FRENCH DIANAS. THE PLANET MARS.

La Duchesse d'Uzes the Best Markswoman in the World.

The Wonderful Discoveries That M. Camille Flammarion Has Made in Watching the Planet Mars—A New Telescope.

Special Correspondence of THE SUNDAY CALL.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 1890.—The opening of the hunting season has been the signal of departure for the chateaux. Farewell, seaside resorts of Brittany and Normandy; farewell, casinos and games of petits-chevaux. War has been declared against hares and partridges (very numerous this year), and the moment for shouldering the gun has arrived.

I should not speak of the hunting season were it not that it is now the fashion to organize exclusively feminine hunting ex-

I.

peditions. These expeditions are not organized to hunt men, as might be supposed, but to shoot unfortunate, inoffensive birds and animals that live in the prairie and in the forests of France.

In these feminine expeditions men are only amiable auxiliaries, entrusted with the proper arrangement of the campaign, and above all, with facilitating the war-like exploits of the chasseresses.

Entre nous, these gentlemen are not to be envied, for often their lives are in danger; of course, this remark does not apply to the

II.

Duchess d'Uzes, who, as we all know, is the best markswoman in the world, but these charming Dianas are excusable if sometimes they mistake a man for a goose!

Shooting is now very fashionable in France, and beautiful mondaines, and even those who are frightfully ugly, following the examples of the Countess de Paris and the Duchess d'Uzes, give themselves up to the most cruel of all sports. During the hunting season the French exercise unbounded hospitality toward foreigners. If, during the day, in the woods, one is liable to re-

III.

ceive a charge of shot in the face, the evenings are intended to be a compensation for such little misfortunes. This season the Dianas have adopted the scold costume. With the intention of giving pleasure the ladies organize tableaux-vivants, pantomimes, comedies and concerts, varied—too varied, perhaps—and a guest has never a moment of liberty, be he simple spectator or the Pierrot of the pantomime.

In some castles are organized, always to give pleasure, cotillons with a torch-light farandole in the park. For these little fetes,

IV.

however, the weather must be fine, and until now we have had only cold, rain and fog.

French astrologers and meteorologists are much perplexed about the extraordinary weather that has recently fallen to our lot.

M. Camille Flammarion, asked to give his

M. Camille Flammarion.

views about the recent atmospheric phenomena that have caused disasters in many regions of France, says that these phenomena were occasioned by "an enormous accumulation of electricity in the affected regions," and that "these accumulations were the result of profound atmospheric disturbances."

The director of the Signal Bureau of Longitudes, M. Faye, who is also a great savant, flatly contradicts M. Flammarion. The recent tempests were not "electrical tempests," as M. Flammarion called them, but most severe tornadoes, that must not be confused with cyclones. Tornadoes, common in the United States, are rare in Europe, and are usually produced on the right side of a cyclone, outside the track of the latter. "Thus," according to M. Faye, "the recent tornadoes accompanied cyclones that passed north of our region, and these cyclones came from the Atlantic and aimed at a point situated between the north and the east."

Parisians are astonished that M. Flammarion, their great astronomer, has not understood the tornadoes; but I believe that M. Flammarion is directing his attention to something besides cyclones.

For some months he has been "traveling" in the planet Mars, and with the aid of his superb telescope in the Observatory of Juvisy, M. Flammarion has made some astonishing discoveries. He has seen the inhabitants of Mars, called by the French 'Martiens,' brandishing lights that seemed to be signals to attract our attention. We may well ask if the day be far distant when we can converse with the Martiens by means of gestures! M. Flammarion's vivid imagination is well known, but he has just formally declared his belief that "the Martiens are more advanced than we are, and without any doubt the lights, these luminary points, geometrically arranged, mean that because of their excellent glasses the Martiens see us perfectly and invite us to communicate with them."

Perhaps also they ask us to procure them some combustibles, because all astronomers agree in saying that Mars grows colder; that in his oceans drift enormous icebergs; that the planet's continents are threatened by the waters, and that the canals widen in a manner most alarming.

"At some seasons of the year," says M. Flammarion, "the oceans of the planet Mars are divided into two parts, as if from one shore to another an immense bridge had been thrown across, and on this planet there is one sea that resembles our Black Sea." Until the past summer this sea was nearly circular; but M. Schiapparelli of the Milan Observatory has declared that it is cut in two by a yellow band. He has also discovered a lake divided in the same manner. An English astronomer has found that five immense canals are also divided into two parts by two straight lines, absolutely parallel to each other. What can be these divided oceans, seas, lakes and canals?

Soon may we know, for Pope Leo XIII has ordered for the Vatican observatory a telescope more powerful than any made until the present day. If I say that the lens will be more than 60 inches in diameter, one can have some idea of its dimensions. Since Mr. Hall of Washington proved that Mars has satellites, astronomers in all parts of the world have directed their instruments to this planet, expecting most marvelous discoveries. Early as 1865, Dr. Hook noticed the great quantity of snow that covered the mountains of Mars, and ten years later, Padre Cecchi of Florence traced a geographical map of the planet. It was at this time that some believed an inhabitant of Mars had arrived on the earth, enveloped in an aerolite. He was four feet high, and at the end of his nose was what resembled an elephant's trunk; but scientists were soon obliged to renounce the happiness of possessing an irrefutable proof that Mars is inhabited, for an attentive examination established the fact that the "man from Mars" was only a fossil, buried in a cave.

