

## NOTES OF THE MODES.

### FASHIONABLE TOGGERY FOR WOMAN'S WEAR.

A glimpse at Georgia Cayvan in Stage Attire—A Season of Frills and Flounces and Ruffles—Hints for the Home.

#### Georgia Cayvan's Costumes.

In the New York Lyceum Theater Company's new comedy, "Americans Abroad," Miss Georgia Cayvan wears not stage gowns, but gowns of real life. They are not remarkable as elaborate creations but for a certain unique daintiness and an exquisite harmony of odd coloring, and have been copied extensively in New York city society during the winter.

The first is an empire robe, loose, graceful and flowing, which reflects "the tints of ocean shells." The foundation slip is of a faint shade of pink silk. Over this falls pale-green chiffon, with a deep insertion of silk lace. Then there is an empire jacket made of a rose-tinted velvet. This little jacket is strictly empire and is hand embroidered in pale-green silk and gold. It also has conspicuous revers



GEORGIA CAYVAN.

which come to a point and spread out over the velvet sleeve. The sleeve is finished with a long, drooping cuff which half covers the hand and is resplendent with the exquisite embroidery. The gown is low in the neck, with a soft fold of velvet over the bust upon which glitters a diamond star. With the slightest breath of air the loose, flowing robe has a fluttering aspect; there is now a tint of green, now pink and now opaline, and then an exquisite symphony of color as they all blend together.

#### Some Things to Be Avoided.

Two essential things to be avoided just now are the adoption of very fanciful and overloaded hats and bonnets and the adoption of the popular and exceedingly striking contrasts of color in dress and millinery, both of which are inappropriate and unbecoming to the majority of women. Crinolines also, except in the hands of a skilled dressmaker, has a most inartistic and awkward effect. Many of the new "Easter gowns" were spoiled by the introduction of this lining, the exact line where it ceased just below or above the knee being plainly visible. It is far better on a slender figure to allow the crinoline to reach to the belt than to show its ending half way up the skirt; and stout women would better dispense with the stiff material altogether and elect for a lining of thin lining-muslin, inexpensive silk, saten silecia or any other suitable lightly dressed fabric, trusting to outside trimmings rather than inside appliances to produce the desired expanding effects. Skirts are now so full at the bottom that rows of ruching, a series of bands, frills, etc., give a sufficiently rounded look to models made up with crinolines eliminated from the linings altogether.

#### Made in a Good, Old Fashion.

All the new fashions are old fashions, even when it comes to tea gowns. One of the very newest and smartest of these essentially modern garments



#### TRIMMED WITH A LACE FIGUR.

is made of an old-fashioned sort of silk of a soft substance in a deep yellow tint, pin-spotted with a deeper shade. It is extremely effective and quaint, with its short waist and narrow bands of deep yellow velvet and its lace cape over the shoulders, while it adds to its other advantages that of being exceedingly easy to put on, for it fastens down the front in the manner that all well-designed tea gowns should—else they lose their principal advantage of comfort. To make a tea gown tight, to fasten under the arms or down the back, is to misunderstand its chief excuse for being, and renders it at once an unjustifiable garment. The huge sleeves of this are appropriately draped, and deep frills of lace edge them at the elbow.

The Independent Bouie and Bodice. Waists and bodice corsets differing in kind and often in color from the skirts with which they are

worn will be very plentiful next season. Handsome ones are made of soft textiles such as surah crepe, crepe de Chine and China silk in dark colors and also in delicate tints, especially mauve, straw, buff and deeper yellow shades; old rose, pink and ciel blue. For evening wear lace is used to trim. For more general uses colored embroidery, which show up well against the light background, are a favorite trimming for them. The work is placed upon the collar, bretelles, cuffs and belt. Often, however, a ribbon belt confines the waist and is knotted at the left side, the blouse escaping below in a frill or empire puff which droops over and conceals the top of the skirt, which may be of various materials, according to the temperature or occasion. For cool weather the various resorts light-colored cloth skirts will be worn, a pretty Breton cape pinked at the edges making a complete natty toilet, which, if desired, may be enhanced by a harmoniously contrasting silk lining in the cape.

