



Thus far most of the new skirt models, both for utility and demi-dress uses, are absolutely untrimmed, unless the rows of silk machine-stitching about the hem can be called trimming.

Next to a finish of silk machine-stitching as a trimming for cloth and wool costumes of medium fall weight the fancy is to decorate more dressy models with strips of white or very light-colored cloth overlaid with a fine or other pattern in fine silk cord passementerie. French ladies' cloth in jet black is also cut up into narrow straps, and stitched to tailor costumes in long vertical rows, terminating in a trefol design at the ends.

Many of the new autumn short-waists of cream white and 'ladies' cloth, camel's hair, or other dainty wool are made up after the simple yoked and plaited styles of the summer cottons, but at the throat and waist are an added collar and girdle of deep wine-colored dahlia, violet, green, brown or black silk velvet. This touch of color gives a charm to these dainty little waists which will be worn during the entire autumn season above skirts of mohair, costume cloth, vicuna, double-faced cashmere, or drap d'ete.

The new fringes this season are very attractive. They vary in width from one to twelve inches, and are made of silk, beads, or chenille, separately or combined.

A new skirt for slender figures has a deep yoke at the top, which fits the form without a wrinkle. Sometimes this yoke is of corded silk, again it is of wool fabric, covered with circling rows of braided its entire depth. Below the yoke, the skirt is laid in kilts, and has a very deep hem, which is either half-covered with machine-stitching or overlaid with double rows of heavy satin ribbon. This is one of the neat styles for autumn which has no dip at the back. It is of even length, just clearing the ground all around. Double-faced cashmere, camelotte, vicuna, camel's hair, and similar soft, light wool fabrics are used for the kilts. Another new model shows an underdress of small-figured silk, with an overdress in circular form, but slashed from the hem to below the hips on the front and sides, leaving the overdress in seven long, straight panels. The skirt at the top, instead of being cut off and belted, is carried up on the bodice in the shape of a pointed girdle.

The naturtium shades are beautifully copied this autumn season in Lyons woven silk velvets and double-faced satin ribbons used in elegant millinery.

A marked characteristic of fall styles will be the increased popularity of the French redingote, which appears in many graceful forms and effects, made of greatly varied materials, and with simple or elaborate trimmings, to conform to the occasions for which it is required. This stately style of overdress has gained steadily in fashionable favor, and redingote effects are likely to multiply. No wrap ever devised looks well over a redingote, nor is a wrap needed, for during the cool, autumn season the redingote is made of cloth, corded silk, wool bengaline, velvet-striped wools, etc., and on genuine cold-weather garments of this style odd revers shaped bretelles, hoods with edges rolling to the shoulders, and shawl-shaped collarets, with points extending to the belt in front, are added. Skirts of velvet or corded silk will be worn beneath handsome silk and wool or cloth redingotes, and other skirts for less elegant costumes will be plain cheviot, vicuna, and similar fabrics.

Scotch tweeds are among the first fabrics the salesmen show customers who are looking for serviceable fall dress goods. These stylish materials are in varied qualities and new attractive color blendings, and they occupy at present a prominent place on the counters of all first-class dry-goods houses.

Louis XV. coats of black velvet will be among the first of the expensive 'dress' styles to be worn this fall. They measure some inches more in length than the very short Louis XVI. coats, with their parted fronts, and are to be worn with circular skirts of black satin faille, crepon, or lustrous faced cloth. They have revers of white satin, bordered flatly along the edge with black velvet, on which is an ap-

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THE FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The mountains of California are covered with forests of pine, cedar and fir. The coniferous trees greatly preponderate over the dicotyledonous varieties, and it is estimated that fifty genera, exclusive of shrubs find their habitat in the Sierras and Coast Range.

This forest growth ceases at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet altitude, and on Mount Shasta all large trees disappear at an elevation of about 8,000 feet.

