

Agriculture and Horticulture.

The Woodland "Democrat" says the Davisville Almond-Growers' Association shipped during the last season 498,704 pounds of almonds in varieties as follows: Nonpareil, 175,702; IXL, 116,084; Ne Plus Ultra, 74,964; Langueod, 67,592; Drake, 40,725; Golden State, 12,688; Standard, 8,254; hard-shells, 2,401; California paper-shells, 1,863; Peerless, 1,629; Routier, 1,300; Texas Prolific, 806.

WHERE THE OLIVE THRIVES Here, says the Olive "Register" with a greater rainfall than Southern California, the olive thrives well and bears heavily. We have observed that the olive trees that are well irrigated bear much more than the irrigated trees. In fact, the olives bend the limbs down until the olive tree resembles a weeping willow.

MEXICAN ORANGE MAGGOT. San Bernardino Times-Index: F. Wittram of San Francisco, who owns a large body of land near Etiwanda, is quoted by the "California Fruit-Grower" as making the following sensible remarks about the Mexican orange maggot, trypetta ludens: "Oh, I don't know. It isn't a new creation. It existed hundreds of years ago and for aught I know to the contrary, thousands of years ago and during all this time mankind has enjoyed its oranges, and hundreds and thousands of years hence, orange maggot or no orange maggot, the great probabilities are that people will have their fill of that delicious fruit. I notice that every once in awhile a scare comes to the surface; press and publish take it up and do the work of pushing it along, but it finally subsides. The scare dies out and the object upon which so much solicitude was centered continues to bob along serenely."

SUNFLOWERS. Pomona Times: Sunflowers are said to be good for dairy cows, and there is talk of growing them in Arizona, for cattle. It is a curious fact that sunflowers in California grow after the barley and wheat when the ground is very dry.

OUR FRUITS LEAD. Santa Ana Blade: Orange County produces the best articles in the line of dried apricots found in all of California, and Orange County fruit-growers cannot fail to be interested in the publication of a recent consular report from Berlin relative to the general standing of California dried fruits in the German mind and markets. Consul General Mason of Berlin uses this emphatic language: "In respect to dried apricots, pear and peaches, it may be said, once for all, that these fruits from the Pacific Coast of the United States dominate and control the markets of Continental Europe. Nothing comparable to them in point of size, flavor, tenderness of pulp and general excellence had ever been seen in Europe until they were imported from the United States. They have established wholly new standards of excellence and created a new market, which, if the trade is properly managed, they can hold in future against any probable competition."

NEW LIGHT ON SPRAYING. California Fruit Grower: At a recent farmers' convention, according to "Green's Fruit-Grower," Professor Burdill of the University of Illinois gave the hearers a piece of information that he said had not yet got into the books. It was relative to the first spraying of fruit trees for fungous diseases.

It has been believed that in the case of most of these pests the spores lived over on the twigs of the trees. It was advised to spray them before the blossoms were open for the purpose of killing these colonies of spores. Fruit raisers have been religiously carrying out instructions in this regard and the experiment stations have been sending out spraying calendars year by year, in which the fruit raiser is advised to spray before the opening of the blossoms. But now it has been found that the spores live over on the leaves that fall to the ground and lie there till spring. With the first breath of spring these spores ripen sufficiently to float in the air and as soon as the young leaf begins to expand they find a lodgment there and begin their life work. It is therefore useless to spray at the earliest time indicated in most of our books on spraying.

The fancy dry goods houses are aglow with a dainty array of holiday gifts in the guise of neckwear formed of beautiful laces, nets and chiffons, enriched with bands and choux of black velvet ribbon, the exhibit including gumples, collarettes, plastrons, vests and neckerchiefs. Queen Anne berthas, Marie Antoinette fichus adorned with waves of plaited silk, muslin or lace, Recamier draperies for the enriching of the tops of low cut bodices, adjustable yokes with frilled edges for transforming a décolleté evening waist into one appropriate for elegant afternoon wear, fancy bretteles pieces formed of lace and insertion ribbon and jacket fronts of Renaissance or Venetian gulfure lace. Jet, rhinestone or fancy jewel buckles and slides are effectively used upon these accessories, that range in price from a "trifle" in Tartan ribbon, costing 50 cents, to an elaborate "confection" marked \$25.