#### Fashionable Afternoon Gowns.

Among the pretty toilets for afternoon wear next season are glaze silks and shot foulards and taffetas in pompadour or old chintz patterns, made up not upon crinoline linings at all, but over inexpensive silks or batistes. The sash and ribbon trimmings on these dainty toilets match the hue of the chintz or brocade. The designs and exquisite colorings of these materials successfully rival the more expensive silken tissues. The new shot silks of the season make up very handsomely with plain surahs, which show one shade of the changeable silk, dotted with silk of the other tint. For instance, a violet and green shot taffeta is combined with a rich, lustrous surah of mignonette green thickly dotted with silk spots of a lovely heliotrope shade, a trifle less rosy in tint than the violet color in the taffeta. The round-waisted corseage has immense revers of green velvet lined with violet surah.

#### The Acceptable Duse Turban.

The Duse turbans are becoming to faces either round or slender, because, as the crown is low and the brim of only moderate depth, the hat can be left in its original shape for slender-faced women or built up with towering trimmings for those with full faces. These turbans and many other hats of similar shape can be worn upon any occasion, the plain or elaborate style of their garniture settling the question of their appropriateness for church, theater, street or traveling use. For full-dress wear some of the Duse turbans are made wholly of fine flowers, the standing garniture formed of long-stemmed roses and foliage.

#### Season of Frills.

This is to be, or possibly it would be more correct to say this is a season of frills. A few ruffles at the foot of the gown skirt was the beginning of what has proved to be a veritable epidemic of ruffles. It was predicted that they would creep upward until they reached



#### RUFFLES ARE ALL THE RAGE.

the waist line, but no one foretold that they would, as they have done, reach the neck. Not only have they reached the neck in the form of a ruffled bertha, but they have established themselves at the top of the sleeves as caps. Sometimes they are mounted on a plain piece which forms the cap, and again the cap is made of two very full frills, one a trifle shorter than the other, as is seen in the illustration. These double caps go quite around the arm, but are narrowed where the edges meet at the under-arm seam of the bodice. The trimming at the foot of the gown skirt corresponds to the cap frills at the shoulder of the bodice.

#### Notes of Current Modes.

The latest fad in colors is a delicate shade of yellow called burrre frais, or fresh butter.

Goods that are finely repped from selva to selva, both in wool and mixed silk and wool fabrics, are very popular.

Jewels of various sorts are favorite ornaments for the hair. Not only are they in the form of flowers but of spiders, butterflies, bees and humming birds.

The pretty French silks are now rivalled by the English fabrics called Bradford silks, which are especially serviceable and desirable for summer street costumes.

The favorite material for the natty Princess coats which are much the vogue as street garments is of rough cloth in very light shades or those woven with loose loops of camel's hair in a shade darker than the ground.

A simple and stylish traveling costume is of Harris tweed made with a Russian blouse, a flaring empire skirt, very full sleeves and a belt embroidered in mohair. The same braid ornaments the foot of the skirt.

Among the modish new capes for spring is one in Polish fashion made of Persian red plush cloth, with yoke and quaint, standing arched cloth of black velvet. Superb jet bands and ornaments are used for trimming.

The latest thing in the mutton-leg sleeve is larger, wider and fuller than it has been. It is not only pulled at the arm size, but also at the elbow, on the outside and inside of the arm, to give it the desired draped effect.

## INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

### PROGRESS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE.

Some Useful Discoveries Which Are Working Wonders—Oxygen as a Purifier of Coal Gas Made Exceedingly Effective—Other Experiments.

#### The Bavarian Hercules.

Hans Steyer, who is known as the Bavarian Hercules, is an inn-keeper at Giesing. His specialty is the lifting of heavy weights, and he also performs



A DARING LIFT.

feats with Indian rubber belts, stretching those which other men cannot handle. One of his favorite jokes is to offer his customers snuff from a marble snuff-box weighing sixty pounds. The illustration shows an exhibition which he is fond of giving with his son.