The sequoia is found only in California, and of this species the sequoia gigantea is limited to a few localities. Three groves of these mammoth trees are in Mariposa County, one in Calaveras, one in Tuolumne, and one or two in Tulare—the trees in the latter county are scattered over a wide extent of country and may be considered one grove for many. The seeds of the sequoia gigantea are more than a quarter of an inch long, a sixth of an inch wide, and so thin that it requires 50,000 of them to weigh a pound. The cones are about the size of hens' eggs and grow in pairs or not more than three together on long pedicels. The bark is deeply corrugated longitudinally and of a reddish brown color. The wood is soft, elastic, straight-grained, free-splitting, light when dry, and red in color, bearing a close resemblance to red cedar. The sequoia grows in a deep, fertile soil, and is invariably surrounded by a dense growth of other evergreens, including various species of pine, fir, spruce and California cedar.

The larger of the standing trees in the Calaveras grove, range in size from 275 to 306 feet in height, and from 50 to 64 feet in circumference. One of the trees in the Tulare grove measures 100 feet in circumference at the base and in 270 feet high. These groves of sequoia have been reserved by the United States Government within the areas of national parks and the timber is therefore not to be considered of commercial value.

The redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) discharges Menzies in 1796, and in size to the sequoia gigantea, and first of the California trees in commercial value, though not much superior to the sugar pine in either respect. The redwood belongs exclusively to the foggy regions of the Coast Range, and its roots strike deep in the underlying metamorphic sandstone. From the northern boundary of the State to the head of Tomales Bay southward, the redwood forest is continuous. At Tomales Bay the forest is interrupted by a small bed of limestone. On the Alameda and Contra Costa hills a small grove of these trees is growing, and south of Belmont in San Mateo County a narrow forest extends along the tops and western slope of the hills to a point a few miles below Santa Cruz. From near the mouth of the Salinas River to the head of Carmelo Valley the tree ceases owing to the character of the soil which is of a limonaceous nature, and the soil of Carmelo Valley as far as San Luis Obispo, the southerly limit of the growth, the redwood is found in scattered groups, but nowhere sufficiently extensive to deserve the appellation of groves.

The roots of the redwood are indestructible, and as soon as the tree is cut they sprout and cover the soil rapidly, to the exclusion of every other species. The tenacity of life in this species, manifests itself also in its resistance to the effects of fire. Trees bereft completely of their branches by forest fires, cover themselves entirely in a few years with young sprouts. The circumference of the tree is constantly increasing, and the growth of redwood is a salient reason advanced for the immunity of that city from great conflagrations, a moderate dash of water upon a burning building being sufficient to extinguish the blaze. Another property peculiar to this species is the great power it has of condensing fogs and mists. A heavy fog is always converted into rain by the redwood, wetting the soil thoroughly and supplying living springs during the dry season; wherefore, springs in or near the redwoods are seldom empty, and the crops of the Coast Range are unfailing owing to the moisture constantly condensed from these forests.

The wood of this tree is invaluable for every kind of building and the finer work of the cabinet maker, receiving as it does a polish superior to that of any other in commercial use. The mass of wood contained in a tree of this species twenty-five feet in diameter, is equal to 40,000 cubic feet.

According to the classification of Professor Bolander, the pines of California are divided into sixteen tree species. It is worthy of remark that all the conifers of the Pacific Coast exhibit a symmetry and perfection of form as well as a more extensive vigor of growth, not attained by similar trees in any other part of the world.

The sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana) is the most magnificent of its species. The mature tree sometimes reaches a height of 300 feet and a diameter of twelve or fifteen feet, but it rarely exceeds a height of 210 feet. The sugar pine conspicuously exhibits some of the most general and striking characteristics of the conifers—the great development of the trunk at the expense of the branches. The foliage is not dense. The cones are large, sometimes eighteen inches long by four inches thick. The wood is similar to that of the white pine—white, soft, homogeneous, clear, straight-grained and free-splitting. It furnishes the best lumber in the State for the 'inside work' of houses, and is the chief building material for this purpose.