The field of hypotheses remaining open for investigation, however, the good, old-fashioned French people would be rather mortified if what M. Flammarion says be true. "It is much better that the inhabitants of the stars do not read what is printed each morning in the Parisian papers." In these days of Coulisses du Boulangisme, the Parisians think that it is sufficient for the two continents of our old planet to know about the 3,000,000 of the Duchesse d'Uzes—and the rest!

BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

It is said that J. M. Longyear of Marquette, Mich., made his millions by studying geology until he could trace an iron vein by the dip and strike equal to the best miner in the world. Then, whenever the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railway and Iron Company in its explorations found iron, he would trace the deposit off on Government land, if he could, and at once buy the land.

JAPANESE RELIGION.

Shotaro Ozowa Talks of the Religion of His Countrymen.

He Tells of Different Classes of Worshipers and What Religions Are Founded On. Christianity in Japan.

THE people of Japan have four distinct religious beliefs—the Shintonist, Buddhist, Confucianism and the Christian—which rank, according to the date of their establishment in Japan, in the order named.

The Shintonist doctrine is upheld by the imperial family. The followers of Buddha are to be found principally among the middle classes. The precepts of Confucius are believed in by all classes. The lower classes have no distinct religion common to them, and it is in their ranks that the converts to Christianity are principally to be found. In speaking of these beliefs I intend to take them up in a conventional order, commencing first with the Buddhist.

The doctrine of Buddha is founded on the theory of evolutions which are going on in the six ideal regions—the first, devas, gods or heavens; second, the men; third, animals; fourth, pretas or goblins; fifth, asuras, titans or demons, and sixth, the beings in hells. The religious belief may be defined by saying that it observes that everything and every matter are governed by cause and effect. The followers of Buddha lay more stress upon the life they lead in this world than in any prayers they may address to their god.

It is their belief that if they live a good, virtuous and upright life in this world, at their death they will enter into the first stage or deva, but if on the contrary they commit sin, they will be obliged to descend into one of the lower stages; and, if they lead a particularly wicked life, to the lowest

A Japanese Temple.

stage, that of hells. But this judgment is not a final one, for even if one on his death should, on account of his sins, descend into the lowest stage, he may, by repentance and by his good conduct, raise himself from one stage to another, and at last even enter with the gods. The two great principles of this religion are, said Shotaro Ozowa, a Japanese student, recently to a representative of the Detroit Free Press: First, universal mercy; and second, the unsettledness of all worldly affairs.

I think that the universal mercy of Buddha is wider than Christian love, for the reason that Christian love is confined to Christians. All outside of that belief are called heathens or pagans, while the universal mercy of Buddha is extended to all living things, even the lowest of animals. It is on this account that the Japanese are forbidden to kill or treat with cruelty any living thing, except from necessity.

As was stated before, the second great principle is the belief in the unsettledness of all worldly matters. The true follower of Buddha, recognizing this, is not ambitious, covetous or avaricious. Knowing that any time he may die, he lives only in this world to prepare himself for a life of bliss in the next. It is from this great doctrine that the unselfishness and feeling of charity which prevails among our people originated. It is a well-known proverb in our country that, "Wife, son or royal crown does not follow him who goes to die."

The followers of Buddha are not in any sense of the word idolaters. It is true that throughout our country one may find many monuments and temples erected in his name, but they were built in grateful recognition of the good he did, and not for the purpose of worshiping him as a god. They are looked upon and reverenced the same as a Christian does his cross.

As a rough estimate, it may be stated that of the 40,000,000 in Japan, 25,000,000 are followers of Buddha, who have erected in his honor about 8,000,000 temples, which are scattered throughout the empire. There are eight different denominations of Buddhists, which correspond to the different denominations of the Christian religion.

Followers of Confucius may be found in all classes among the Japanese, both among the Shintonists, Buddhists and Christians. His teachings ere introduced into Japan from China about 1600 years ago. The four doctrines of this religion are mercy, duty, dignity and respect, wisdom. For daily life these rules are laid down—1, honesty; 2, loyalty to the sovereign power; 3, parental piety; 4, fraternal love. Home life in Japan is governed entirely by these rules, and in particular do they follow the rule of parental piety, in many cases carrying it to excess. The relations of husband and wife are regulated by the rule of dignity and respect, and it is very seldom that either the crime of fornication or incest is heard of, and the divorce law is seldom resorted to by either the husband or the wife, which cannot be said of the Chinese or the western nations. It can also be said of the Japanese that when a promise of marriage is once given it is never broken by their permission.