Vivid red velvet toques, all red, or tinted with standing and falling black puffs, are set forth for dressy winter wear. Curved and pointed passementeries and lace appliques tall over satin, or applied directly to the dress fabric, are so arranged on some of the newest costumes and evening toques as to suggest the shadow of a coming event in the form of panniers.

Father Osborne of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, who has spent seven years among the lepers of South Africa, is raising a fund to establish an American station for the benefit of the sufferers from leprosy in that part of the world.

This discovery will add much to the comfort of the orchardist, for it will decrease his times of spraying. It also adds greatly to his hopes, for if the spores live over on the dead leaves the proper way to get rid of them is to burn the leaves.

VALUABLE COW. Alta Advocate: J. Leggett of Near Traver has a cow he calls "Dill." She is half Jersey and half Durham, that, as far as is known, heads the list of dairy cows in that vicinity. Mr. Leggett has not yet patronized the creamery only enough to get a test of the quality of the milk. He has thus far made his own butter and the cow's record he hands us is as follows: "Dill" came in the 1st of last January and was in milk eleven months; during this time she gave 3,250 pounds of milk, from which he made 27 1/2 rolls of butter, which he sold for \$84. The tests of the milk at the creamery run from 5% to 6 and the above figures show that the milk for the butter-making alone, even with the old system of skimming the cream by the "raising method, was worth over 1 cent a pound.

The skimmed milk he allowed to clabber and mixed in a wheat bran to a consistency of stiff dough; this he fed to his chickens in such a manner that they could just pick into it without getting it with their feet. This feed, he says, is the best egg food he ever tried and thinks the cow should be credited with a small amount from the egg account.

TOBACCO. Monterey New Era: W. T. Ball of Seaside claims to be the first man who brought tobacco seed to California, bringing it from St. Louis, Mo., in 1849. He says he has grown more or less of it since that time, and in 1864 raised 125 tons at San Juan for Dr. Flint and Bixby & Co. for sheep dip. Next year he and his sons intend sowing between ten and fifteen acres.

GREAT BUT NOT UNUSUAL. California Fruit Grower: On Monday, November 20th, a certain rancher says a Northern California rancher picked ripe tomatoes, string beans, green peppers and strawberries. Besides this of course there were oranges and other fruits in abundance fresh from the trees. This is nothing unusual in California, but our Eastern friends should remember that just now this is the best of other things that make life in the Golden West more delightful than in many other less favored States, not the least of which is the close of a very prosperous season to the farmer and orchardist.

STRAWBERRIES IN KERN. The following is from the Kern "Call-forman": Mrs. William Upton is marketing between thirty and forty boxes of strawberries per week, grown on her place a mile from Kern. The berry is of the Jessie variety and the fruit is particularly large and finely flavored. The Uptons have one-sixteenth of an acre in these plants, and this year have sold 100 bushels of berries. A ready market is of course found for the yield now, as strawberries are not very common, even in Kern County.

SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT. Rural Californian: Some soils produce good seeds, in other soils seed will degenerate. Care should be taken to select for seed the largest and heaviest grains. In this way a crop may be increased both in quantity and quality. The first plant food which the young wheat plant gets is from the seed grain; hence the necessity of good seed. As a rule, the heavier the seed the more vigorous is the young plant. If fertilizer be applied it should contain about 4 per cent nitrogen, 7 per cent available phosphoric acid, 6 per cent potash. If a farmer raises his own seed wheat he should use a fanning mill to clean out not only the seeds of noxious weeds, but also the light grains of wheat.

