00000000000000000 THE REALM OF FASHION. **@@@@@@@@@@@@@@**@@

For Cold Mornings.

For cold winter mornings nothing can exceed in comfort a pretty morn-ing jacket of soft wool eiderdown. As here represented, pale blue was the



WOMAN'S HOUSE JACKET.

color chosen, the edges being neatly finished with a bias binding of satin in the same shade, which is machine stitched on its inside and upper edges.

The gracefully pointed collar is a picture que feature of the garment, and is included in the neck seam with

under-arm gores and centre-back scame gives a trim effect.

The sleeves are two seamed in lat-est cut, gathered at the top and com-pleted at the wrists by bands of vel-

The skirt comprises five gores; the trimming of narrow and wide ribbon velvet outlines the front gore to the lower edge extending all around the foot. The top is fitted closely and below the hips it flares fashionably to

the lower edge.

The mode is characterized by astylish air which will hold when fashioned in any of the season's new fabrics in plain or mixed weaves.

Velvet, silk or mousseline can be used for the voke and collar, or lace may be applied over some constrast-

The revers may be of the dress goods decorated with braid, gimp, velvet, passementer'e, insertion or applique trimming and various combinations may be charmingly developed in this style.

Ladies' Sleeves.

A sleeve that is exceedingly pretty for thin fabrics and one that can be made up in the heaviest material is here given. The sleeve cap may be used over either sleeve or dispensed



FOR A MISS OF FOURTEEN.

woolen fabric may be chosen to develop this neat and trim house jacket, flannel, camel's hair, ladies' cloth or cashmere being pretty when trimmed

with ribbon, lace or insertion.

To make this jacket for a woman of medium size will require three and one-half yards of material twenty-seven

A Fetching Suit.

Checked novelty wool suiting in brown and chamois shades showing a silk thread of pale blue woven in with the line of darker brown that forms the check is the material chosen for the fetching suit shown in the

large engraving.

Brown ribbon velvet is used for trimming, the revers of piece velvet to match being overlaid with creamy point de Venice lace. Three hand-some steal buttons- decorate the front, a steel buckle being used to clasp the belt of velvet at the waist line.

elt of velvet at the waist line.

Hat of brown felt faced with shirred chamois, colored satin and crushed cream roses under the brim at the left side. Handsome brown shaded tips. side. Handsome brown shaded tips, roll and loop of satin ribbon.

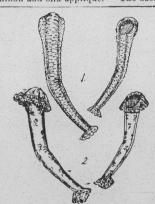
The yoke and collar are of finely tucked cream colored together.

tucked cream colored taffeta that

The yoke may be at both front and lack or in front only, and the revers tany extend in Bertha fashion on the ck or be cut off at the shoulders. The closing may be in front or at centre-back, and the box plait can be tre-back, and the box plait can he omitted as shown in outline sketch. A tons used to decorate linen gowns are body lining fitted by single bust dart;

a comfortable rolling collar, that completes the neck.

The shaping is very simply accomplished by side seams, that end just below the waist line, underarm gores and shoulder seams, the fronts being closed invisibly in centre, under small decorative bows of satin ribbon. The sleeves are two-seamed, in regular coat shape, the becoming fulness gathered at the top, and the wrists bound with satin. Although especially designed for eiderdown, any woolen fabric may be chosen to de-



HEAVY MATERIAL SLEEVES.

seam is opened for two inches at the wrist to allow the frill of chiffon to fall gracefully through. The pretty shaped sleeve cap is bordered to match gathers grouped at the shoul-

der, causing the becoming fulness.
To make No. 1 will require one and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material. To make No. 2 will require one and one-fourth yards of same width

Lace Insertion For Decoration. most effective.

DR. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Make Home Happy"—The Dought of the Dwelling House is the Pounsillot the Pwelling House is the Pounsillot the Pwelling House is the Pounsillot the Pwelling House is the Pounsillot of the Break of the Pwelling House is the Pounsillot of the Break of the Pwelling House is the Pounsillot of the Break of the Pwelling House is the Pounsillot of the Welling House is the Pounsillot of the Welling House is the House in the Pwelling House is the Pwelling House is the Pwelling House in the Pwelling House in the Pwelling House is the Pwelling House in the Pwelling House in the Pwelling House is the Pwelling House in the Pwelling House in the Pwelling House is the Pwelling House in the Pwellin