The next religion is the Shintonist, which has existed for 2550 years, or since the mythological age. This belief is followed principally by the members of the royal family, who worship a duo-god, male and female, from whom our first Emperor descended. This tradition all Japanese believe in, and claim their common origin from this same source, in which they differ from all other nations. I said the belief in regard to their common origin is shared alike by all the people, but it is only the Shintonists who follow the belief of the duo-god, whom they alone worship. It is the fact of our having the same religion as the Emperor which makes our people so patriotic, and which enabled them, about 500 years ago, to combine so strongly as to beat back the Chinese, who were seeking to invade Japan by land and by sea. At that time the Chinese were accounted the strongest nation in the world, while the Japanese were one of the weakest. During that fight, which lasted the whole of one night, over 30,000 Chinese were killed and the remainder of the army all captured, making it necessary for the Emperor to send back to China three of that nation to convey the information of the total destruction of their force.

At the present time the Japanese are building a great monument, called Genko no Yeki, to commemorate that event so famous in the history of our country. A famous proverb or saying of the Shintonists is, "Kokoro-dani makotono Michi-ni kanainaba inorazutotemo Kamiya mamoran," "Whomsoever does that which is right and just, the same God will gladly protect without prayers." The followers of the Shintonist religion number about 5,000,000 souls, and have about 8,000,000 temples, four or five of which are presided over by one minister, who also teaches in the Japanese grammar schools.

On the whole it may be said that the Buddhist religion regulates the individual, the Confucian the families, and the Shintonist the people as a nation. Shintonism is the only really national religion in the world. It is an indispensible part of the Japanese Government, and is looked upon by the people as giving them their origin, and has been followed by the royal family for ages.

It is a common saying in our country that we should do any good, however slight, and do no wrong, however small. On this account the teachers of the Christian religion were welcomed when they came to our country. Christianity was first introduced into Japan about 300 years ago from Portuguese, but the people did not receive it very favorably. It was not until about fifty years ago that it finally got a footing, and at the present time all denominations of the Christian religion are represented in Japan. Their converts were at first to be found principally among the lower and more ignorant classes, but they are now generally received from all classes. In all there are probably between 30,000 and 40,000 Christians and something over 1000 churches, which are mostly to be found in the central part of the country.

One of the features of the political campaign in Maricopa County, Arizona, will be a joint debate between Ridgeley C. Powers, the Republican candidate for the Territorial Council, and ex-Governor Zulick. They will go on the stump together and discuss the issues relating to Territorial affairs. Powers while an officer in the Federal army edited a Union paper at Franklin, Tenn., called the Federal Knapsack. He afterward became Governor of Mississippi.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE John W. Lovell Company of New York presents to the reading public a very neatly bound volume of nearly 800 pages, entitled "Indian Tales," by Rudyard Kipling. This is an authorized edition of a number of the short stories by this popular young writer. The volume contains seventy-two sketches from the facile pen of Mr. Kipling, all well written, interesting and entertaining. It is as fine a collection of short sketches as has ever been presented under one cover, and is a volume that ought to be in the possession of every one who delights in reading well-told stories.

Robert Bonner's Sons of New York offer to the lovers of literature "The New South," by the late Henry W. Grady. Mr. Grady, as is well-known, was deeply interested in the development of the South and in the eradication of the feeling of hostility existing between North and South, but the good work he was doing and which promised such glorious results was cut short by his sudden demise last year. Some of the most brilliant productions of his pen, which were at various times published in the New York Ledger, have been collated and are now presented in book form with a sketch of the estimate of the work and character of Mr. Grady, written by Oliver Dyer, author of "Great Senators." This collection of the writings of Mr. Grady give a faithful picture of the condition of the South since the rebellion and of the possibilities. For sale at all book-stores.

"His Word of Honor" (Flammenzeichen) is the title of the latest novel which Street & Smith of New York, publishers of the "Primrose Edition," have presented to the readers of their widely read series. It is written by E. Werner, was specially translated for this edition, and is as charming a romance as has ever been reproduced from the German for the benefit of American readers. The story is replete with beautiful pictures of domestic love scenes, life at the German capital and in the army, and its interest is largely dependent upon the deep pathos which the writer has so entirely within her control.

The Peterson Bros. of Philadelphia have added to their paper series "Renee" (La Curee), by Emil Zola, translated from the French by John Stirling. This is a realistic story of a certain class of speculators and pleasure-seekers who were recognized in France during the reign of the last Emperor, and the world of which it treats is the world of fashionable dissipation. It is one of this writer's most realistic books, and is the one on which is founded the play of "Renee." The interest in the book is continuous, and holds the reader from the beginning until the fate of each of the characters is determined.

"The Monist" is the name of a new quarterly published by the Open Court Company of Chicago. It is devoted to philosophy, religion, science and sociology, and is intended to continue a portion of the work heretofore done by the "Open Court." In the first number, issued this month, are presented a number of articles by some of the best-recognized writers. Among them is one on "Physiological Selection," another on the "Immortality of Infusoria," and another on the "Analysis of the Sensations." It is a periodical that will interest those of a scientific turn of mind.

A genuine story of boy-life has been published under the title of "Half-a-Dozen Boys" by T. Y. Crowell & Co. of New York. In this volume Annie Chapin Ray tells in a most interesting manner, equal to Miss Alcott's, the story of six capital fellows, toward whom the hearts of all boys and girls who read of them will warm. She describes with a peculiar charm the simple incidents and amusements of the village in which they lived. The story is thoroughly natural, and is wholesome reading. It is a book of 318 pages, and is beautifully illustrated with spirited pictures.