AN EXPERT. An official of the Agricultural Department is to visit California before long and give our fruit growers pointers on raising Smyrna figs. Alfalfa hasn't much capacity to resist weeds, hence the ground should be clean to start with. The total imports of walnuts of the current crop to date, says the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin," New York, have been 19,500 bags, including Grenobles. It is impossible to correctly estimate the quantity abroad and under engagement, but it is roughly stated as between 11,000 and 16,000 bags. The French crop, it is reported, is practically finished.

CHRISTMAS LEGENDS.

SPOKANE (Wash.), Dec. 24.—Christmas, like Thanksgiving, is a day of general rejoicing and good cheer. Even in pagan Greece and Rome in the days of the Teutonic barbarians, the period of the winter solstice was a time of rejoicing and festivity. And even the grim Puritanism of the Anglo-Saxon period tolerated the "quips and quirk and wreathed smiles" at Christmas.

The holy and mystic of this season are a survival of ancient Druidical worship and the Christmas banquet is a reminiscence of the feasts given in honor of ancient gods and goddesses. However great the feast may be nobody knows anything definite about its origin, who first celebrated it, when, where or how. Indeed, it is not even definitely known if December 25th is the right anniversary of Christ's nativity. The dates for this anniversary were widely different. In many Eastern churches it was fixed as the 6th of January, others again claimed it to have taken place on April 20th, May 20th, March 29th and finally 29th, respectively. Pope Julius finally fixed the date as December 25th, where it has since remained.

In England Christmas took a firm hold of the general rejoicing, a day of sport but began December 16th and lasted until January 6th, all this time being devoted to merry making.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries English country gentlemen kept open house where all classes mingled together in the general rejoicing. But with the rise of Puritanism the very existence of Christmas was threatened. The good cheer and merry making of this season was looked upon by these austere Christians as "pagan" or worse still, heathen. Puritanism brought with it in the Mayflower the anti-Christmas feeling in New England. As early as 1621 Governor Bradford was called upon to administer a rebuke to "certain lusty young men" who had just come over in the Fortune and refused to work on that day.

In England in 1643 the Roundhead Parliament abolished the observance of saints' days and the three great holidays of Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, and for twelve years these festivals were discontinued. The General Court of Massachusetts followed the example of the English Parliament in 1659 when it enacted a law whereby any found celebrating Christmas was to be fined the sum of 25 shillings.

The restoration of English royalty brought about the restoration of the English Christmas, but it was not till 1681 that Massachusetts repealed the ordinance of 1659.

There are numerous superstitions connected with the coming of Christ. The Indians believe that on that night the deer in the forest kneel in honor of the Great Spirit, while in the German Alps it is believed that on that night the cattle are endowed with the gift of speech. A mere logical superstition is to the effect that if Christmas falls on Monday there will be great battles and much loss of cattle.

In Poland it is believed that on Christmas night the heavens are opened and the scene of Jacob's ladder is re-enacted, but it is permitted only for the saints to see it. Throughout Northern Germany the tables are spread and lights are left burning during the night that the Virgin Mary and the angels who pass when everybody is asleep may find something to eat.

In certain parts of Austria candles are left burning in the windows that the Christ Child may not stumble when passing. Christmas eve is a fete in Paris, and the Grand Boulevard possesses a character distinctive of the occasion. The cafes are crowded, many of them remaining open all night, furnishing to their patrons a "revellion" or Christmas eve supper. This revellion is more important to the Frenchman than his Christmas dinner. Even the impecunious clerk and the reckless Latin Quarter student dine at a cafe that night, even if they have to go dinnerless a week beforehand and a month afterward.

To the peasants of Russia Christmas is an important event. As soon as the sun sets they assemble on the principal street of the village and form a procession; then they march to the house of the Mayor and that of the resident nobleman, where they sing carols and receive coppers in return. This is called "Koldia." A supper and masked ball follows.

