top, and a deep circular lower part, edged at the hem with two narrow ruffles. Another style with seven gores flares very much on the lower half, and all its fullness at the back is under-plaited, leaving a perfectly smooth outer surface much like a riding-habit skirt. The opening there is laced together with silk cord and tiny tailor buttons.

* * *

A noted modiste has just finished a very recherche-looking tailor costume of heliotrope cloth figured with small white dots in shaggy camel's hair. The jacket, of plain heliotrope cloth, turns back with revers of olive-green velvet, showing a blouse vest of white cloth braided in green soutache with narrow belt to match. The close coat-sleeves are trimmed in corresponding fashion. The gown itself is very simple in style, the skirt and bodice being trimmed with straps of cloth in a deeper shade, piped with white cloth and decorated with very small white buttons.

* * *

Among the novelties in winter waists is a Norfolk cutaway with a deep yoke front.

* * *

The display of separate waists by our leading importers is very beautiful and tempting. The novel and artistic union of fabrics, the delicate materials, the dainty color schemes, the elaborate beauty or Frenchy simplicity which this most-familiar of all garments presents anew to feminine taste is simply irresistible.

JUSTIN HUNTLEY McCARTHY.

A Young Man Destined to Win Renown on His Own Account.

A son is often handicapped by the brilliance of his father, but Justin Huntley McCarthy is a young man destined to win renown on his own account. He is at present on a lecturing tour in the United States and will visit the West as well as the East. His lecturing, however, is of secondary importance, since he is bent on accumulating material for a history of the United States, for English readers, but by no means writter from an English standpoint.

He is a young man of careful education and he could not have had better educational facilities than the association with his father, who was a finished student, a famous journalist, historian and politician. Young McCarthy lectures on "The Glory of the Victorian Era," "The Grandeur of the French Revolution" and "The Charm of Omar Khayyam," three subjects on which he should be familiar if he has taken advantage of his father's study of them.

Try McMorry's 45c tea. 531 M. *

THE PITILESS MAUSERS.

KENT'S SOLDIERS IN FRONT OF THE BLOCKHOUSE.

Too Hot to Live, They Say—Heavy Attack Ordered on the San Juan Stronghold—Fatal Delay at the Fords—Hawkins, With Two Regiments, Opened the Battle—Coolness of the Sixth Regulars.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Author.)

IX.

KENT'S infantry got the bloodiest end of it in the encounter with smokeless powder, blind trenches and Mausers on San Juan Ridge. It started very early in the morning on July 1st from its bivouac near El Poso, but after a short march had to give the cavalry the right of way. This resulted in bringing the leading regiments abreast of the Tenth and First Cavalry, the rear of Wheeler's division. When General Kent was asked at Montauk to tell of the storming of San Juan Hights, he said, "We were ordered to take the hights, and we took them." In so saying the General plunged into the thick of the battle of words which has been stirred up over this very point of orders. Yet he paid a high tribute to the line officers and men. He said that it was a soldier's fight. Regimental commanders did nobly, but, owing to the ground, could not see their full commands. Company officers had to act, and did, with good effect.

Kent's story is that at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 1st he went to the hill where Grimes' battery was in position before Grimes opened fire, and there Colonel McClernand, representing General Shafter, pointed out a green hill in the distance as Kent's objective, on the left, he being instructed to keep his right on the main road leading to Santiago. The green knoll is on the same ridge as the San Juan blockhouse, some hundred yards south of that point, which is near the road, and therefore the objective of Kent's right flank. Kent had already sent Hawkins' brigade forward, and shortly after Grimes' battery opened, which was before 8 o'clock, he rode on and came up with Hawkins and his leading regiment, the Sixth Infantry. At that point he was ordered to give the cavalry the right of way, which caused a delay of his advance forty minutes. During that delay Hawkins and Kent went to the front under the fire of sharpshooters and crossed the main ford of San Juan River, already reached by the advance guard of the cavalry division, the Ninth Regiment. They looked through the fringe of trees and saw the enemy's position. Hawkins thought he could turn the enemy's right at San Juan, but Kent did not agree with him and decided to put two brigades into column for direct attack. Going backward to hurry his troops, he met them just as they came under a heavy fire not only from the front, but from the dense thicket on the banks and from sharpshooters in trees in the rear of the moving troops.