#### Oxygen as a Purifier.

The use of oxygen in the purification of coal gas is now made exceedingly effective, it is stated by an ingenious method of obtaining a separation and imprisonment of oxygen from the atmosphere. Air is drawn through a small purifier containing freshly burned lime, which desiccates the air and also removes any carbonic acid gas, and to make assurance still more sure, it then passes through a vessel in which there is caustic soda; being thus in an almost dry state, the air is forced through steel or iron retorts, set vertically, which contain caustic baryta in a spongy condition, and are heated to a faint red heat. The baryta, when heated and under pressure, has the property of absorbing the oxygen and rejecting the nitrogen, which escapes by means of a valve. It gives off this oxygen when a vacuum is created. This work of alternately arresting and removing the oxygen is performed in a most effective manner by an automatic machine which may be worked by steam or else by gas engine, and the machine may be regulated at will to suit the action of the baryta; the pressure in the retorts is ten pounds, and the vacuum thirteen pounds. After being abstracted from the retorts the oxygen is forced into a small holder, and thence conveyed to a meter regulated by a valve to admit one per cent of the quantity of gas made. In this arrangement the revivifying of the oxide saves labor; it also excludes the admission of nitrogen, and, therefore, less caustic is required to produce the necessary illuminating power; an increased value of the spent oxide results, it being impossible to get the strength of the spent oxide to 65 per cent without more frequent revivifying in the air, at a greater expenditure in labor than the value of the extra 15 per cent of the sulphur.

#### Volume of Liquids.

The well-known difficulty of obtaining the exact volume of liquids by the ordinary means appears to be met by a recent French invention. This new pipette is formed in two parts, one, the portion to contain the measured volume of fluid, being of the same shape as has been customary, but only large enough to hold the required quantity. The second portion, which is the novel feature of the instrument, consists of a glass tube with a wide cylinder blown on the end, which cylinder fits over the bulb of the pipette, a tight joint being made by grinding the two contact surfaces—a piece of rubber tubing with a pinchcock and a finger-hole in the side of the covering cylinder completing the device. It is used by placing the finger over the side hole, inserting the end of the burette in the liquid, of which a special quantity is to be measured, then drawing with the mouth at the other end in the usual way, until the fluid flows over the end of the measuring portion into the cylindrical cover; the pinchcock is now closed, the pipette placed in the vessel into which the liquid has to be delivered, and air admitted through the finger-hole in the side; under this arrangement the liquid in the pipette flows out and positive exactness is obtained.

#### Hamburg's Strong Man.

Carl Abs, the well-known German wrestler, and claimant for the championship of the world, has recently



LIFTING AN ELEPHANT.

been turning his attention to popular feats of strength. One of his latest performances is the lifting of an elephant. The cut shows the manner in which the feat is performed, and though the elephant is obviously a young one, it is still an elephant.

#### Naphtha As a Water Power.

Trials made at Chicago and its suburbs with the naphtha motor for street railways have developed unexpected efficiency, this being largely due, doubtless to the peculiar system adopted, as compared with methods

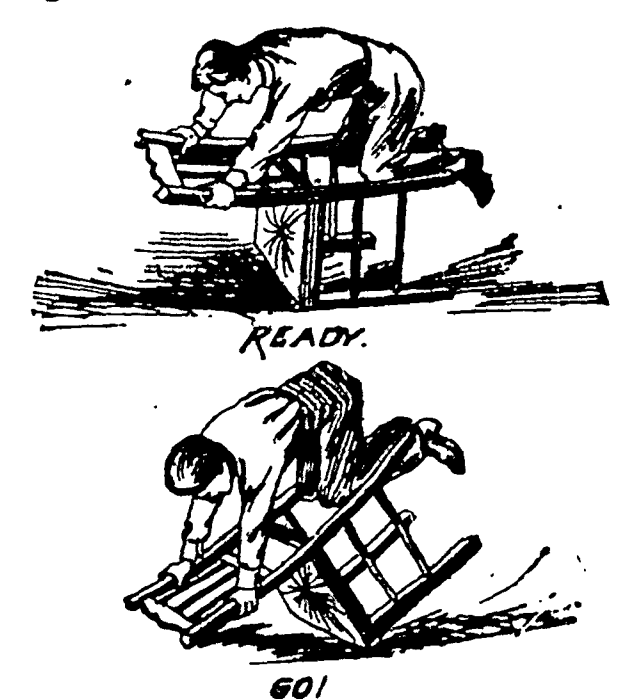
resorted to heretofore. According to this new arrangement a cylindrical tank is located at any convenient place on the car, and encloses a second tank containing naphtha and an absorbent material; the space between these cylinders is filled with water, which flows through pipes to spaces about the two cylinders of the engine, where it is heated by radiation, and thus the tanks, pipes and spaces about the cylinders form a hot water circulating system. Air is drawn through the inner cylinder, where it becomes thoroughly charged with naphtha vapor, and then passes to the cylinders, where it is compressed and exploded by an electric spark generated by a small dynamo attached to the motor. The pistons are attached to the crank shaft at different angles, and the shaft carries a heavy fly wheel, on the side of which is a smooth metal disk; a friction pulley or wheel, twelve inches in diameter, supported on a vertical shaft, presses against and is driven by the metal disk, and this friction wheel can be moved up and down on its shaft by means of two screws, and the shaft itself transmits power by means of bevel gears and a sprocket chain to the wheels of the car. The engine being once started runs continuously at the same rate, the speed and direction of the car being controlled by a system of levers which moves the friction wheel over the surface of the disk.

