There is no dressy wardrobe complete this season without at least one handsome gown of black silk-dotted net, mousseline de soie, velvet, or satin-striped etamine or plain Brussels net over a satin or silk slip. Some of the latest and prettiest are made with the lace or net designs outlined with very narrow baby-satin ribbon, gathered slightly, and put on as one would follow a pattern in braidwork.

* * *

Gowns for debutantes are exceptionally chic, graceful and beautiful this winter, and many of these prepared for various entertainments during the holidays are marvels or artistic beauty. There is less of exaggeration than there was at this time last year, while at the same time there are in all a daintiness and simple elaboration which good taste alone can bestow. Toilets for debutantes' afternoon receptions are a compromise between the very ornate full-dress gown for evening and a demi-dress tailor costume. There is a train, but all the bodies are cut high in the neck, the only concession being a square-cut or rounding one, with shirred yoke or guimpe of chiffon, tulle, or other airy textile.

* * *

While fashionable tailors and modistes are still making constant use of the stylish and novel silk and wool fancies of high price, the tweeds, cheviots, camel's-hair and bourette materials, the smooth kid-finished Venetians and French broadcloths are employed in the construction of the most elegant fur-trimmed dress costumes of the winter. This was also the case a year ago, but the wholly new style of shaping and trimming both skirt, jacket, or coat, and sweeping, flounce-edge cloak give these familiar but much-improved cloth garments an appearance of genuine novelty.

* * *

The graceful, classic, gem-set chatelaine has come into favor again among the accessories of artistic evening attire, and the smartest of these are of fine gold in filigree, set with many-colored real gems. Plainer styles of old Dtuch or Norwegian silver cost $35, and make very handsome holiday gifts. Pretty modern designs, holding pencil, tablet, and aumoniere or bonbonniere, cost $9 each.

* * *

One of the prettiest and newest fancies this winter consists of a quaint and beautifully made opera-hood, or cap, rather—a genuine Normandy model. It is not the familiar peasant style, with its huge Alsatian bow at the top, but the style worn exclusively by the Normandy ladies. The cap consists of a very full-gathered crown, shaped to stand moderately high at the top in front, affording sufficient room for the towering Pompadour, Josephine or other fashionable style of coiffure. The front of the cap is broad and short—a mere wide band, laid flat over the hair above the forehead, and reaching only from ear to ear. This has a revers of plain silk or satin, which turns back from the face, almost covering the flat band which joins the full crown. Long, rather broad strings of hemmed chiffon or mousseline de soie are added, and these are carried round the neck to the back; crossed, then brought forward, and knotted loosely under the chin.

* * *

These caps have been worn in London for two years past, not only in brocaded satin, plain and fancy silk, etc., but also made of costly fur, the cap used for winter driving, evening calling, theater wear, etc. One of the imported models shown is made of pink satin, brocaded with tiny Marie Antoinette designs in natural hues. The broad flat front-piece is of deep rose-colored satin, the revers cut considerably shorter at each end than the band—quite like the turn-back white cap of a Sister of Charity, only much smaller. The strings are of soft pink chiffon. The full crown of another model is of mauve satin, brocaded with violets. The band and revers are of deep violet satin, the strings of mauve lisse. Any one of the variety shown would make a very picturesque and lovely finishing touch to an opera toilet and wrap.

* * *

There seems to be no end to the variety of long slender chains used this winter from which is suspended or to which are attached the muff, purse, lorgnette, lavender-salts bottle, watch, shopping-tablet or card case. These chains range in price from 50 cents to $150—or more, if desired, for pure gold and real gems are used in the construction of the choicest strings. The muff chains, as a rule, cost the least, and these are even more useful than they are ornamental, as the propensity of nearly every woman is to drop the untethered muff upon the counter the moment she becomes absorbed in shopping, and to go away and forget it. At an importing-house this week it was said that the number of lost muffs reached into the hundreds.

* * *

The new clinging dress skirt so much the rage both here and abroad reaches its climax of sheathiness and slender, willowy grace among the lovely evening dresses formed of soft transparent materials, and the considerable length added to the skirt likewise enhances this long, sweeping effect, and imparts not a little additional hight to the wearer. Where she is already quite tall enough; these down-sweeping lines are easily crossed or broken by numberless horizontal decorations, curving flounces, rounded tunics, overdresses, tabliers, and even short panier effects about the hips.