The balloon was abreast of the head of his division, and shrapnel aimed at it fell among his men. The observers in the balloon pointed out to Kent a trail parallel with the road on its left. The Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments were already in the road, past the forks of the trail, and Kent went back and directed the Seventy-first Regiment into the trail, to be followed by Wikoff's brigade, in support of Hawkins. The Seventy-first became a stumbling block in the way of Wikoff's advance, and it was noon when the head of Wikoff's brigade reached the fording place.

When the Sixth Regiment reached the ford, Hawkins was there and said to Colonel Egbert, its commander: "Somewhat beyond here you can get an enfilade fire on those works, and Lieutenant Ord will show you where to go in." The works on San Juan Hights were within view. Marching to the front, the Sixth formed on the left of the Sixth Cavalry behind the fringe of trees, directly opposite San Juan blockhouse. Colonel Egbert looked over the ground in his front, and, finding that the cavalry pickets were being fired upon by Spaniards in the houses in front, sent out four companies as skirmishers to reinforce the troopers. These companies drew a heavy fire from the Spanish front. This halt was made between the Aguadores and San Juan.

Seeing a battalion of the Sixteenth coming to his support, Colonel Egbert ordered his regiment forward in line of battle. Traversing a grainfield, the Sixth encountered a heavy belt of trees and undergrowth lining the high banks of the San Juan River. Taking Company E, Captain Kennon, with him, the Colonel plunged into the stream, which was waist-deep, crossed, and beyond the high bank found a road parallel to the river and inclosed by barbed wire fences. At a signal from the Colonel the rest of the regiment leaped down the bank, waded the stream and clambered up the opposite side through the undergrowth, all coming to a halt at the wire fence. Captain Whitall, with part of the Sixteenth Infantry, also crossed and lined up at the fence with the Sixth Regiment. The line as it then stood was a prolongation of the line on San Juan, "Kettle," Hill, which the cavalry afterward carried, as told in the last article. The rest of the Sixteenth Regiment passed some distance beyond the Sixth, on its left and rear.

Colonel Egbert kept his regiment at the road an hour, partially carrying out Hawkins' order to enfilade the enemy. His men were somewhat sheltered by a hedge and a roadside ditch, but from their position could only obtain an oblique fire against the hill. In order to get a more effective fire the Colonel decided to take his regiment across the road into the high grass and weeds beyond. A Cuban negro, who proved to be one of the heroes of San Juan Hights, cut several openings in the fences with a machete. Through these openings the regiment advanced, and, lying down in the tall grass, opened a steady fire on the enemy's works, both by file and volley.

"Suddenly," says Colonel Egbert, "the blockhouse and trenches burst out with cannon and musketry, and the whole fire of the hill was developed on my regiment at short range. Here was to be seen the value of discipline. Our line was torn with shot and shell; men were falling everywhere. Captain Walker, commanding the right center company, and his Lieutenant, Gross; Captain Torrey, commanding the left center company, and his Lieutenant, Purdy; Lieutenant Turmany of Company F and one quarter of my men were down in ten minutes from the time the heavy fire of the Spaniards commenced. Yet no one blenched, and all kept steadily firing, without any thought of stopping until the order should come. This it now became my reluctant duty to give. I saw that the force on the hill, in its intrenched position, was entirely too strong for mine, and that if we remained another ten minutes the regiment would be destroyed. I therefore, with my Adjutant, Lieutenant Bennett, walked along the line and cautioned the company commanders to move by the flank quietly but rapidly to the road again, which was done in excellent order, carrying our dead and wounded along with us. As soon as we had bestowed these in safety under the overhanging bank of the river we resumed the fire from the road."

In this plain language a soldier tells the story of the first encounter with the Spaniards at San Juan blockhouse. The range was less than 500 yards. The Sixth lost the highest percentage of any regiment at Santiago, and the greater part of it was incurred in this attempt to reduce the Spanish fire by answer in kind. Colonel Egbert and Captain W. H. H. Crowell, commanding one battalion, were war veterans, Egbert of the regular service and Crowell of the First Ohio Light Artillery.

