

GLASS OF FASHION.

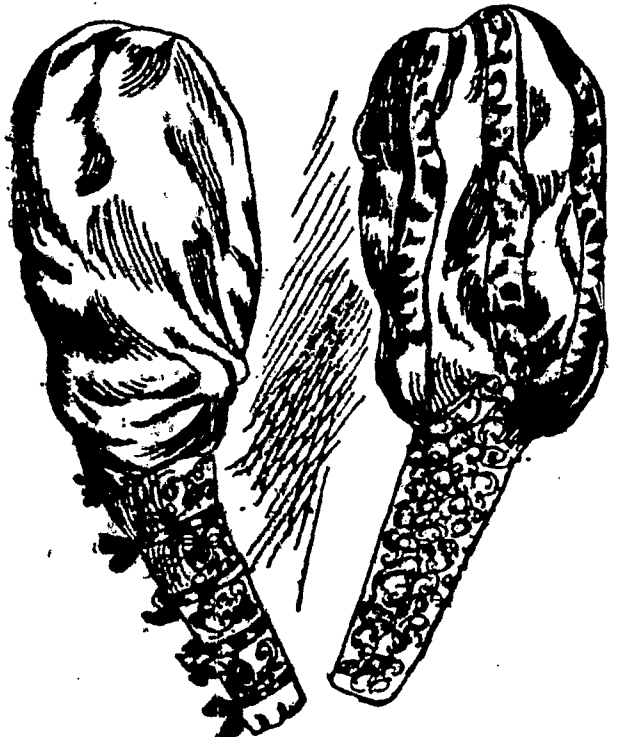
SOME LATE NOVELTIES FOR WINTER WEAR.

The Summer Girl Makes Her Appearance Once Again and Will Reign for Many Weeks Hence—Stylish in Sleeves—For Children's Wear—Notes.

The blouse in some of its varieties in pale color in satin, the blouse on slender youthful forms is charming, and it can be cut V shape back and front, with frills of lace or chiffon set on very full. A moderately wide band of velvet fastened around the neck with a glittering pendant or jeweled clasp is worn, unless the neck happens to be a very pretty rounded one, and then it is best left unadorned, for a beautiful throat is far rarer than a pretty face. Many of the French blouses are made of fine soft cloth and fit to the figure, betraying nothing of the looseness which at one time was one of their essential characteristics. The cambric blouse is pretty when patterned with dots. These are made with surprise fronts folded from right to left, a moderately wide full frill crossing the bodice diagonally and ending at the waist. Some of the utility blouses are fashioned with shoulder straps for outdoor wear, making them suitable for the street without the addition of a wrap when the time arrives when wraps become a burden.

Fashion in Sleeves.

The spring sleeve is a study. The woman who wishes to keep posted on its various manifestations must get up early in the morning and keep her



SOME NEW SLEEVES.

eyes wide open all day long. Here is a description of a few of the latest developments. The short puffed sleeve gathered into a frill at the edge and divided into two irregular puffs by a band of jet gimp is much used for evening wear.

For full dress is a sleeve made of folds of net, muslin, or China crepe, draped on the shoulder with a jeweled clasp, from which fall two strings of pearls, which are joined to a bracelet in open beaded work, finished off with a graduated bead fringe.

The leg of mutton sleeve is gracefully draped and peekered on the shoulder and upper part of arm, tapering to the wrist.

The elbow sleeve in silk or soft woolen material terminates with a long, close-fitting one in lace or embroidery, encircled with narrow ribbon and outside fly bows.

The Empire sleeve is composed of a circular puffing gathered to a sparkling band, from which depend to leaf-like tabs bordered with lace.

Light Mourning Fabrics.

For summer uses in mourning are new semi-transparent silk and wool fabrics imitating crepons and China crepes that are very handsome, also grenadines with alternate stripes of silk veiling, or creped lusterless silk. There are also many excellent varieties of small-flowered, barred and dotted silk crepe fabrics and damasks, a silk for light mourning called aurore Antoinette, and checked and hair-lined black and white satins. The India silks with black ground sprinkled with white flowers, and white grounds with all-over arabesque designs, will be equally fashionable with shot effects in black and white, plain or with the changeable ground dotted with black. The black French grenadines this season, both in colors and in black and white effects, follow very closely the handsomest designs in summer silks.