John B. Alden of New York has issued a third edition of "A Struggle for Bread," by Leigh H. Irvine. This book, which is a discussion of some of the rights and wrongs of capital and labor, an analysis of the industrial depressions as related to the railway system, and other objects of interest to the laboring classes, has been one that has attracted a great deal of attention. The writer tells in a clear, bright style many fresh facts. His chapters on profit-sharing are particularly good, and to Henry George's land system he devotes some attention.

The American edition of the "Review of Reviews" is printed and published by the Critic Company of New York. This publication, as the title implies, is a review in which is presented in brief form the contents of what appears in the magazines and reviews published in the Old and the New world, enabling the reader to know what vital topics were under consideration and what views were held in respect to them. It is convenient for those who have not the leisure to scan all the publications which are reviewed in this.

The John W. Lovell Company of New York has issued as No. 5 of the series of foreign literature a very interesting novel entitled "The Chief Justice," by Karl Emil Franzos, and edited by Edmund Gosse. It is a charming story of life in Northern Austria thirty years ago. The many works of the author of this book have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe. One, which was translated into English, was enthusiastically noticed by Mr. Gladstone.

Harper & Brothers announce the early publication of a unique and beautiful volume for the holidays entitled, "Christmas in Song, Sketch and Story," compiled by Professor J. P. McCaskey. The book contains nearly three hundred songs, hymns and carols, with several standard and classical Christmas stories, and numerous full-page illustrations from paintings by the old masters and from drawings by famous American artists.

"The Sin of Edith Dean," a poem, has been published by John B. Alden of New York. Bella French Swisher, the writer of the poem, has presented a story of a young girl in a manner that is attractive and one that will win the kind criticism of many readers, for [illegible] reading gives pleasure. While it may not be classed among the poetic gems it has the merit of being a poem that one feels the better for having read.

Cardinal Newman left an autobiography of his early life, including his residence at Oriel College, and he authorized the Rev. J. B. Mozley to supplement this with such extracts from his correspondence as might be needed to serve as his biography until he became a Catholic. The Laymans will publish in a few days "The Letters and Correspondence of John Henry Newman During His Life in the English Church."

Mr. Andrew Lang has followed up his successful "Blue Fairy Book" with a "Red Fairy Book," similar in scope but including many tales from the French, German, Norse, Russian and Greek not yet familiar to American children. It will be published at once by Longmans, Green & Co., with many illustrations by H. J. Ford and Lancelot Speed.

A new work of fiction to claim the attention of the readers of literature of that character is "At the Dawning," written by S. S. Morton and published by the Keystone Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The author in this volume presents a very pleasing story of modern life which engrosses the attention of the reader and increases the interest as he advances.

The supplement to "Harper's Weekly," published October 15th, will comprise an illustrated article on "The Italians of New York," by George J. Manson. This is the fifth paper of a series on the "Foreign Element in New York," which is being published by the "Weekly."

The Worthington Company of New York announces the early publication of "Children of the World," by Paul Heyse, with photogravures. This is said to be a refined novel of refined society, giving glimpses of as well as dealing sympathetically with artist life in Munich and Berlin.

"The Business Woman's Journal" for the current month, published in New York, contains some fine illustrations, among which is a portrait of Mrs. Ella Deitz Clymer, President of Sorosis, and one of Mrs. Laura Holloway Langford, President of the Seidl Society.

An interesting and well-written sketch on the "Vicar of Wakefield and Its Illustrators," written by Austin Dobson, is one of the features of the "English Illustrated Magazine" for October. "The Trade Union Movement" in England is also presented in this issue.

"Evelyn Gray," a tragedy in five acts, written by H. I. Stern, has been published by John B. Alden of New York. The tragedy purports to be a representation of life in Salt Lake City during the times of Brigham Young and other high priests of the Mormons.

Bretanos of New York announces the publication of a fac-simile edition of Dickens' "Christmas Carol." The carol is printed on one side of the paper only, and is preceded by an introduction by F. G. Kitton, author of "Dickensiana."

Campanini, the famous tenor, has written a striking article on "How to Train the Voice," and it will be published in the November number of the "Ladies' Home Journal of Philadelphia."

"The Critic" prints a list of 125 American lady writers not unknown to fame, out of which are to be selected twenty who are to compose the "Twenty Immortelles" for an academy to be composed of women only.

"The Woman of the Period" is the title of an article—the first of a series—which Mary Lowe Dickinson contributes to "Harper's Bazaar," published October 17th.

DAME FASHION'S LATEST WORD.

She Has Ordained There Shall Be Long Sleeves for Ball Gowns.

How Women Shop in London—A Golden Snake Is the Latest Conceit in Millinery—The Glory of Jewel Trimmings.