#### Mottling Iron.

Some of the finest results in the mottling of iron are now obtained by the following unique process: The iron parts to be case hardened, in gun making, are brightly polished, care being taken to remove anything of a greasy nature, and these parts are placed in an iron box and covered either with bone dust or old leather that has been burned, the box being next placed in a hot furnace, where it is allowed to remain about one hour, or until no doubt exists that all parts of the iron have been brought to a red heat. The contents of the box are then dumped quickly into water, an operation requiring the nicest care, in order for the air not to strike the iron before it reaches the water. Special apparatus and practice are alike requisite to give the iron the desirable blue-grey mottled color, for if the air reaches the iron it assumes a black or blue-black streaked color, according as the operation has been more or less imperfect. After cooling, the iron is varnished.

#### THE TORTURES OF TANTALUS.

A bet may be safely entered that nobody is able to grab with his mouth a piece of sugar placed on the back of a chair, as illustrated by the accompanying cut, the operator in question meeting with his knees on the lower bar



of the chair, and his arms against the center of the back. At the moment at which he bends forward to catch the sweet, the chair goes down in front and the sugar rolls off. It can only be done by keeping the point of gravitation well to the rear, and not everybody is acquainted with that fact, nor knows how to properly distribute his weight to make the feat possible.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

#### Plumbago and Steatite.

The new bearing which has been introduced lately, to a considerable extent, in foreign engineering construction, is formed of plumbago, or graphite, mixed with a certain quantity of steatite, a combination by means of which the soft plumbago is hardened so that it may be moulded into any desired shape and turned or worked to fit any kind of a box. As described, this mixture, which is compressed by a hydraulic press and afterward baked, is slightly heavier than carbon, but much more tough, and is said to be adapted for use under heavy shocks, and the advantages of thus doing away with oil bearings, in many instances, are declared to be so great that some loss of power in securing them is amply compensated for. Special account is made of the fact that the coefficient of dry bearings is practically constant, and the friction can be allowed for in designing the motive power to run the machinery, whereas the friction in a lubricated bearing varies according to the quality of the lubricant and the attention paid to oiling. Bearings made of lignumvite seldom last long without requiring to be renewed.

#### Measuring Lead.

A very ingenious method is resorted to by Herr Menicus, in the quantitative determination of lead. After converting the lead into chloride he dissolves the lead chloride in potash lye and passes a current of carbonic acid through the solution for two hours; the precipitated carbonate is filtered off, washed, dissolved in nitric acid, and the lead precipitated electrolytically as peroxide. In precipitating the lead from the alkaline solution as peroxide by means of bromine, successful results were obtained by the following method: Dissolving the chloride in potash lye, the solution was poured into a flask, with two perforations for the introduction and the escape of gas; a slow current of gaseous bromine was passed through the entrance tube above the liquid, the latter being gently heated, the bromine being thus readily absorbed, and the lead gradually deposited as peroxide. Filtration is best effected by exhaustion through electrified asbestos placed between two discs of asbestos paper.

#### A Serious Lack.

Little Girl (at English opera)—What are they sayin', mamma? Mamma—I don't know, dear. I haven't a libretto.

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