In Scandinavia, the land of myths and legends of Thor and Odin, Christmas is indeed an important event. On the eve of this great day it is customary

for every member of the household to take a bath which, in many instances, is the only thorough bath taken during the entire year. In some of the villages lights are left burning in the windows to light Kristing, who brings the gifts, while a cake of meal is set outside in the snow as a Christmas offering. In the early part of the evening boys dressed in white go from house to house. One carries a star shaped lantern of colored paper, another an ornamented box containing two dolls supposed to represent the Mother and Child; then the boys chant a carol, after which refreshments are served when the party departs for another house, where the same ceremony is gone through with, until all the houses in the village have been visited.

In Peru the Christmas services are peculiar. Even the climate is different. Instead of ice and snow of the more northern climes a languorous heat pervades the air, and the perspiring merry-makers are pretty free patrons of the ice stalls which line the street on this night of nights. Every one is out gaily dressed. No doors are closed and music and dancing and the distribution of gifts is to be found everywhere. In the All ceremony and restraint are put aside and the stranger is sure of a hearty welcome in any house he may choose to enter. Midnight mass is of course a distinctive feature of the occasion and while this is in progress the streets are deserted. After the morning mass at 10 o'clock a bull fight engages the attention of the populace. At this fight, the best of the year, from eight to ten bulls are killed, innumerable horses and sometimes one or two of the men. Christmas night, a long procession is formed, headed by priests and monks, and followed by soldiers and people. Every one is dressed in his best and the sound of music fills the air. In the midst of this procession the Madonna is held aloft bearing in her arms the Holy Child. After a long march the procession returns to the Cathedral and disbands. This closes the festivities for another year.

Christmas was a great day during the ante-bellum period of the Southern States. Their Christmas was a special celebration handed down from those English folk who first peopled Virginia and the Carolinas and whose descendants spread over the country south of the Mason and Dixon line.

No slave owner in those days who respected himself dreamed of asking his black charges to do more in the month of December than to kill hogs and to set up a big Christmas wood pile. The negro "Mammies" and "Daddies" often went with their own diploma count those days to see 'Ol' Massa or Missus and they were always sure of a warm welcome at their journey's end. Sometimes the dancing and singing to the accompaniment of a gourd banjo in the darkies' cabins was kept up all night while the white folks of the old slaves spent the night in prayer, but that did not deter them from drinking of their master's eggnog Christmas morning.

From many countries come the legend of the Christmas tree. The first, a Scandinavian myth of great antiquity, tells of a mysterious lighted tree in the forest springing up from the spot where two lovers had met to take refuge on certain nights during the Christmas season lights could be seen in its branches which no wind had power to extinguish.

One tale bestows the honor of discovering the first Christmas tree on Martin Luth, another on St. Winifred. But legends aside, the history of the Christmas tree is hard to trace. It may have some remote connection with the great tree, "Yggdrasil," of Norse mythology, it may be a survival of the pine trees in the Roman Saturnalia who were decorated with the images of Bacchus, or it may be derived from the ancient Egyptian practice of decorating houses at the time of the winter solstice with branches of the date palm, the symbol of life triumphant over death. These traditions may have been influenced by the fact that about the time of Christ's birth the Jews celebrated their feast of Chanukah, or Lights, known also as the feast of the dedication, therefore, innumerable lights must have been burning in the houses of Bethlehem and Nazareth at about the reported time of the Savior's birth.

The German name for Christmas is Weihnacht, the night of dedication, while the Greek call Christmas the Feast of Lights. These vagrant traditions merging together finally led to the permanent establishment of the Christmas tree. As a regular institution it can only be traced back to the sixteenth century.

The first description of a modern Christmas tree in literature is to be found in "The Nut Cracker," a fairy tale by Vonque and Hoffman. In 1830 Queen Catherine introduced the Christmas tree into Munich. At the same time it was introduced into Hungary where it became popular among the Magyar aristocracy.