there is just one little frament left. It floated down on the lilyer Hiddekel out of the down on the lilyer hiddekel out of famed in our day. Socialism and polygamy, and the most dammble of all things, may and the most dammble of all things, and the hiddekel of the highest heaven the house been comparatively silent, their nastlness—are trying to ducate, while makes or break tor time and derived their nastlness—are trying to ducate, while makes or break tor time and derived their nastlness—are trying to ducate, while makes or break tor time and derived their nastlness of the season of deorge Sandel. Alias for the while frosts of eleman death that kill the while frosts of eleman death that kill the while frosts of eleman death that kill the while frosts is wrong. Attempt has been while was strended for the happiness and elevation of the rase, and make it a mer while was strended for the happiness and elevation of the rase, and make it a mer house and lands and equipage; a hunters but a van Amburgh's menagerie, filled with tigers and wild cats. Eighty thoused the desired of the paradise but a van Amburgh's menagerie, filled with tigers and wild cats. Eighty thoused the desired of the paradise but a van Amburgh's menagerie, filled with tigers and wild cats. Eighty thoused the control of the paradise but a van Amburgh's menagerie, filled with tigers and wild cats. Eighty thoused the control of the contr

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON

NTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 6.

II Chronicles xxx., 1-13—Golden Text; II Chronicles xxv., 8—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Come to the house of the Lord at Jerusalem to keep the Passover unto the Lord God of Israel." This was the message of Hezekiah, a king who did right in the sight of the Lord (chapter xxix., 2), to all Israel and Judah, regarding them as one people. Although long divided into two nations, they are one in His sight and shall yet be one in the eyes of all nations (Ezek. xxxvii., 21, 22). Hezekiah repaired the house of the Lord and restored the worship. He wrought good and right and truth before the Lord his God and did every work with all his heart and prospered (chapter xxxi., 20, 21). He would have all israel remember their deliverance from Expyt and rejoice in the Lord and serve Him.

2, 3. "The king had taken counsel, and

3. "The king had taken counse, and his princes and all the congregation in Jerusalem to keep the Passover in the second month." Although the first month was the regular time for the feast, there was provision in the law to keep it in the second month if necessary (Ex. xil., 18, Num. ix., 10, 11). Place and time and form are not so important in God's sight as a heart that is right with Him. Even feasts and sabbaths are a shadow of things at heart from Him nothing is real (Col. ii., 16, 17).

4. "And the thing pleased the king and all the congregation." It is written of David in II Sam. iii., 36, that "whatsoever the king did please all the people." When king and people please each other, and all together please God, that is surely a sample of the kingdom of God on earth. Thus it shall be when Israel shall have become a righteous nation with the Christ, the Son of David, as their King (Ex. xxxii).

2. "So "Make proclamation throughout all Israel to keep the Passover unto the Iord God of Israel at Jerusalem." This feast commemorating the great deliverance of Israel out of the bondage of Egypt by the mighty power of God was to be kept every year, but in the Old Testament we have an account of only five after the first one in Ex. xii. These records are found in Num. ix., Josh. v., II Chron. xxxv., Ezra vi., and in our lesson. The greatest Passover in the New Testament is recorded in Luke xxii., 14, 15, and in the other gospels as having been kept by our Lord and His san having been kept by our Lord and His san having been kept by our Lord and His san having been kept by our Lord and his situed the Lord's supper as a memorial of His death to be kept by His redeemed till He shall come again.

6. "Ye children of Israel, turn again unto the Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel and He will return to the Ford and his situed the Lord's supper as a memorial of His death to be kept by His redeemed till He shall come again.

7. "Be not ye like your selves unit of Lord, and serve the Lord your God." The margin says. "Give the

be sure that some will receive the message and that the word of the Lord will never return to Him vold.

12. "Also in Judah the hand of God was to give them one heart to do the commandment of the king and of the princes, by the word of the Lord." It is God who worketh. He doeth according to His will. He guides His willing people and makes even the weath of man to praise Him.

13. "And there assembled at Jorusalem much teople to keep the fenst of unleavened bread." It was a very great congregation, so those who would not come hurt none but themselves. When God is working, those who will not fall in with Him jose the benefit to themselves, but the work goes on. There was great gladness and great. Joy in Jerusalem, and their prayers were heard in heaven (verses 21, 26, 27). Their joy in the Lord led to the destruction of idols, and it was at this time that the brazen serpent that Moses had made was broken in pieces, for they had been burning incense to it (chapter xxxi., 1, and II Kings xviii., 4.) When the Lord is honored, idols cannot be tolerated.—Lesson Helper. Lord is honored, lucis callied, L. Lesson Helper.

While Frederick Remington was in the West he observed a well-executed portrait in a dark room on the wall of a cabin and asked whose picture it was. "That's my husband," said the woman of the house, carelessly. "But it is hung with fatal effect," urged the artist, who remembered the fate of his urst picture in the Academy. "So was may husband," snapped the woman, and the artist discontinued his observations.

The Savoy Theater in London has been deliberately reviving the charming operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, and finds its reward in as great a popularity as attended their first presentation.