Special to THE SUNDAY CALL.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Surely the girls of the day have tried all ways of alluring elusive man. They have played at being everything from boys to bluestockings. They have clad themselves in shirts and neckties and "bowler" hats; they have cut their hair short, discarded all dainty fripperies and donned the student's blue glasses, and they have experimented faithfully with all the pretty, helpless, sweet simplicity business. The dowagers and chaperones of Mayfair have feted and dined the gilded youth, and driven them to Hurlingham and housed them at Henley. Peckham damsels of sweet 17 and Hackney spinsters of 35 have vied with each other in the fatal fluency with which they reel off the slang of the betting ring and the music-hall. One may well ask in despair, "What more can exacting man want? Why is it that this is still a very bad marrying season?"

The one new encouragement to matrimony that the autumn fashions have to offer is long sleeves. At country house dances and in all our preparations for later winter festivities, we are going in for pure womanliness in the shape of white crepe or embroidered mull from wrists to shoulders. Surely it is a bold stroke to test the power of modesty by veiling, on the waxed floor and in the conservatory, the fascinations of rounded arms. The carping critic might suggest the veiling of necks also, but the carping critic is never satisfied. No reasonable being can question this final proof that woman still aspires to be man's guide, philosopher and friend.

The new dancing dresses are really pretty, with bower garlands looping their flounces and sprinkled with jewels. Miss Schreiner,

London Fads in Millinery.

who is expected in New York some time during the coming season to repeat her last year's visit to the Cuttings, appeared one evening last week in a very smart one of white crepe, dotted with flowers, having crossed from Paris to be present at a function presided over by the Countess of Sefton at her fine old place, Croxteth, not far from Liverpool. The crepe was worn over pale-blue silk, and the full bodice was shirred on cords in a dozen rows from the bust to below the waist line. Above the shirring the delicate stuff was gathered into a poke of filmy lace drawn close about the shoulders. Broad blue ribbons were cast in loops over the arms, the ribbon ends being drawn back to meet the waist behind and fall in sash draperies. A humming bird in a knot of pale-blue ostrich tips was pinned by a diamond spray on the left shoulder. The straight, full skirt was edged by a novel flounce, laid in accordion plaits and increasing from a width of ten inches in front to double that behind. Heavy garlands of pink and white hyacinths were caught between the flounce and the full ruche which made its heading. But the transparent crepe sleeves were the especial feature of Miss Schreiner's costume, high on the shoulders, full, almost straight and gathered each at the wrist by six rows of corded shirring ending in a ruche and a lace ruff to fall over the hand. The pessimists say that the large sleeve will be bothersome in the dance. This may be, but they are certainly quaint and charming, especially as a relief from the familiar perspective of scrawny arms. By the way, it seems to be generally conceded that women are a great deal better looking now than ever they used to be, but after all one is often forced to allow that it doesn't yet need any large allowance of beauty to win for a girl with good backing the reputation of a reigning belle.

The furore with which Londoners shop is something astounding. Not even in New York, where "doing" the stores is supposed to be the chief end of woman, have I seen such pushing and pressing crowds of maids and matrons of all classes and distinctions as block Regent street staring in at the manifold fine things displayed behind the plate-glass slabs that form the fronts of the English magasins. It would furnish food for a philosopher, this contemplative craze. It begins early, for London—I have been warned, when proposing to call "in the morning" to complete a purchase, not to come before 10 o'clock, that being the hour at which the shop opened—and it lasts until

In Beads and Feathers.

after nightfall. It is rapt, enthusiastic, lifted above the level of an amusement, one of life's absorbing occupations. One is tempted to study it instead of the hats, which are at present the object of its devotion.

These hats are large flat shapes in soft felts, worn off the face, trimmed underneath and bent in and out and twisted in indescribable contortions. They aim at the picturesque and often they hit the extravagant, there being nothing under heaven more comical than a stiff English girl, with a bayonet down her back, promenading in le dernier mot of wayward, graceful, capricious Parisian fashion. And yet, such are the inscrutable ways of Providence, London is more determinedly French than France itself—blinking the sailor hat—in its headgear. Some of the evening hats are of pure white velvet or velveteen. One that I saw this morning had a twist of gold-colored velvet underneath, and its only crown garniture was a great golden snake, whose folds encircled it twice, the jeweled head with forked hissing tongues thrust out in front over the hair. Less startling was a large hat of fawn-colored felt with a bandeau of brown velvet next the hair, and a trimming on the crown formed of rosettes of cream chiffon and brown velvet, fawn-colored ostrich tips and velvet twists fastened by a gold buckle. There is much red in winter millinery and more yellow. A smart bonnet of yellow velvet is edged with fine silver embroidery about the brim and ornamented in front with a silver star. It has black velvet strings and bows and a full aigrette of yellow marabout. Bright coral velvet, relieved by black and coral pink feathers, is a combination seen. Newer than this is a bonnet with a crown of folded white cloth, and a gathered front and wing-shaped sides of starch-blue velvet. A small white bird is perched on the crown. Feather toques and collarettes or boas to match are purchased, especially in natural ostrich, for the wear of bridesmaids.