In 1840 the Duchess Helena of Orleans brought it to the Tuilleries. It was also patronized by the Empress Eugenie, but was not popular among the middle classes.

It was the marriage of Queen Victoria to a German Prince which brought the tree into England. But this was not the first Christmas tree in England, as a Christmas tree, or something very much like one played an important part in a Christmas pageant given in honor of Henry VIII.

It was first brought to America by a German emigrant and immediately became popular among all classes.

BESELENA.

One of Marchand's Discoveries. Little information up to the present has been forthcoming as regards the geographical and scientific results of Major Marchand's famous journey across Central Africa, since, for some reason, the Paris Geographical Society has not as yet thought fit to invite the explorer to give an account of his travels at the Sorbonne. It is therefore difficult to form an accurate estimate of the importance of his contributions to geographical knowledge, but in Anglo-African circles the most interesting fact, and one that may have the greatest influence upon the economic development of the Sudan and the Nile provinces, which Major Marchand's mission has demonstrated, and which he has recently made known, is the feasibility of almost uninterrupted water communication from the Congo to the Nile. I have before me a sketch plan drawn by Major Marchand of his journey, which shows that by the new route opened up by his mission it is possible to go by boat from Brazzaville to Cairo, with the exception of a small break of seventy-six kilometers from Mepe to Tamboura, in the Bah-el-Ghazel. At Tamboura the water journey to the Nile can be resumed on the Gobo.—London Correspondence of the Birmingham Post.

The Best Remedy for Malaria and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chili Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50 cents.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Reports From All Over the State.

Examination by Authority Full and Satisfactory.

The Outlook for 1900 Very Flattering.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is with pleasure and pardonable pride that we send to the citizens of Sacramento and surrounding country this annual statement of the eighth year of the Sacramento Sanitarium or Neagle Medical Institute.

Eight years ago we founded this institution to its present elegant quarters. Since then, with labor and money, we have continued to add to its stock of knowledge, apparatus, medicines and accommodations in order to give the benefit of any like institution in the great West.

At the Sacramento Sanitarium we keep as fine a stock of pure drugs as can be procured in Europe or America.

Full regular with scientific, botanical and regular remedies, and without prejudice, we give to each remedy its individual case.

For patients who desire it, we furnish them with rooms and a professional nurse at the Institute, and we are prepared to treat and cure all and every kind of disease.

We should especially invite all those who are in need of medical treatment or have friends who may need the same, to call at the Institute and we believe that we will convince you that, right here at home, we can give you the best medical treatment that you can get in any of the large cities, and at a much less expense.

The science of medicine is now making rapid strides, and the future course of this Sanitarium will be directed toward greater usefulness and broader accommodations. The manager, Dr. J. H. Neagle, is a regular physician, having attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated with honors. He also holds numerous diplomas and certificates for special courses, and has been licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the States of New York, Missouri and California.

This Institute has all parts of California and the Pacific from all parts of California and Sacramento to avail themselves of Dr. Neagle's wonderfully successful treatments. Dr. Neagle has devoted over thirty years to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs and the digestive organs. By his peculiarly successful methods of treatment Dr. Neagle has cured many of the most obstinate cases of eye disease, the ordinary modes of treatment.

All private and wasting diseases promptly cured and their effects permanently eradicated from the system. Diseases of Women and Children given special attention.

Nervous Diseases and Nervous Prostration cured and their effects permanently eradicated from the system. Symptom blank No. 1 sent free. Consultation, either at the Institute or by mail, free. Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. SUNDAYS—10 to 12 a. m.

NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE OR SACRAMENTO SANITARIUM, located permanently at 724 K Street, Sacramento.

SHE FINDS COLOR IN WORDS.

Here's a Girl Who Classes Proper Names as White or Blue. Is your name blue or white? Names of persons and of things always appear under a certain color. Blue and white. It is a curious psychological phenomenon, peculiar and apparently inexplicable, says the "Inter-Ocean."