* * *

Half-low necks and long transparent Mousquetaire sleeves, much wrinkled from shoulder to wrist-frills, appear among many of the evening bodices for the winter. Some of the corsages, cut out slightly in the neck, have no collar whatever, and these look very odd and unfinished in contrast to the elaborate and ornate Medici, Rubens, military, Marie Antoinette, Valois, and other picturesque styles so generally worn. These collarless waists are finished about the top with circling rows of velvet ribbon, a tiny ruche of crimped chiffon, or a seed-pearl Vandyked band about two inches wide, and as a rule the sleeves are the merest caps, with trimming matching that about the neck, and forming also the pointed girdle.

* * *

There is an increase in the wearing of fancy jewelry, even on ordinary occasions, and the quainter and older the style of the costly trinket, the greater its vogue—odd brooches of bright Spanish gold, with heavily chased or enameled leaves and tiny scroll devices; triangle-shaped gold buckles, set with topaz or amethyst stones framed in old paste handsomely cut, and belt and sleeve clasps of Indian moss agates set in fine gold filigree and diamonds. These last named ornaments are called lucky stones, and are supposed to bring their owners good fortune. The backgrounds have a mysterious opaline tint of exquisite delicacy. Another fad is for the heirloom in the shape of a marquise ring, and if one does not happen to have had a marquise for an ancestor, there are obliging lapidaries who can produce any amount of these antique heirlooms if one is able and willing to pay the price set upon them.

* * *

Demi-trained princesse dresses are in great vogue. These are of white or pink India silk, Marie Antoinette satin, faille in plain colors, or striped with chenille or velvet, silk-dotted, Henrietta cloth or drap d'ete with velvet accessories matching the color of the tiny dot. These gowns are new, graceful and very becoming. They fasten at the back, are cut out in the neck, and finished with a guimpe; the sleeves reach the elbows, and the skirt is sheath-like and clinging about the hips, but expanding into volume below the knees, where frills and pleatings, circular flounces edged with ruching, and lace and net draperies are massed with good effect.

* * *

White India cashmere and cream-tinted drap d'Alma form simple yet elegant toilets, trimmed with very narrow satin ribbon to match gathered on one edge, and applied to bodice, skirt and flounces in showy arabesque designs in applique effects, or in Grecian patterns as borderings to panels, skirt fronts, ruffles, jacket edges, etc. Chenille-dotted tulle is a favorite drapery over satin princesse slips, and the garnitures are extremely full ruches of the tulle, edged with tiny lines or points of the chenille.

* * *

A stylish cloth gown of one of the handsome new shades of red, trimmed with serpentine bands of black braid, has a cloth waist to match, which fits very snugly at the back, and has little short rounded basques. In front of it is a blouse, with wide turned-over collar of cream velvet, on which is an applique of guipure lace and a narrow edge of old silver braid. Where the collar turns back it shows a deep yoke and high collar of finely tucked cream taffeta shading into pink. The peculiarity of the waist is that it shows no seams whatever, yet moulds the figure with absolute perfection. The outside coat is made in hussar style, with black silk-cord appliques on the fronts, and an elaborate collar and revers of black Persian lamb with muff and toque en suite.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation were filed at the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

The Croesus Consolidated Mining Company. Formed to carry on a general mining business. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—T. G. Winwood, S. W. Van Syckel, T. W. Nowlin, A. C. Hamilton, W. P. Eichbaum, San Francisco. Capital stock, $500,000; subscribed, $500.

Dewey Gravel Mining Company. Formed for the purpose of doing general mining. Principal place of business, Grass Valley. Trustees and directors—C. E. Clinch, W. A. Hawley, I. Haas, C. C. Dahlgren, J. O. Jones, Grass Valley. Capital stock, $3,000; subscribed, $1,500.

Lauxen & Catts. Formed to buy and import, make and sell upholstering goods. Principal place of business, Stockton. Directors—R. Lauxen, G. E. Catts, J. I. Hefferman, Susan Catts, Margaret Lauxen. Capital stock, $50,000, all subscribed.