But the glory of the season is its trimmings. I doubt if there ever was a time in the history of gowns when pounds, shillings and pence were poured out so lavishly for gorgeous embroideries in relief on velvet, for chenille and gold thread and colored silks worked over raised patterns and for mock gems or cabochon garnitures, which began in almost vulgar gaudiness but have now taken unto themselves great and real splendor, and are often most exquisite and costly imitations of jewels so mounted on the velvet or silk as to make the setting itself a most expensive consideration. A dress recently finished for Mrs. Bradley-Martin illustrates late fashion tendencies. Its material is a thick corded ivory silk, with a deep border of heliotrope velvet fastened down by heavy vine-embroidery in gold. A square-cornered train is set on in narrow plaits at the back, and on it the golden scroll-work shows over the contrasting materials to brilliant advantage. The low ivory silk bodice is worn with a basque coat of heliotrope velvet, over which the train is set behind, but which is slashed at the sides in long tails; triangular, pocket-like panels of ivory and gold falling over these from the waist line. At the same house is now in the throes of making a novel evening dress of pink chiffon, embroidered with gold and silver beads, and trimmed with pink ostrich feathers. The fame of the Greek robes, which are being woven at Athens for the nuptials of Princess Victoria, a sister of the German Emperor, is

On Rotten Row.

continuing the fashion of classic draperies, more especially since a charming gown of white crepe de chine ordered by the Princess May, daughter of the Duchess of Teck, was exhibited "privately" a week or two ago. The embroideries of this robe are of silver in vine patterns, turquoises set as flowers starring the border at intervals.

Hyde Park is full once more of promenaders. Warm shades of ruby, russet brown, darkest sapphire blue, myrtle green and gray, with exquisite tones of citron, cinnamon and copper are seen in the walking-gowns. These are garnished very generally with fur and with raised velvet embroideries. Black velvet flounces or ruches edge them at the bottom, and sometimes a band of black ostrich feather trimming is set inside the hem. It must be recorded that walking dresses have slight trains. Though London has come to this, one may hope Americans will still preserve their mental equilibrium. One sees much jet both on wraps and dresses. A tall blonde who passed me this morning wore a striking costume of salmon pink cloth with a basque-fitting coat bordered with Russian sable. Soft folds of black velvet made the bodice front, and these fell below the pointed girdle in a wide sash front whose fringe touched its wearer's shoes. Another noticeable dress was of turquoise-blue cloth, cut in one piece from top to toe and without visible fastening. Raised embroidery in gold striped it perpendicularly in wave scrolls, and half a dozen rows of yellow Chinese sable fur encircled it at the bottom. A fur-trimmed blue cape and a toque of the same materials completed the picture of pink cheeks and chestnut hair.

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DO YOU LAUGH?

If So Read the Following Paragraphs From Harper's Bazar.

Rosalie—I'm afraid you hurt Mr. Trotter when you dismissed him last week, papa. You were too rough, for he hasn't been here since.

Papa (who is president of an accident insurance company)—My dear girl, I'm afraid I did injure him; but he is getting square with me. He has a policy in the company, which pays him $100 weekly, and he has already drawn one installment.

* * *

"Do you expect, my brethren," said the preacher, "to gather figs of thistles?"

"No," said one of his hearers; "but I've raised some mighty fine pickles in my orange grove."

* * *

Wilder—That's an amusing entry on the captain's log.

Ballast—What's that?

Wilder—"September 10th: Si sic omnia." Everybody sea-sick.

* * *

"Well," said Chappie, impatiently, to the boy opposite him, "what are you staring at? Is there anything extraordinary about me?"

"Oh no, sir," replied the boy, abashed; "I think you are a very ordinary looking person."

* * *

Mrs. Bagby—Well, Mr. Granby, did you and Miss Hickley enjoy your tete-a-tete?

Mr. Granby (just escaped from a rural wall-flower)—Ask Miss Hickley. She may have enjoyed my soliloquy with her.

* * *

"This man stole an upright piano, Judge."

"Well, certainly that is not grand larceny, nor is it a very petit bit of larceny. Indeed, the man seems to be an upright thief—"

"Let up, Judge," said the prisoner. "That's punishment enough."

* * *

"I haven't had an outing for two years,' complained Mrs. Jaysmith.

"That's too bad!" replied her husband, sympathetically. "I'll look at the advertisements and see if there isn't a free excursion to a sale of lots you can go to to-day."

* * *

She—We have been discussing the color of Miss Bentley's eyes, Mr. Digby. Don't you think they are like the Mediterranean?

He—Well, they do look rather watery, I must say.

* * *

"That's my Cholly at the door. I know his ring," said Ethel.

"So do I," returned Mattie. "I wore the ring six weeks before you got it."

* * *

"Here's some fine old Madeira—1790 vintage."

"Young man, I may look plain, but yer needn't try no second-hand drink on me. Gimme 1890, an' a clean bottle, or gimme nuthin'."

* * *

"Why did you yell 'Hay!' at the horse-car?"

"In the hope that the horse would hear me and stop. The driver wouldn't pay any attention to me."

* * *

We named our daughter Maude Estelle Louise,
Because we thought it sounded good and true;
And now she's got a husband who decrees
That to the world she shall be known as "Lu."

Safe With Only One Potato.