"That name is white," remarked a young business woman one day down town when a common name was pronounced.

"What do you mean by that?" "Well, names always appear to me either blue or white. My own name is an exception, for it never seems to me to have any color. Alice is white, Florence blue, Raymond blue, Lucy white, Mary blue, John is white, and the name of the few names that seem to me to be yellow. Last names, too, are always blue or white. Smith, Brown and Johnson, the three most common names, are white, very white; occasionally I am uncertain as to the shade of a name, and have to think a moment before my mind classifies it. I often wonder if blue changes to white, and a word which I have thought of formerly as blue will appear white to me.

"No, it isn't a matter of complexion. For instance, women I have known whose hair is brown, Lucy have all been brunettes, as it happens, but the name Lucy is very white to me. Nor is it a matter of temperament or affection. Those I like may be classified under the same color as those I dislike. In common names, I notice that my color for the word itself differs often from the color of the subject. 'Carmen' suggests 'white' to me. The word is what I call 'white,' although usually associated with red, and meaning, literally, blood red.

"Frequently my sister, who has the same peculiarity, will declare that a name is brown. We used to almost come to blows over this matter, but I have children, because to me a name is never brown in color; always white, blue, or very seldom, yellow."

It was suggested that the use of an old-fashioned primer with nouns printed in colors might have fixed the peculiarity of mind.

"No," said the young woman, "I don't recall ever using such primers. In fact, I've puzzled over the problem and I don't know anything which might have influenced me."

Do Horses Ever Cry? "Did you ever see a horse cry?" asked Herbert Tennyson of a St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" reporter. "Many people believe that horses do not weep, but those who have had much to do with these faithful creatures know that on several occasions they will shed tears, as well as express sorrow in the most heart-breaking manner. In the West, where the hardness of the ponies causes the riders to almost overlook the necessity of providing for their needs, it is quite common when the animal is unexpectedly cold to leave an unblanketed pony tied up for two or three hours when the temperature is nearly zero, and while its owner is transacting business or getting drunk. In this case the suffering is evidenced by the cries which are almost like sobs, and unmistakable tears freeze on to the cheeks like icicles. When a horse falls in the street and gets injured the shock generally numbs the senses so much that it does not either cry or groan, but under some conditions an injured horse will solicit sympathy in the most distinct manner. I remember a favorite horse of my own which trod on a nail long enough to pierce its foot. The poor thing hobbled up to me on three legs and cried as nearly as a child in trouble as anything I can describe. The sight was a very touching one, as was also the crippled animal's gratitude when the nail was pulled out and the wound dressed."



Attention is just now given to the charming costumes designed for holiday entertainments of every description. Merchants are exhibiting various elegant or serviceable dress fabrics attractively arranged in fancy boxes, appropriate for Christmas gifts. Among the evening models at the importers' are noticeable an infinite variety of styles and an exhibition of luxurious and striking elegance never before surpassed. Although a certain compliance with dominating modes is apparent in every fashionable toilet, there is practically no limit to the artistic, original and ingenious effects brought out in the creation of gowns designed for Christmas and New Year festivities.

The muff that will accompany the costumes worn during the gay holiday season is quite large enough to hold jewelry, bon-bons, roses and similar expensive gifts. For this special purpose it is admirable, otherwise the shape does not appeal to any but the ultra-fashionable woman who likes everything that is conspicuously new, no matter how uncomfortable or undesirable it may prove.

The new bonne-femme skirt, with plaits or wider bills stitched two-thirds of their length from the belt down, is finding great favor among the many women who objected to the flat, unadorned, undraped sheath skirt of recent universal wear.