Saline Valley Borax Company. Formed to purchase and refine crude borax. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—W. W. Marvin, M. H. Davidson, Robert Harrison, P. F. Morhardt, C. D. Severs. Capital stock, $100,000; subscribed, $500.

Coronado water, Stockton sarsaparilla and iron, champagne cider, ginger ale, orange cider. J. McMorry, agent.*

Geo. Holbrook, piano tuner. 415 K. *

WILL TRY IT ONCE MORE.

GROVE L. JOHNSON WILL INTRODUCE THE BILL

For the Construction of the State Highway From Sacramento to Folsom.

Following is the full text of the bill drawn up at the request of Hon. Grove L. Johnson by Charles T. Hughes, Secretary of the Folsom Highway Commission, and which will be intrduced and its passage urged by Mr. Johnson in the Legislature:

An Act to provide for the construction of a State highway or wagon road from Sacramento City to Folsom, in Sacramento County, creating the offices of Folsom Highway Commissioners, providing for the appointment of an Auditing Board to the Folsom Highway Commissioners, authorizing and directing said Commissioners and said Auditing Board to perform certain duties relating to the construction of such highway or wagon road, to condemn land and property for the purpose aforesaid, appropriating crushed rock, and granite and stone blocks for drains, culverts and bridges, for the same, and making an appropriation for the expenditures and purposes provided in this Act.

The people of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1.—A public highway or wagon road shall be built from a point on the eastern limits of the City of Sacramento to the town of Folsom in the County of Sacramento, as near as practicable along the route of the present most direct line of the county roads between those two points.

Section 2.—Immediately after the passage of this Act the Governor shall appoint three persons, who shall be citizens of the County of Sacramento, who shall be known as Folsom Highway Commissioners, and who shall hold office from the date of their appointment until the 1st day of January, 1901, and who shall serve without compensation. At the same time the Governor shall appoint three persons, who shall likewise be citizens of the County of Sacramento, and not all members of the same political party, who shall be known as the Auditing Board to the Folsom Highway Commissioners, who shall hold office for the same length of time provided for the said Commissioners, and who shall serve without compensation.

Section 3. The highway or wagon road herein provided for shall be macadamized, be built according to the most approved methods of modern highway construction, be built along the most direct route available, with proper drains, culverts and bridges, and shall be of such width, as such Commissioners shall deem expedient and within the means at their command.

Section 4. Such Commissioners immediately after their appointment shall proceed to the location and survey of the road herein provided to be built and to an estimate of its cost, and shall report the same together with a map or profile of such road to the Auditing Board.

Section 5. The Folsom Highway Commissioners shall have charge and superintendence of all work authorized by this Act and shall employ and direct all employes, but no expenditures shall be made without the sanction of the Auditing Board. The said Commissioners shall determine the character and extent of the work to be done, and shall have full power to carry on and complete the same.

Section 6. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, to be paid to said Auditing Board and to be expended for the purposes hereinafter specified, to-wit: for the purchase, construction and operation of implements, machines and appliances to construct the highway herein provided to be built; to construct and build the roadway, bridges, drains, culverts and embankments and other works necessary for the carrying out the purposes of this act; to employ persons in and about said work, and to purchase such supplies as may be necessary for the carrying on of the same and for doing all other work necessary to carry out the construction of said highway or wagon road.