Did you ever calculate the value of a single potato on the basis that that single tuber was the only one left in the world?

That one would, of course, contain within itself the possibility of restocking the world with a valuable article of food. If one potato would produce, when planted, but 10 potatoes in 10 years, the total product would be 10,000,000,000, which would stock the whole world with seed.

If the world were reduced to one single potato it would be better that London or Chicago be blotted from the earth than for that one tuber to be lost.—St. Louis Republic.

Alike in Cottage and Palace.

In the cottage and the palace,
Everywhere that health is prized,
You will find the choicest lotion
Human skill has yet devised.

SOZODONT, as all will witness,
Is a boon beyond compare,
To the dweller in the cottage
Or within the palace fair.

Young and old alike demand it,
It enhances beauty's charms,
Age postpones and childhood brightens;
Helps them all and never harms.

A Fine Thing for the Teeth.

Fragrant SOZODONT is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth or gums. Its embalming or antiseptic property and aromatic fragrance make it a toil t luxury. SOZODONT removes all disagreeable odors from the breath caused by catarrh, bad teeth, etc. It is entirely free from the injurious and acrid properties of tooth pastes and powders which destroy the enamel. One bottle will last six months.

PACIFIC BUSINESS College, 320 POST ST.
Life Scholarship, $75.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS jell eodtf

DRY GOODS.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM PRESENTED!

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STYLISH OUTER GARMENTS —AT— MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES THIS WEEK!

Although it has only been two weeks since the new Tariff took effect and we announced that we should maintain our former low prices on our present stock regardless of the IMMENSE ADVANCE IN VALUES OF IMPORTED GOODS, our trade has been simply enormous and by its unprecedented volume has shown that the purchasing public fully realize the exceptional advantages afforded them by our action in the matter.

The offerings from our great Cloak Department have received and deserve particular attention, not only from the fact that duties on these goods have advanced nearly 50 per cent, but also on account of the COMPLETE AND MATCHLESS ASSORTMENTS OF NEW STYLES AND NOVELTIES comprising the GIGANTIC STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTER GARMENTS that we imported previous to the enactment of the new law and which we are thus enabled to offer our patrons at PRICES THAT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE WHEN OUR PRESENT SUPPLIES HAVE TO BE REPLENISHED.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

LADIES' FALL JACKETS.

At $7.50.
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER JACKETS, material fine black or blue chevron, bound all around with mohair braid, pocket lapels and puffed shoulders, stylish bone buttons, worth $10 50, will be offered at $7 50 each.

At $10.
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED LOOSE-FRONT JACKETS, made of striped or plain chevron, stitched or bound all around with braid, large buttons, high shoulders and slashed back, length 25 inches, worth $15, will be offered at $10 each.

At $12.50.
LADIES' VERY NOBBY LOOSE-FRONT JACKETS, made of black beaver or chevron, large revere collar of astrachan, four fine silk military loops, entire garment trimmed with astrachan, worth $17 50, will be offered at $12 50 each.

At $15.
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED AND LOOSE-FRONT JACKETS, made of fine diagonal chevron, rolling collar, high shoulders, entire garment trimmed with braid and silk cord, four fine military loops in front, worth $20, will be offered at $15 each.

At $17.50.
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED LOOSE-FRONT JACKETS, made of wide wale cheviot, rolling collar and sleeves, handsomely embroidered, large silk buttons, faced with satin, worth $22 50, will be offered at $17 50 each.

At $20.
LADIES' LOOSE AND TIGHT FITTING JACKETS, made of beaver or chevron cloaking, with rolling collar, cuffs, lapels, and edges of fine black astrachan, handsomely lined, worth $25, will be offered at $20 each.

LADIES' FALL WRAPS.

At $12.50.
LADIES' CLOTH WRAPS, made of fine twilled cloaking, prettily braided, trimmed with cord fringe, worth $17 50, will be offered at $12 50 each.

At $17.50.
LADIES' CLOTH WRAPS, made of plain and French diagonal cloaking, long tabs, puffed shoulders, elaborately braided and trimmed with cord fringe, lined with fine satin, worth $22 50, will be offered at $17 50 each.

At $20.
LADIES' CLOTH WRAPS, made of cork-screw, diagonal, and heavy Indian cloaking, long-pointed dolman sleeves, finished with drop ornaments, long-pointed tabs, handsomely braided back and front, trimmed with knotted gimp fringe, worth $25, will be offered at $20 each.

At $25.
LADIES' WRAPS, of serge and armure cloaking, pointed all around and trimmed with heavy knotted fringe, long pointed tabs, garment handsomely braided, puffed shoulders, lined with best quality of satin, worth $32 50, will be offered at $25 each.

At $30.
LADIES' WRAPS, braided and embroidered all over, long or short tabs, with or without sleeves, trimmed with acorn fringe, lined with rhadame, worth $40, will be offered at $30 each.

At $40.
LADIES' VERY FINE ALL-WOOL BLACK CHEVOIT AND FRENCH TWILL WRAPS, elaborately embroidered, puffed shoulders, Marie Stuart collar, trimmed all around with heavy silk cord fringe, lined with silk rhadame, worth $52 50, will be offered at $40 each.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks.