Costume satin and satin-finished cloths are classics among the leading fabrics for dressy tailor gowns for the winter. Satin in all weaves and colors has recently come into high favor, and gowns from Paris formed of satin royal, satin duchess and the soft Liberty weaves appear alike in exquisite tints of mauve, tealose pink, maize yellow, steel and chartreuse among the evening toilets, and in Russian green, gray blue, black, dove-gray and plum-color for elegant "dress" costumes for afternoon receptions, opera matinees and carriage-calling, the decorations for these gowns being skirt-bands, revers and collars of furs with dainty additions here and there of lace, Venetian gulfure or cream-tinted Flemish lace. Five out of eight of these handsome costumes are made in Princess style. The most expensive models have a velvet flounce on the gored underskirt, giving the effect of an entire velvet beneath the long overdress. In this case there is usually not an entire velvet waist, but a short velvet bolero jacket or gumpie and sleeves.

The latest edict of the French regarding mourning attire is that many weaves of silk with dull surface are used in the dress-making. Certain furs are allowable, including Astrakhan, otter, sealskin, black fox, monkey and bear; and ermine, chinchilla and Alaska sable, in "half" mourning. The first named furs are not considered strict mourning wear, but even punctilious people, in fashionable life, now decline to relinquish them. All-white, in soft wools, is used for house dresses, and black crepe de chine, with lisse ruchings, is employed for trained gowns worn in the evening. Diamonds are the first jewels admissible after deep mourning; also opals or pearls, framed with onyx or black enamel.

Copying a recent English wedding scheme in its color effects, a trio of young bridesmaids wore at a fashionable church wedding during holiday week white corded silk overdresses above underskirts of Richeux red satin, the corded revers of the low cut bodices turned back with red satin overlaid with white Venice gulfure lace, and bordered with otter fur. The gumples and sleeves are also of the satin and lace. They wore

white velvet round hats trimmed with white ostrich plumes and holly. The bouquets were white roses and carnations tied with glowing red satin ribbon. The tall brunette bride was attired in a princess dress of satin and peau de soie, with lace gumples and sleeves laid over satin, and her mother's lace wedding veil was worn, held by a diamond crescent.

Anxious to preserve the slenderness of their figures, many women will suffer actual discomfort or even risk great danger to their health from cold, rather than wear heavy, bulky garments. Shetland underwaists, to be worn next the redingote, or rather overdress, are especially designed for this class of people. These garments are knitted loosely in pure Shetland wool. They are exceedingly warm, though so fine and light that they are made with a high neck and long sleeves. They can be worn under a close fitting bodice without materially increasing the size. They can be found at any of the stores which make a specialty of fine hygienic wool underwear. They are rather high priced, but a pair of these underwaists for outdoor wear will last all winter. They can be had in black, white and gray wools respectively. Rather than pay the price, many women substitute a ribbed wool underwear which they wear under a light weight cloth jacket.

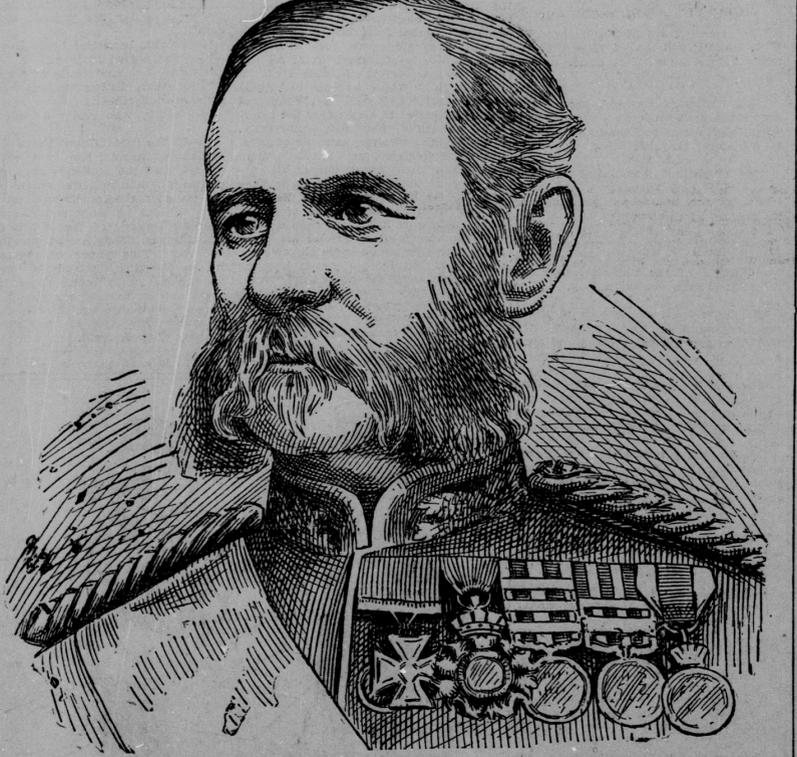
This is undoubtedly a "fur and velvet season," and, besides the high grades shown in both these goods, there have been brought out for the holiday trade some holiday "duplicates," i. e., inferior grades with attractive "finish."