Section 7—The Folsom Highway Commissioners shall have power to employ such persons in and about said work as the Auditing Board may determine to be necessary, at a compensation to be fixed by the Auditing Board. All contracts for the purchase of materials and supplies, or for such work as can be done by contract, where the expense thereof shall exceed the sum of $500 shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, at a public letting thereof and after a notice to bidders to be published in one newspaper in the city of Sacramento for at least once a week; provided, that at least ten days shall intervene between the last publication of said notice and the time fixed for opening bids and provided the same is a fair and reasonable bid. All bids shall be accompanied by such security as the Auditing Board may require, conditioned upon the bidder entering into a contract upon the terms of his bid, on notice of acceptance thereof and furnishing a penal bond with good and sufficient sureties, in such sum as the Auditing Board may require, and to their satisfaction, that he will faithfully perform his contract. If all the bids made at such letting are deemed by said auditing board unreasonably high the said board may in their discretion decline to contract, and may again advertise for such time and in such papers as they see proper, for proposals and may so continue to renew the advertisements until satisfactory contracts are made, and in the meantime the board may contract for articles and supplies for immediate and temporary use, with any one whose offer is regarded by said board as just and equitable or may purchase in the open market; and said board may, in its discretion, if it deem any of said bids unreasonably high instead of readvertising for proposals direct the Folsom Highway Commissioners to proceed with said work by day's labor. No bid shall be accepted nor a contract entered into in pursuance thereof, when such bid is higher than any other bid at the same letting for the same class or schedule of articles, quality considered and when the contract can be had at such lower bid. When two or more bids for the same article or articles are equal in amount the board may select the one which all things considered may by them be thought best for the interest of the State, or they may divide the contract between the bidders as in their judgment may seem proper and right. The board shall have the power to let a contract in the aggregate or they may segregate the items and enter into a contract with the bidders or bidder who may bid lowest on the several articles. The board shall have the power to reject any and all bids, and shall have the power to reject the bid of any person who had a prior contract and who had not in the opinion of the board complied with the same. If, however, any sudden emergency should arise rendering it necessary, in the judgment of the Auditing Board to protect any work in process of construction being damaged, that immediate repair or work should be done, the Folsom Highway Commissioners shall have the power to perform such work or make such repairs, in the manner which to them seems most available.

Section 8—It will not be necessary to obtain the sanction of any other board or officer for the doing of any work, or the letting of any contract, except as herein specified, but all claims shall be audited by the State Board of Examiners as provided for by law.

Section 9—The Auditing Board may condemn the right of way necessary for the purpose of doing the work provided for in this Act, and to be outlined in the report, profile survey and estimate which the Folsom Highway Commissioners are herein directed and authorized to furnish said Auditing Board, and may purchase or condemn all lands and materials necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act and the construction of the highway or wagon road herein provided for, and it is hereby declared that such purposes are a public use and that said appropriation is for the public benefit. Whenever the Auditing Board cannot procure from the owner or owners thereof, without purchase, the right of way or materials deemed by them necessary for the construction of said highway or wagon road, the said Auditing Board may in their own name or in the name of the people of the State of California proceed to condemn the same under the provisions of title seven, part three of the Code of Civil Procedure and the amendments thereto now existing or which may hereafter be adopted and made.

Section 10—The road herein provided for shall be built so far as practicable from broken or crushed stone or rock from the rock crusher at the Folsom State Prison, and the State Prison Directors are hereby directed and authorized to supply such crushed or broken rock, together with the necessary granite or stone blocks for drains, culverts and bridges, free of cost other than transportation to the Folsom Highway Commissioners for the construction of such highway or wagon road.

Section 11—The Folsom Highway Commissioners shall keep a strict and accurate account of every item of expense paid, incurred or contracted, on account of the construction of the road herein provided to be built, including the value of materials, work or labor contributed or bestowed free of charge and report the same to the Legislature of the State of California at its thirty-fourth session, and separately the cost of grading, rolling, the value of the rock and top dressing used, the cost of spreading the same, and the cost of re-rolling and of each stage of its construction. This road shall be completed before such thirty-fourth session of the Legislature, and the same shall be exhibited to the members thereof and together with a detailed report of the Commissioners serve as a model and guide to the Legislature in the construction of necessary highway legislation.

Section 12—The Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the said Auditing Board for the amount appropriated by this Act and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

Section 13—This Act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

GRATEFUL VOLUNTEERS.

They Return Thanks to the Red Cross Society.

The members of Captain Cooke's Battery C, at Fort Canby, Wash., have united in a very warm letter of thanks to the ladies of the Red Cross Society of this city for their timely remembrance of the Sacramento volunteers on Christmas.

The Red Cross ladies had sent some packages calculated to cheer the hearts (and stomachs) of the men who are holding the fort at the wind-swept mouth of the Columbia River with never a word of complaint, and it is very gratifying to them to know that the soldiers enjoyed their Christmas and appreciate the efforts of their Sacramento friends in their behalf.

CAME TOO LATE.

A Mother's Sad Story Concerning Her Child.

The announcement has been made of the death at Florin on Thursday of Alice Lillian Scholefield, aged 6 years, daughter of Charles and Susie Scholefield. The child died of diphtheria.