With the Sixteenth as support the Sixth held on. The Cuban negro drifted over to the Sixteenth, thinking perhaps that it was about to lead a fresh attack. Wikoff, with the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth regulars, was then passing the San Juan at the trail ford and proving that "Hell's Crossing" deserves its ghastly name. The cavalry at this hour, still back behind the fringe of trees, thought that the infantry had been repulsed in an attack on the blockhouse. Perhaps others took the same view of it, for soon after that the sick and pain racked leader on El Poso Hill sent urgent orders to Lawton to leave El Caney and move his position as planned on El Caney road hights, north of San Juan ridge. Twice Shafter sent this order, proof that in spite of bodily torture the brain had

STRIKING FOR LIBERTY.

a full grasp of the situation at the front. Lawton, striking on the flank of San Juan ridge soon after midday, might have made the battle a masterpiece.

Meanwhile the artillery had not been idle in its efforts to help Kent and Sumner reduce the San Juan stronghold. Grimes' battery had a perfect view of the blockhouse at 2,600 yards and struck it at the third shot, say at 8 o'clock. The Spaniards replied, and at the fourth shot killed two gunners and wounded four at one piece. Shafter's Adjutant General, Colonel McClernand, staid with the battery and directed its firing. He had a telephone wire to headquarters. Grimes once caught sight of the flash of a Spanish gun and, with that sole guidance, the Spanish using smokeless powder, pounded away for three hours with intervals. The black powder of his own guns hung like a cloud about them, making a perfect target for the Spanish artillerists. Some of their fire was from batteries in their second line, near the city. The balloon trailed along his line of fire and stopped action for a time. Another rifle battery, under Captain Parkhurst, got into position near Grimes, ready to unite its fire with his at the supreme moment.

Parker, whose troubles in landing the Gatling outfit have been mentioned, found his way to the front blocked by stationary volunteer regiment, which, after opening ranks for the guns, cheered wildly and drew a fresh shower of Mausers and shrapnel. At last he reached San Juan River in time to cross to the advanced cavalry position, and from there, later, tried his guns on the blockhouse. The Hotchkiss guns also reached "Kettle Hill." At this time, too, Kent's last brigade, under Colonel Pearson, was moving down the San Juan beyond Hawkins and Wikoff to strike for the green knoll on the left, completing the line of battle 4,000 strong at the base of the blockhouse ridge. Thus, with the cavalry included, about 7,000 men, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and carbines, stung to desperation by the long hours of torment, stood in leash for that grand heroic rush which is to make history glow with plaudits for the invincible American arms.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Women and Schools.

The custom of putting the schools, which so largely shape the child's life, into the hands of men and the grasp of politics, out of reach of the influence of mothers, is a survival of an unlettered age. When public schools were first opened in New England, the Connecticut law declaring that "all children" were to be taught, was interpreted to mean all boys. We had a college for boys one hundred and fifty years before the public schools were opened to girls for full time, and for instruction in all the branches taught. Now, after a generation of the higher education of women, the phrase, "all citizens," is still interpreted to mean all men. It is an anachronism which has been corrected in some States, and which will, in years to come, be regarded with the same compassionate smile which now meets a statement of our ancestors' interpretation of the phrase, "all children." It is the quickened and educated mother love which, more than any other one motive, is taking women into new lines of activity in the world to-day. The appointment of a woman to the office of City Inspector of Street Cleaning has caused wide comment. It may not be generally known that her interest in this sanitary work dates from the death of her child of diphtheria caused by the infection of a garbage laden alley.—Mary Clark Barnes in North American Review.

Experiments made in Paris show that an electric wagon costs 47 per cent. less to run than a horse wagon and 32 per cent. less than a petroleum motor.

IN RELIGION'S REALM.

EXPRESSIONS FROM VARIOUS RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

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

"The pastoral letter is supposed to express the unanimous sentiments of the Bishops," says "The Living Church" (P. E.) of Chicago. "The one before us at present shows peculiar satisfaction is a measure which we should rather have expected the House of Bishops would have received with some misgiving. We refer to the provision which has obtained a lodgment in the proposed constitution, for the non-use of the prayer book in certain cases. It is to meet the wants of those curious congregations of which we have heard so much, but which no one seems to have met with, which are supposed to have a strong hankering after Episcopal supervision, but, at the same time, do not like the prayer-book. It is supposed that if they are allowed to go on with extemporary devotions, or to use some variety of 'directory' of their own invention, it will somehow be a preparation for the use of the prayer-book, which by this means they will learn to love. It was not explained in any one of the speeches on the subject how affection for the prayer-book is to be brought about by using something else. One thing gives us comfort; the pastoral indicates in very clear language that it is the intention of the Bishops, if this experiment is carried out, 'to maintain intact the sacramental services and the offices which conserve the policy of the church.' If such a policy is firmly adhered to, little harm can be done."