Some special and notably pretty gowns have been prepared for luncheons, teas and informal dinners. First in favor for these are the soft, beautiful dresses of drap d'ete, double faced cashmere and French camel's hair. Many of these are made with a plaited skirt and fitted blouse waist, with a yoke and sleeves of tucked corded silk the shade of the gown. A few of the box plaited skirts have each plait shaped with a narrow scroll or leaf outlined with a matching the shirring. The revers and bands are Richer gowns are of pale blue, mauve or Roman red ladies' or faced cloth, with round waists cut away to show a dainty yoke or gumpie. A cisel model made up with Victoria silk of the same shade is trimmed with black shirring, and finished with a narrow band of satin piping or millinery's ribbon. Later are some distinctively smart gowns for holiday wear made of jet black satin finished cloths, the skirts faultlessly hung, wholly untrimmed, but lined with cherry silk. The little jacket front opens over a cherry vest, the collar and the girle of the satin velvet with a becoming passementerie band of jet and chenille in openwork lattice patterns.

The fronts of many of the fashionable waists shown by city importers are still gracefully full and slightly drooping; these are finished with a narrow band of plaited silk, muslin or lace. Recamier draperies for the enriching of the tops of low cut bodices, adjustable yokes with frilled edges for transforming a décolleté evening waist into one appropriate for elegant afternoon wear, fancy bretteles pieces formed of lace and insertion ribbon and jacket fronts of Renaissance or Venetian gulfure lace. Jet, rhinestone or fancy jewel buckles and slides are effectively used upon these accessories, that range in price from a "trifle" in Tartan ribbon, costing 50 cents, to an elaborate "confection" marked \$25.

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Father Osborne of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, who has spent seven years among the lepers of South Africa, is raising a fund to establish an American station for the benefit of the sufferers from leprosy in that part of the world.



The idol of "Tommy Atkins" and the hero of many a brilliant campaign is Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts, or, as he is called in many of the poems of Rudyard Kipling, "Our Bob." It is proposed to give General Roberts the command of the British forces in South Africa, while General Buller will have charge of troops in Natal. General Roberts was born September 30, 1832. At the age of 19, in 1851, he entered the Bengal Artillery, and assisted in the campaign of the John Company. He was then a Lieutenant, and worked year after year, simple and undistinguished, till the end of the campaign. His promotions, many of them, have been in recognition of effective services, and advances in rank for very generalship. He has had charge of some of the most important British campaigns, and his dispatch to South Africa is looked upon with favor by his large number of admirers. In 1892 he was elevated to the peerage. Through his efforts the British army in India was placed on an excellent footing for offensive and defensive fighting.

MILLINERY Half Price This Week To clear out before stock taking at MRS. M. A. PEALER'S, 621-623 J Street. A Brilliant Christmas Display Languos China, Imperial Crown China, Austrian China, Royal Bavarian China. COME JUST TO LOOK Great American Importing Tea Co. 617 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.