The mother of the child, who is separated from her husband, lives in San Francisco, the child being left with its father's mother at Florin. Mrs. Scholefield came to the city yesterday, having been notified, she says, by a friend of the child's illness, only to find that the little one had died and been buried, though she had been kept in utter ignorance of the facts.

BOTH WRISTS BROKEN.

Painful Accident to a Little Boy Yesterday.

A painful accident happened yesterday to the eight-year-old son of E. C. Cotter, who lives at Eighteenth and E streets. The little fellow had just climbed into the rear end of an express wagon, when the driver started up his horse suddenly, throwing the boy out upon the ground. He fell in such a way that his weight came on his hand and arms, and both wrists were broken.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transactions have been recorded since our last report:

E. R. Daly et ux. to Mary L. Pimley—Lot 2, block 23, Oak Park; $150.

Frank B. Bates et al. to Jane Bates—Survey 270.

Jane Bates et al. to Anna S. Condon—80 acres in surveys 603 and 607.

Jane Bates et al. to Frank D. Bates—10.15 acres in surveys 603 and 607, and 61.41 acres in lot 1, and 43¼ acres in lot 8 of survey 1,023.

Jane Bates et al. to Mary Emma Peck—61 acres in lot 4 of survey 1,023, and 55.87 acres in lot 8 of survey 1,023.

William Mocker et ux. to Edwin Mocker—East half of lot 2, N and O, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

H. W. Johnson to B. J. Scullion—South 33 feet of north 98 feet of east half of south 26 2-3 feet of north 98 feet of west half of lot 4, H and I, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 3, R and S, Fifth and Sixth streets; lot 4, R and S, Fourth and Fifth streets; $750.

George H. Kerr to Mary Kerr—Southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 6, township 6 north, range 6 east.

Try McMorry's 60c uncolored Japan tea; E. B. tea, 70c; G. P. tea, 85c; P. F. Japan tea, 50c. 531 M street. *

IN RELIGION'S REALM.

EXPRESSIONS FROM VARIOUS RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

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

"Why is it, asked a zealous layman recently, that earnest people never think of seeking spiritual advice? This is an exaggeration, of course," says the New York "Churchman" (P. E.), "but it is certain that through a false reserve large numbers of Christians practically forbid the clergy the exercise of this healthful and stimulating prerogative, excepting, perhaps, when sickness and grief brush away the conventionalisms of society, petty in themselves, but chilling in their aggregate influence. A young clergyman may be too timid, too Fabian in his methods, too easily discouraged, but that does not justify the laity in excessive reserve. The very congregation, doubtless, that to-day complains of its pastor is responsible in large measure for his being what he is. At the outset of his pastorate, when he was all zeal to minister generously to spiritual needs, he was chilled to the marrow by the tone of those committed to his care. The prevailing danger is not that of cant or spiritual falsetto, but the opposite of these qualities, a failure to acknowledge, in a tangible way, the spiritual kinship which Christians bear to one another. Every layman ought to recognize the right that his clergyman possesses to speak to him of the soul's concerns, and should be ready to respond naturally and gladly. Every clergyman, on the other hand, ought to deem it his privilege and responsibility so to work that he will have no one person under his care with whom he has not spoken upon spiritual topics, and by whose side he has not knelt in prayer."

* * *

"A physician of reputation in the treatment of the insane has recently published his belief that one of the most frequent causes of mental disorder is an awful dread of the world to come, inspired, as he intimates, by injudicious popular preaching. There was a time," says the "Church Standard" (P. E.) of Philadelphia, "when such an opinion would have been much more credible than now. The revival system too often degenerated into a deliberate cultivation of artificial hysteria, in which the victim or subject was brought under the control and guided by the suggestions of the preacher and others till he could be carried through a spasmodic crisis which was called 'conversion.' In this dreadful system, the horrors of perdition were described with fearful vividness, and an awful realization of the 'terror of the Lord' was generally believed to be the first step toward salvation. The belief was by no means peculiar to revivalists. Many years ago we heard a Bishop of our own church solemnly assert that no man could become a Christian 'until he had seen the very heavens as molten brass above his head threatening him with everlasting torment.' There can be no doubt that the whole revival system and the preaching of those fearful doctrines must have been a common cause of mental disorder, but revivalism of that sort has passed away, at least from that part of the country in which Dr. Talcott's observations appear to have been made; and among the religious changes of the last fifty years nothing is more observable than the steady dropping of the more awful topics of pulpit discourse and the substitution for them of the milder and more comforting side of Christianity. We do not believe, then, that the preaching of future punishment can now be numbered among the principal causes of insanity, at least in the more populous regions of this country."