For a Child.

Fashions for children this season, in a general way, are quite like those for woman folk. They are, however, simpler, more picturesque and consequently more becoming. An especially noticeable feature of this season's



SPRING STYLE FOR A CHILD.

moder for children is the use of ribbon, arranged in a great variety of forms. The short waist and full-drawing skirt of the empire style predominates. The waist is outlined by a rather wide band of velvet or a very narrow one of ribbon. Gimpings are even more popular than they have been for several years past, but have a better or worse of some sort turning back from the lower edge. All kinds of light-weight goods are used for children's wear.

is facts silk and crepe chaille. Either of these fabrics is a good material for best dresses for summer wear. The shot and multi-colored effects are as much used for children as for their elders. The little costume illustrated is of fine mauve serge shot with green. The short-waisted, loose-fitting bodice is held together over a vest of pale mauve bengaline by a band and shawl of green velvet. The folds on the skirt are confined by a green velvet runner with rosettes at either end. The sleeves are huge puffs of mauve bengaline with serge cuffs finished at either end with rosettes of velvet. With this little costume is worn a large leghorn hat trimmed with big loops, green and white ribbon and field flowers.

Green and Cream a Popular Combination.

Green and cream and green and white in combination will next season rival the present very fashionable mixture of green with violet; white coats and capes with green linings, shot, or in more chrome; white silk and sheer white wool toilets with exceedingly full green sleeves, bretelles and trimmings, etc. This combination will also be very much used in choice millinery for the summer. Willow, moss, salad, stem and apple green toilets of elegant or dainty textures will be in highest vogue, and to make them more becoming to those the color does not wholly suit, full jabots, gathered bretelles, sleeve caps and Charles X collars of softest corn silk lace will interpose between this rather trying tint and softness and tone it, so that in most cases it will prove very "complimentary," for, veiled and subdued by lace, many shades of green are rendered becoming. The delicate lace keeping the tints from direct contact with the complexion.

The Elizabethan Ruff.

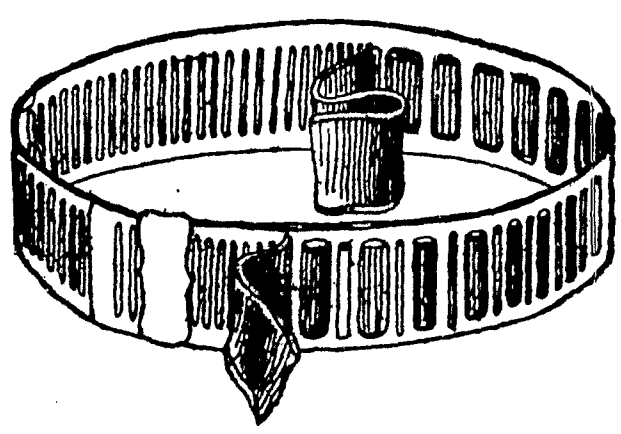
Another old-time fashion, whose revival seems to be imminent, is the Elizabethan ruff which, in the days of good Queen Bess, was called besides, the "stand off, young men." With this will come, indeed has come, the stomacher of jewels and long gold and jeweled chains falling over the bust. Necklaces grow more elaborate, and old-fashioned chains with lockets are again revived, which is a mercy, now that the fashionable bodice uncovers so much of the average unloveliness of the feminine neck and shoulders. Call them Venus's kissing places, or saucers, what you will, the depressions above the shoulder blades are less noticeable with some kind of necklace, and the fairness of the skin is enhanced by the gold and gems.

Pretty Crepallines and Gingham.

No prettier patterns are shown among the cotton fabrics for summer than the crepallines and French and Scotch gingham. The fabrics are now woven so wide that they can be made into seamless bell skirts, or with draperies arranged bias of the goods. They are almost as sheer as silked textiles and the color blendings are exquisite. Some of the French zephyrs have fine broche designs which are not printed, but thrown into relief upon the surface by a new and peculiar weaving of the goods. A beautiful design is in roses shading from sea-shell pink to a rich crimson, on a ground of palest golden green.