* * *

"Calvin," says "The Interior" (Pres.) of Chicago, "saw clearly that the union of the reformed churches would have to be upon a creed of extreme simplicity while allowing large latitude on polity, order of worship, doctrine, etc. Therefore he made the test of a church of Christ to consist of only three things, the preaching of the word, and the observance of the two sacraments along with the whole moss of their hierarchies, rites, and superstitions. But the faithful preaching of the Word, what was that to be? He enumerates the essential doctrines. The church must teach God the Creator, Ruler and Judge. It must teach Christ, of and equal with God, the Redeemer of men. It must teach the Holy Spirit, the Sanctifier. It must teach repentance and the remission of sins. Any society of men and women with their children who were organized upon this platform was a church of Christ and entitled to recognition as such. Aside from these essential doctrines the Word was to be honestly and faithfully applied according to the measure of the knowledge of the minister. This principle of the organic unity of the 'Body of Christ' was so strong that schism was, by the reformers, regarded as a mortal sin. They would have had no hesitation in condemning any of our modern denominations who are building up around themselves exclusive hedges of distinctive doctrines and tests, as schismatics."

* * *

"It is a favorite illustration," says the "Interior" (Pres.) of Chicago, "to compare dogmatic theology to a skeleton, a necessary but not an esthetic part of the animal frame. It should be remembered, though, that not all skeletons are genuine. Cuvier, the father of the science of comparative anatomy, could take a femur or any other complete bone, and reconstruct the entire animal. Give the same femur to another naturalist and he too would proceed to restore the form to which it belonged, and so would a third. But should one bring the three productions together, it would immediately appear that three animals, each widely differing from either of the other two, instead of one species of animal, had been evolved. And now, if an entire genuine skeleton of an animal of that species could be found, it would be seen that none of the three made a very near approach to the truth—so that skeletons besides being ungraceful may also be grimly fanciful."

* * *

"We cannot help being impressed with the fact," says the New York "Observer" (Pres.), "that Professor James' conclusions (in his book on "Human Immortality") lack the positive note of authority. They interrogate rather than affirm, and we are forced in consequence to ask: 'Is there no better word that anywhere is said regarding man's future destiny?' There is; and that word is said in the Bible, said by the Lord Almighty Himself, who made all brains and functions and possibilities of feeling. The note of authority is found in the Gospel of His Son, who hath brought life and immortality to light through the evangel. That is what we want. The Bible is light; the labored reasonings of the keenest of secular philosophers are but twilight. The cultured Harvard professor remarks as the climax of his argument: 'In strict logic, then, the fangs of cerebralistic materialism are drawn. My words ought consequently already to exert a releasing function on your hopes. You may believe henceforward, whether you care to profit by the permission or not.' This is a word out of the gloaming. Far clearer, infinitely better is that glory beam from out of the good old Bible, which radiantly focusses itself upon this confident declaration: 'We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle (with its cerebrum, its nerve tissues and its ganglionic centers) were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'"

* * *

"Not to believe in the power of prayer," says the New York "Examiner" (Bapt.), "would be irrational, in view of the evidences of its efficacy that have been continuous all through the centuries. Much of history, indeed, is prayer realized. But its realizations have always followed upon the adoption of means whereby the purpose of prayer and the divine intention were immediately carried into effect. Indeed, if the cure of diseases that afflict us may, in every instance, be effected by prayer alone, then we see no good reason why a man who, through no fault of his own, is poor and unable to buy bread, should not also subsist indefinitely on prayer alone. It is a proposition that cannot be successfully assailed that, since God has provided appropriate natural remedies for the cure of disease, he intends that man shall exercise his intelligence in searching out and applying them. The error of the Christian Scientists consists in the fact that they practically ignore the divine bounty, displayed in nature, the product of God's hand, and depend altogether upon psychological influences which, well enough in certain cases, are as ineffectual in others as the panacea of the charlatan."