* * *

"We have no intention," says the "Living Church" (P. E.) of Chicago, "of entering upon the merits of the readings and renderings of this edition (the American Revised Bible). Some are doubtless better than those of the English Revised Edition; others are, we think, unquestionably worse. But the point to which we wish to direct attention is this, that we have here a second Revised Version. And there is apparently still another to come. This book does not yet satisfy the aspirations of those who consider that considerable advances have been made in Biblical philology within the last twenty or thirty years, and that there ought to be a version which shall be fully 'up to date.' It is, in fact, scarcely to be considered as constituting even a step in that direction, since it contains nothing which was not settled upon before 1883. * * * We have not spoken of the Polychrome Bible, because that interesting production is chiefly addressed to the eye, and is not likely to intrude itself into the services of the church. But aside from that, we have now three English versions, all of which are, or will be, read in the public worship of various denominations of Christians. In our own communion, the English Revised Version is already knocking for admission to the lecturn. We shall now hear of the 'American Revised Version,' and after a while of the 'New American Version.' It is, we suppose, as certain as anything of the kind can be, that the sanction of one or other of these versions for use in our churches will ere long become a pressing question. In view of this, it would seem to be full time for this church to take some action to secure careful consideration of any proposed project to change from the present standard Bible to some other translation."

* * *

"A good deal is said," says the New York "Observer" (Pres.), "regarding the submerged tenth, the class which is supposed to be below the plane of average church privileges. But something also should be said with respect to what we might call the overhead tenth, or whatever the fraction is, namely, the class in society which, standing on the shoulders of average humanity, seems to many to be projected so loftily above the common mass as to be practically inaccessible to evangelistic effort. It has been said that in England, as a general rule, a Christian worker can labor successfully only for his own class in society, or for an inferior class. Class distinctions are not drawn so closely in this country. Yet it is becoming more and more difficult to reach people of certain sets or incomes or political environments with the pleas and preaching of the Gospel. It was once a marvel that the poor had the Gospel preached to them. It is becoming in certain quarters a modern marvel when the Gospel, the plain, the pressing, the full Gospel is preached to the rich. Jesus Christ, however, has a message for Dives as well as for Lazarus. Lazarus with his sores makes perhaps a more willing listener than Dives with his satins; but the Gospel knows nothing of easy or of difficult when it comes to demanding repentance toward God and faith toward the Lord Jesus Christ."

* * *

"There is much reason, we think," says the New York "Examiner" (Baptist), "to reflect upon this prevailing positiveness of the Gospel precepts. The tendency just now, apparently, is to emphasize the negative in conduct. Many people devote inordinate thought and attention to the things they must not do. They are nervous because of their liability to forget, and are intensely exercised because of their omissions. Some pulpits make denunciation of specific forms of evil the staple of their industry. The prohibitory tendency of the Pharisee is yet active. The conduct of life is so gauged and measured that, were the dehortations all heeded, practically nothing would be left to the individual conscience. Now, no one who thinks aright will ignore the duty of antagonizing the evils that are in the world. Gambling, libertinism, the traffic in strong drink, and many other vices, call for and should receive uncompromising rebuke. But when denunciation becomes the dominant note of preacher or reformer, he lowers himself to the level of the crank or common scold, and such a reputation, while it continues, reduces his influence to the minimum. The objection, then, is not to the denunciation or rebuke, at the fitting time, of sins or offenses, but to the neglect primarily to enforce, in the spirit of the New Testament, those positive precepts that quicken and educate the consciences of men."