The sugar pine is never found below the altitude of 3,000 feet nor above 4,500 to 6,000 feet, and attains its perfect development at a height of about 5,000 feet. The sugar pine forests are confined for the most part to the plateau regions of the high Sierra. This tree requires a deep soil, hence the country best adapted to its growth is level. Many of the best sugar pine regions are not yet economically accessible and the Government has included many of the best sugar pine regions in its national park reservations.

One of the noblest sugar pines in California is the one known as the 'Long-fellow' in the grove near Wawona on the Yosemite trail in Mariposa County. This tree is twelve feet in diameter and 350 feet high, and if converted into lumber would furnish 35,000 feet. The first branch is 200 feet from the roots, and the tree scarcely loses a foot of its circumference and diameter at a height of 100 feet from the ground. It is profitable to ship sugar pine lumber from regions wholly inaccessible to the shipment of other varieties. Clear sugar pine sells for \$44 per 1,000 feet in San Francisco and Sacramento, and the export price is much higher. The sugar pine flourishes best where a winter prevails and where the snow falls deep in its season, but it will not survive in a sound condition in a region where too great moisture is deposited about its roots.

All the plateaus of California are well drained and in consequence a rotten sugar pine is rarely found in these forests. Fully 80 per cent. of the sugar pine growth of this State is grouped in small clusters very seldom exceeding five or six trees. On the Georgetown Divide in Nevada County these clusters average from three to seven trees and on one exceptional acre there are fifty-four trees averaging four feet in diameter. The northern part of the State is thickly timbered with forests of sugar pine; in Kern County there are considerable bodies of sugar and yellow pine, for the greater part accessible; Madera County contains a small fringe of timber on its eastern boundary; Calaveras, Tuolumne, San Joaquin, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Butte, Lassen, Tehama, Shasta, Trinity, Siskiyou and Modoc are all sugar pine regions in a greater or less degree.

The silver, or yellow pine (Pinus ponderosa), ranks second among the pines of the Sierra as a lumber tree, and almost rivals the sugar pine in stature and symmetry. Because of its variety of growing variations of climate and soil, it has a more extensive range than any other conifer growing on the Sierra. On the western slope it is first met at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends nearly to the upper limit of the timber line. Thence, crossing the range by the lowest passes, it descends to the eastern base, and pushes out for a considerable distance into the hot volcanic plains, growing bravely upon well-watered moraines, gravelly lake basins, arctic ridges, and torrid lava beds. The average size of full-grown trees on the western slope, where it is associated with the sugar pine, is a little less than 200 feet in height and from five to six feet in diameter, though specimens may easily be found that are considerably larger. Professor Munz measured one, growing at an elevation of 4,000 feet in the valley of the Merced, that is a few inches over eight feet in diameter and 220 feet high. The species attains its noblest form in filled up lake basins. Ripe specimens favorably situated are almost always 200 feet or more in height, and the branches clothe the trunk nearly to the ground. These are the only species of pine growing in the forests of California best fitted for commercial purposes. The other varieties are ornamental, useful or limited. After the pines the firs are largely used for lumber. The red fir, or Douglas spruce (Abies douglasii), is a tree of very large size, growing to a height of 300 feet, with a trunk diameter of ten feet. The wood is strong, but coarse and uneven in grain; the layers of each year's growth being soft on one side and very hard on the other. The timber is much used for rough work in houses and for ship-building. The tree grows in dense forests on the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains, from 35 to 49 degrees, and near the coast north of 39 degrees.