* * *

"The power of faith is real, and in connection with prayer works wonders," says the New York "Christian Intelligencer" (Ref.), "Muller's orphan asylums and missionary operations stand forth as examples of what it can achieve. But applied as in the so-called faith cure sight is lost of an essential feature of faith. To truly pray the issue must be left to the wisdom and love of God. 'Not my will but Thine be done,' is an indispensable petition in every prevalent prayer. Hence, no one can ask unwavering faith either healing or deliverance from death. Moreover, God's method of working is through means, and the prayer of faith is only one of these. Granting its full value it may not take the place of all other remedial agencies. Much less may the influence of the mind over the body be exclusively relied upon to heal. To trust in either faith cure or in Christian science to cure disease without the use of medicinal agents or of the skill of the physician is pure fanaticism, and when life is sacrificed to misguided confidence in spiritual or mental influences, it deserves to receive the attention of the courts, as it is."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

(At 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., except otherwise stated.)

Presbyterian, Westminster—Sixth and L streets.

Presbyterian—Fourteenth, O and P; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Methodist (South)—Seventh, J and K Sunday-school, 9:45.

Methodist (A. M. E.)—Seventh, G and H.

Methodist—Sixth, K and L streets, 10:45 and 7:45.

Methodist—Central, Eleventh, H and I; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Methodist—Oak Park; Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.

Scandinavian Methodist — Pythian Castle, Ninth and I.

United Brethren—Fourteenth and K; Sunday-school, 9:45.

Christian Science—Pommer's Hall, 505 J street; Wednesday evening at 806½ J street.

Baptist, First—Ninth, L and M; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Baptist, Calvary—I, Twelfth and Thirteenth; Sunday-school, 9:45.

Baptist, Emmanuel — Twenty-fifth and N; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Baptist, Oak Park—Cypress and Thirty-third; Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Baptist, Mount Zion—Sixth and P; Sunday-school, 12:30.

Christian, First—Sixteenth and L; Sunday-school, 10.

German Evangelical—Tenth, O and P; Sunday-school, 10.

Lutheran, English—Sixteenth, J and K; Sunday-school, 9:45 a. m.

Lutheran, German—Twelfth and K.

Episcopal, St. Paul's—Eighth, I and J; Sunday-school, 9:45.

Episcopal, St. Andrew's—Twenty-third and K, 7:30; Sunday-school, 3:30 p. m.

Catholic, St. Francis—Twenty-sixth and K. Sermon in English only at 6, 8 and 10:30. At 9 a. m. mass and sermon for German Catholics. Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Catholic, Cathedral—Eleventh, J and K, 6:30, 8, 10:30 and 7:30.

Congregational—Sixth, I and J.

Latter-Day Saints—Pioneer Hall, Seventh, between J and K; 11 and 7:45.

Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized—Twenty-fourth and K.

Adventists—1816 G, services 7 o'clock.

Marguerite Sunday-school (Congregational)—Twenty-third and K streets.

The Professor in the Highlands.

A shepherd in a Highland inn was once recounting to a companion his experiences with one of those "mad Englishmen," who proved to be a celebrated Professor then collecting specimens in the neighborhood.

"There was one of them," he said, "who asked me to carry his bag by a short cut across the hills to his inn, while he went by the road. When he was out of sight I stopped to look into it, for it was unco' heavy; and would you believe it, man, it was full of stones—nothing but stones!"

"Stones!" repeated his companion. "Stones! And did you carry them?"

"Not I. I just emptied the bag there, and filled it up from the cairn near the inn; and I gave him good measure for his money, I'll warrant ye." — Spare Moments.

Battersea's vestry has decided to put up a refreshment booth in its cemetery. The French newspapers look on this as proof that the English take their pleasures sadly.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

A Glowing Tribute From a Citizen of Sacramento.

The Plain Truth Truthfully Told Should Carry Conviction to the Heart of the Skeptic and Joy and Sunshine to the Home of the Sick and Afflicted.

Speaking for ourselves, it is no exaggeration to say that the NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE at 724½ K street, Sacramento, which has had such great success in treating and curing thousands of patients during its existence here for the last six years, now stands the peer of any like INSTITUTION in the GREAT WEST.