* * *

"For one thing,' says the "Congregationalist" of Boston, "the Christian Church—the Christians in the world as a body—might appreciate far more than at present its tremendous power if it would work as a unit. Notwithstanding the many subjects upon which differences of opinion will long continue to exist, there are many in regard to which unity of purpose and effort is possible, and would be invincible. The promotion of universal peace is one of them. After the time has come when followers of Christ of every form of faith determine that there shall be no more war, fighting among men—except for a time among the remaining heathen nations—will cease. This involves such items as the condemnation of that braggart spirit, that blustering temper and reckless talk, that cheap and tawdry semblance of patriotism which we so often term 'jingoism.' It involves the calm, candid study of both sides of all nationality or internationally disputed questions. It involves a very large extension, if not the universal application, of the principle of arbitration. In other words, it means that Christian nations learn to deal with each other when differences arise as Christian gentlemen are expected to deal with each other. And it is as true of nations as of men that this should be a matter of course."

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.

Crowds an Interesting Study.

The behavior of people in crowds would make an interesting study of itself. In an ordinary crowd the majority are apt to be unacquainted with any formal etiquette, and the rest seem to forget all they ever knew; only those who are possessed of natural politeness and unfailing good nature are saved from becoming savages under such circumstances. Of course, it is unpleasant for people of refined nature to be brought into very close contact with the ruder populace; and it frequently happens that the very ones who have had most training in courtesy are the most disagreeable when in the midst of a crowd. The nerves of the common people are less easily disturbed, and the physical discomforts common to crowds are not greater than they are accustomed to in ordinary daily life. Unless you can be sure of bearing yourself with courtesy and good humor, you should avoid crowds for your own sake as well as out of consideration for others. If, from choice or necessity, you flock with birds that are not all of your own fine feather your aim should be to respect the rights of others, without relinquishing your own. You are not a door mat, to allow yourself to be trampled upon without remonstrance; nor yet a cur, to snarl and snap at those who, perhaps, through no fault of their own, encroach upon you too closely. Even in the highest circles people are apt to lose their heads, to say nothing of their hearts, when massed in large numbers; as witness the frays that are reported to take place among the fair "gentlewomen" who attend the Queen's drawing-room. —Geraldine Meyrick in North American Review.

The Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho and Southern Missouri together furnish nearly 44 per cent. of the total production of lead in the United States.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

A Glowing Tribute From Ladies of California.

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.

MRS. LEE WOOD.

Mrs. Lee Wood of Capay, Yolo County, Cal., says: "It was at least thirteen years ago that my trouble began. It came from colds. My head was at first affected. I had severe pains across my forehead, over my eyes; often causing pains in the eyeballs. My eyes would become weak and watery. My nostrils would at times discharge a watery matter and at other times become clogged up so that I could scarcely breathe through them. Constant ringing and roaring noises in my ears distressed and annoyed me and made me fear that my hearing was becoming impaired. The mucous from my head would drop back into my throat, and keep me constantly hawking and gagging and raising. Gradually the catarrh which at first affected simply my head and throat, extended until my whole system was undermined. It was catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, I believe they called it, but my lungs and heart seemed to be involved also. Sharp shooting paints would take me in the chest, running through to the shoulder blades. I had difficulty in getting air enough into my lungs. My breathing was labored. It seemed as if I was drawing air through a sponge and there would be a wheezing, whistling, kind of sound with my breathing. I was extremely nervous and had little appetite. My stomach was weak and what food I managed to eat would lay like lead upon it. My sleep was fitful and broken. I lost flesh and became very lean. I had almost despaired of ever getting well, when some friends told me of the NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, and having heard it very highly spoken of I decided to try it. I began taking treatment there, and have improved very rapidly from the very first. My appetite is now good. I have regained my flesh. I am not despondent, but light-hearted and cheerful. I eat well, sleep well, feel well. I am a new woman. A strong, healthy happy woman. That is what these physicians have done for me. If any one doubts the truth of my wonderful recovery, under the care of these doctors, let them call upon me or write to me and see for themselves. I live at Capay, Yolo County, California.

MRS. LEE WOOD.

For the last ten years I have had a severe form of catarrh. This seriously affected my ears, until I became almost deaf—could scarcely hear at all; could only understand the loudest kind of talking. My ears were treated by some of the best ear doctors in San Francisco, without relief. By the advice of friends I came to Sacramento and put myself under the care of the physicians of the NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. By their treatment I have been promptly cured of my deafness and now hear as well as any one.

If any one doubts my almost miraculous cure let them call on me and see for themselves. I am at the Lull House, corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento, Cal.

MISS M. DUNKEL.

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.

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.

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