At $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00.
CHILDREN'S LONG DOUBLE-BREASTED CLOAKS, made of plaid and striped cloaking, puffed sleeves, trimmed with fancy bone buttons, for ages from 4 to 16, old, worth $5 50, $6 50 and $7 50, will be offered for $4, $5 and $6 each.

At $5.50, $6.50 and $7.50.
CHILDREN'S VERY HANDSOME CLOAKS, made of plaid cloaking, gathered cape with yoke, gathered skirts, fancy metal buttons, from 4 to 16 years, worth $7, $8 and $9, will be offered for $5 50, $6 50 and $7 50 each.

LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS.

At $10.
LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS, trimmed with sealskin buttons down the front, lap backs, lined with heavy satin, worth $15, will be offered at $10 each.

At $15.
LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS, extra fine quality, trimmed with large sealskin buttons down the front, puffed shoulders, lined with best quality of satin, worth $20, will be offered at $15 each.

At $20.
LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS, extra length, large lap pockets, sealskin buttons, puffed shoulders, lined with silk rhadame, worth $25, will be offered at $20 each.

At $25.
LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS, revere front, puffed sleeves with cuffs, blind fasteners, standing collar, lined with satin, worth $32 50, will be offered at $25 each.

At $27.50.
LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS, fine quality, beaver-colored satin lining with combination brown and gold embroidery, plush facing, Marie Stuart collar, sealskin and silk fasteners, worth $35, will be offered at $27 50 each.

At $30.
LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS, finest quality, loose fronts, faced with sealette, lined with fancy colored silk, inside vest, rolling and standing collar, fastened with silk cord and tassel, worth $37 50, will be offered at $30 each.

LADIES' SEALETTE WRAPS.

At $15.
LADIES' SEALETTE WRAPS, long tabs, half sleeves with cuffs, trimmed all around with deep sealette fringe, lined with quilted satin, sealskin ornaments, worth $22 50, will be offered at $15 each.

At $20.
LADIES' SEALETTE WRAPS, long tabs, pointed backs, half sleeves with cuffs, sealette fringe, fronts trimmed with sealskin ornaments, lined with best quality of quilted satin, worth $27 50, will be offered at $20 each.

At $25.
LADIES' SEALETTE WRAPS, long tabs, trimmed with large drop ornaments, sealskin and silk fasteners on front, lined with quilted satin, worth $32 50, will be offered at $25 each.

At $30.
LADIES' SEALETTE WRAPS, finest quality, long pointed and square tabs, trimmed with handsome drop ornaments, Marie Stuart collar, sealskin and silk fasteners, lined with quilted satin, worth $40, will be offered at $30 each.

Ladies' Sealette Modjeskas.

At $25.
LADIES' SEALETTE MODJESKAS, pointed and square tabs, trimmed with long drop ornaments, bell sleeves with cuffs, rolling collar, sealskin ornaments on front, worth $35, will be offered at $25 each.

LADIES' ASTRACHAN CAPES.

At $7.50 and $10.
LADIES' ASTRACHAN CAPES, with yoke and collar of plush, Marie Stuart collar, plain satin lining, blind fasteners, worth $12 50 and $15, will be sold at $7 50 and $10 each.

Misses' and Children's Jackets.

At $5.00.
CHILDREN'S LOOSE FRONT DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKETS, made of cheviot, bone buttons, lap backs, worth $7, will be offered at $5 each.

At $8.00.
CHILDREN'S REEFER JACKETS, diagonal, cheviot, puffed sleeves, rolling collar, fastened with silk cord and tassel, worth $10, will be offered at $8 each.

LADIES' JERSEYS.

At 25c.
LADIES' BLACK JERSEY WAISTS, box-plaited backs, good value for 75c, will be closed out at 25c each.

At 75c.
LADIES' BLACK JERSEY WAISTS, all pure wool, regular price $1 50, will be closed out at 75c each.

At $2.50.
LADIES' IMPORTED CASHMERE JERSEYS, in all the different colors and black, handsomely trimmed with soutache and tailor braid, high shoulders, worth $4, will be offered at $2 50 each.

At $3.50.
LADIES' IMPORTED CASHMERE JERSEYS, in several colors and black, elegantly trimmed with soutache and tailor braid, high shoulders, worth $5, will be on sale at $3 50 each.

At $4.00.
LADIES' IMPORTED BLACK CASHMERE JERSEYS, trimmed handsomely with military braid, high shoulders, worth $5 50, will be offered at $4 each.

At $4.50.
LADIES' IMPORTED CASHMERE JERSEYS, in all the different colors and black, some handsomely trimmed with tailor braid, others raised shoulders and tucked yokes, worth $6, will be on sale at $4 50 each.

☞ Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Executed. Goods delivered free in Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley and San Rafael.

☞ See To-day's "Chronicle" and "Examiner" for Special Offerings from our new Fall stock of Linens, Curtains, House-furnishings, Laces, Hosiery, Ribbons, Silks, Black and Colored Dress Goods and Cloakings.

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