NOW READ WHAT OTHERS SAY.

J. W. WARREN.

Who lives at 817 Twelfth street, Sacramento, says:

I was a great sufferer for a long while from rheumatism, neuralgia and indigestion, and was promptly cured at the Neagle Medical Institute.

J. W. WARREN.

My daughter Myrtle had a very severe trouble with her left ear. It had been discharging for many years. The discharge was very offensive and threatened to destroy the ear. Three months ago I put her under treatment at the Neagle Medical Institute and she was promptly cured and is now perfectly well.

G. W. BOWSER.

Rocklin, Cal.

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.

MRS. AARON ROSS.

Proprietor of Ross Hotel, Roseville, California.

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 at the Neagle Medical Institute and was completely cured, and now I hear well. P. EVANS.

Ophir, California.

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. It is with great confidence that we recommend all who are suffering from any kind of sickness to go there and be treated. MRS. S. DOWDIN.

Natoma, California.

Diseases of women and children given special attention.

Nervous Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Nervous and Genu al Debility made a specialty. Symptom blank No. 1 sent free.

Consultation, either at the Institute or by mail, free and strictly confidential.

Specialties—Deafness, catarrhal troubles and chronic diseases.

NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located permanently at 724½ K street, Sacramento.

TAKE PRESCRIPTIONS FOR CAREFUL FILLING TO McMORRY'S,

Sixth and K.

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when you can get a California made Buggy for nearly the same money?

BUGGIES, $110 AND UP.
SURREYS, $225 AND UP.

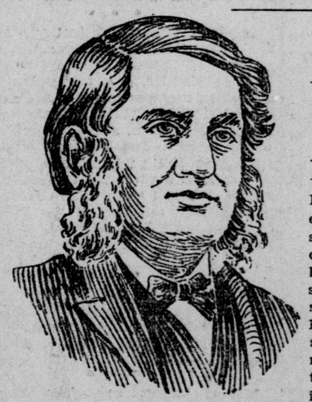
All the latest novelties on hand or made to order.

Rubber Tires a Specialty.

A. MEISTER & SONS,

910-914 Ninth St., Sacramento.

Are You the Man You Should Be?



STUDY YOURSELF.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT YOU ARE NOT the man you should be at your ago? Do you find your strength failing you, exposing the great drain that has been sapping the very life and ambition out of you? Does this knowledge mar your life? Then it is time for you to look seriously to your health. You need such a remedy as Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, from which you can absorb new strength and vitality. It is a grand remedy for any one who is weak in vitality, from whatever cause. Read what it did for this happy man:

Feels Like a New Man.

VETERANS' HOME, Cal.

DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir: You ask me to make my final report. I sent a full report to you two months ago, telling you about my case, but will tell you again of my vast improvement. When I first used your Belt I weighed 170 pounds. I suffered great pains in my back and other complaints. My liver and bowels were very bad. Now I have not used the Belt for the last two months, but I am gradually transforming into a different man. I weigh 193 pounds; I eat and sleep well, my pains are all gone; my liver and bowels are cured, and I have no complaint whatever. I feel very good. Yours truly,

FRANK HENKEL.

Don't Be a Weak Man.

It is grand to feel strong, humiliating to feel weak. If you are weak Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt will cure you. It will make you strong; it will steady your nerves and check all waste of power in thirty days. It is a grand cure for all weakness, whatever the cause. If you are troubled with weakness in any way, call and examine this wonderful Belt. Test the powerful current it gives and see how easily regulated it is. Don't be ignorant of a remedy which may correct all your past mistakes and assure your future happiness. Don't delay; act now. Get the book, "Three Classes of Men," devoted to the weaknesses of men; tells the cause of early decay in young and middle-aged men. It shows how electricity, properly applied, will restore this power, and gives the proof. It is free upon application. A call preferred.

OR. A. T. SANDEN, Box R, 702 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Office hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1. Branches at Los Angeles, Cal., 204½ South Broadway; Portland, Or., 253 Washington st.; Denver, Col., 631 Sixteenth st.; Dallas, Tex., 285 Main st.

NOT IN DRUG STORES.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is never sold in drug stores nor by traveling agents; only at our office.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.