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posited about its roots. The bark on the trunks of the young trees contains numerous cysts full of the resinous fluid called the balsam of fir. The forests of California are of vast extent, and if properly cared for as in other countries are practically inexhaustible. Upon the basis of relative accessibility for commercial purposes, cedar, fir, yew, tamarack, yellow pine and sugar pine may be profitably cut at will in these forests, but as the point of inaccessibility is approached the clearance of these forests fall out of the category of lumber that will move, and at the point where other timber is not accessible sugar pine is still being cut. In this way it is demonstrated that the deforesting of the sugar pine precedes the commercial use of all other species of the forest timber of California.

visit from his Japanese home to England he personally supervised the unloading of the boxes which carried his luggage. As case after case was removed to his temporary domicile he checked them from a list with the care of an experienced supercargo. Suddenly he espied a box labeled 'Edwin Arnold.' Then his massive brow grew dark. 'That is not my name,' he shouted, and, seizing a marking pot and brush, he wrote the prefix 'Sir' before the address in letters fully a foot high.

Edmund Gosse has written a paper on 'Stevenson's Relations with Children,' in 'Chambers' Journal.' In it he relates a story of his youthful days as narrated to himself by Stevenson. He was still a little fellow when in the summer holidays, after reading a number of detective novels of a bad kind, he was passing one Sunday afternoon along a road in an Edinburgh suburb. There he saw a deserted house, furnished, but without a caretaker. It struck young Stevenson that it would be a fine thing to break into this house, which he accordingly did, roaming from room to room, looking at books and pictures in great excitement, until he thought he heard a noise in the garden. Terror seized upon him as he imagined himself handcuffed and conveyed to prison just as the church bells were turning home. He burst out crying, then managed to creep out as he had come in.

the paper it was written on. There is such a thing as reporting a book's contents, which will be a guide to a man trying to decide whether he wants the book or not; but as for criticism of a new book—that can be of any value is one of the persistent superstitions of a vain and barren and analytic rather than constructive era. The inference is that there is some kind of a review, report of a book's contents, which is useful, and so of value corresponding to its utility. But a certain acute book seller canceled this lonely concession to the contemporary literary critic. 'No review ever sells a book' was his dictum almost in the exact words as quoted, and he substantiated it by citing a long list of books within his own observation which had fallen unnoticed, or barely mentioned, from the critics' hands, and shortly afterward had been taken up by an enthusiastic public and carried forward to abnormal success. A particular instance which he cited was the famous novel 'Ben Hur,' which, he insisted, won its way with almost no help from the critics, and not only won its own way, but retrieved the fortunes of its brother, 'The Pat God.' Hardly anyone capable of a solid judgment will say that of these 'Ben Hur' is the better book in an artistic sense. The clever management of a religious motive (which must, however, always be Christian) has been noted for several hundred years as an element of popularity in an English book. Wharton alludes to the fact, and the latest passing triumph of the kind illustrates it. How different the 'Quo Vadis' that we know from the book of the same title which, some centuries ago, was one of the minor ornaments of English literature.

Literature and Literary Workers. A. R. Fowler, formerly a clergyman, more recently a forger and now a convict in the South Carolina Penitentiary, is writing a book, entitled 'From Pulpit to Penitentiary.' He has no hands, and writes with a pen attached to the stump of an arm.

Mr. Zangwill has written a paper on 'Zionism,' which is to be published in the October 'Lippincott.'

Bjornsterne Bjornson has a fad which other literary men have shared with him—he is an ardent farmer. Every day he does three or four hours' writing; then he goes off as regularly to inspect his thirteen horses, his seventy cows and sixty goats. His property includes a large house standing in a handsome park.

Copper Colored Splices. Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., says: 'I contracted a terrible blood disease which broke out into sores all over my body. I spent a hundred dollars with doctors but grew worse instead of better. Many blood remedies were also used with no effect, until I decided to try S.S.S. This remedy seemed to get at the seat of the disease and cured me completely and permanently.' S.S.S. For The Blood (Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison; no other remedy can reach this terrible disease. Book on self-treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Annoyed. 'Do you know of a doctor who has lived in Kentucky?' asked Colonel Still-well. 'Why, haven't you seen a physician yet? You were ill yesterday.' 'Yes, I have seen a physician. But he shattered my faith, and I'm going to get somebody who has a chance of understanding the case. The first thing this young man did was to warn me not to drink much ice water this warm weather!'—Washington Star.

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