It is reckoned that three out of every 130 English-speaking people every 130 En

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

No. 2 red		. 69		79	
CORN-No. 2 yellow, ear		38.		39	
No. 2 vellow, shelled		37		38	
Mixed ear		36		37	
Mixed ear OATS-No. 2 white		29		3)	
No. 3 white		:8		29	
RYE-No. 1		60		61	
FLOUR-Winter patents	1	00		10	
Fancy straight winter		65		75	
Rye flour					
HAY-No. 1 timothy		10		20	
Clover Ver 1		75		(1)	
Clover, No. 1	7	51		0.)	
FEED-No. 1 white mid., ton.		00		50)	
Brown middlings	13	50		00	
Bran, bulk.	13	·wi		50	
STRAW-Wheat	5	7.0		00	
Oat. SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs.		25 6		50	
SEEDS-Clover, 60 lbs	2	50	3	.00	
Timothy, prime	1	20	1	40	
Dairy Products.					
BUTTER-Elgin creamery3		24@		25	
Ohio creamery		22		23	
Fancy country roll		17		18	
CHEESE-Ohio, new		9		10	
New York, new		9		10	
Fruits and Vegetable					
BEANS-Lima & qt \$		180		20	
POTATOES-Rose, 7 bbl	1	60	1	70	
CABBAGE-Per bbl		69		65	
ONIONS-Choice yellow, & bu		45		50	
Poultry, Etc.					
CHICKENS Per pair, smail 8		5500		60	
TURKEYS-Per lb		15			
EGGS-Pa. and Ohio, fresh		16		16	
Edds—I a. and Onio, Iresh		10		17	
CINCINNATI,					
FLOUR \$	0	050	9	22	
WHEAT-No. 2 red			68		
RYE-No. 2			03		
CORN-Mixed				54	
OATC				14	
OATS				26	
EGGS				14	
BUTTER-Ohio creamery				18	
PHILADELPHIA.					
FLOUR	Q	606	0	83	
Witten and an	0	On (a)	0	00	

FLOUR. S
WHEAT—No. 2 red.
CORN—No. 2 mixed
OATS—No. 2 white
BUTTER—Creamery, extra
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts.

NEW YORK. | NEW YORK | St. |

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LIVE STOCK.				
Central Stock Yards, East Lil	er	tv. P	a.	
CATTLE.				
Prime, 1300 to 1400 tbs	5	100	5	23
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs		75		9
Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs	4	60		73
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 tha	9	93		43
Common, 700 to 900 lbs		50		9
Hogs.				
Medium	9	75	Q	80
Heavy	9			70
Roughs and stags	0	00		40
SHEEP.	0	00	0	21
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs	4	40		50
Good, 85 to 90 ths		40		50
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs		80		20
Common	3	00		60
Veal Calves	5	50	7	20
LAMBS.				
Springer, extra	5	7500	6	00
Springer, good to choice	5	25		75
Common to fair	3	50	5	25
Extra yearlings, light	4	70	4	80
Good to choice yearlings	4	50		70
Medium	4	00		60
common	3	00		00

TRADE REVIEW.

Rumors of War Affecting the Markets of Europe

-- Good Demand for Iron. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week.

Business has been more affected by foreign affairs than many realize. London's apprehension of war first caused advance in wheat and fears of monetary pressure here. Then came confidence in London, with a flight of French money across the channel, and stock markets advanced, while wheat fell. Mobs in Paris did not mean to induence American interests from New York to San Francisco, but electric wires have made the world small. So the wires moved a cargo of wheat from the Pacific coast, started \$2,500,000 more gold from Australia to this country on London account, and the selling of American securities one day and buying the next.

Wheat rose 3c from Friday to Monday, and then fell 4½c to Friday. But such changes do not represent actual conditions, and with western receipts for the week 9,558,205 bushels, against 6,996,487 last year, nobody can pretend that holding of stocks by western farmers is an important factor. The Atlantic exports, flour included, amount to 3,796,830 bushels, against 3,864,649 last year, and Pacific exports \$25,994 bushels, against 1,226,808 last year, making 16,607,362 bushels in four weeks, against 19,418,847 last year, when the foreign demand was far beyond all precedent. In four weeks the western receipts have been over 40,150,699 bushels, against 30,723,288 last year, and yet prices are 25c lower. This clearly indicates much larger supplies and greater readiness to part with them than was seen a year ago, when nobody doubted the magnitude of the foreign demand. Corn refused to follow wheat, but slightly advanced.

Cotton rose to 5 1-2c last week, but has failen to 5 3-8c in spite of heavy frosts in part of the growing region. This expresses strongly the belief that no curtalment of yield is possible that will affect the surplus more than the closing of eastern mills one month in three, and the reduction of consumption abroad. For European mills, as well as those of this country, have surplus stocks, produced from the high-priced cotton of last year, which they cannot profitably market