New Belt for the Summer Girl.

A new belt is claiming the attention of the summer girl. It is silver, yet pliable, and possesses the advantage over other metal belts of being so made that color can be combined with it. It is composed of vertical slips through which ribbon can be slipped. It has



A METAL BELT.

another merit, for these vertical slips serve a second purpose. It can be adjusted to any size of waist, having a hook at one end which clasps into the interstices between the metal. There is nothing to do but to press on the hook end until it fastens fairly, and then render it firm with the slide. To fasten it the slide is pushed off, and the hook frees itself with a little pressure on either side. Now that bodices mostly terminate at the waist and basques are abolished this sort of belt is sure to find favor.

The Paris Beaux Arts Opened to Women.

After due consideration the Minister of Public Instruction has decided to admit women to the Beaux Arts in Paris. Separate studios and classrooms are to be fitted up, and a regular course of artistic education organized for their benefit. It is proposed to lead the pupils mainly in the direction of decorative art, as it is considered that herein the majority will find a more profitable field of labor than in the pursuit of higher art. However, the principle recognized is this, that the government should afford art students the same chance to gain proficiency in their profession that students in medicine and law enjoy.

Women in Office at Swarthmore.

Swarthmore College faculty contains four women, the Registrar, the Dean, the Professor of Mathematics, and Professor of German. Of the Board of Management seventeen out of thirty-four are women; the Executive Committee consists of eight men and eight women; the Instruction Committee of seven women and three men, and of the five honorary degrees conferred by the college two have been received by women, an equality in the division of interests and honors between men and women which does not exist in any other coeducational institution.

Stockings.

Shot effects have been introduced in hosiery, as well as into all fabrics for feminine attire, and may be found to match or contrast harmoniously with the gowns of many colors now popular. The prettiest evening stockings have lace insertion over the top of the foot and the instep. Some have pieces of colored baby ribbon to match the dress run in out of the lace, but the prettiest, as well as the most costly, have medallions or insertions of real lace over the instep.

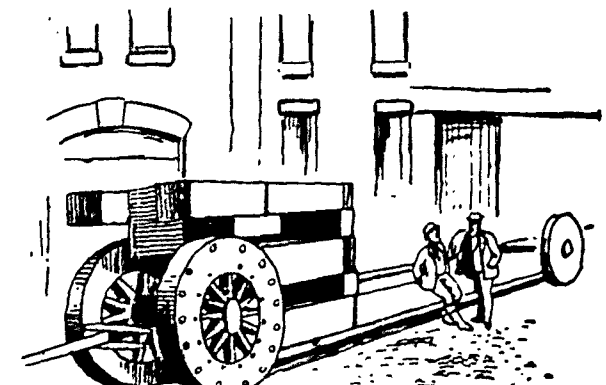
WORLD OF SCIENCE.

STORIES OF TRIUMPH OF GENIUS EVERYWHERE.

The Latest Invention in Instantaneous Picture-Making—A Wonderful Truck Anecdotes and Incidents of the Industrial Field.

For Fifty Horses to Draw.

The biggest truck in the world stands in the middle of Market Street in front of No. 99, says the New York Record. It was completed at a cost of \$1,500 by J. A. Shepard and Son, for the trucking of William B. Smith's Sons No. 52 Corlears Street. "The massive blocks of marble for building purposes and the heavy machinery now in use, which have to be handled as a whole, forced the building of this truck," said Mr. Shepard. "There is the cable for the cable railway, which weighs in itself



FIVE HORSES CAN'T BUDGE IT.

sixty tons and has to be trucked through the street. Builders and architects are vying with each other as to who can place the largest piece of marble or granite in a building, with the result that the ordinary heavy trucks are incapable of handling their orders. Now this truck—the "Thunder" we call it—was of such large proportions that I couldn't build it in the middle of the street in front of my place.

"The main beams are sixteen by fourteen inches in thickness, the tires are nine inches wide and one and one-half inches thick, and required a tire building machine costing \$10,000 and the largest in the United States to bend the iron. It weighs two and one-half tons. The truck is forty feet long over all, nine feet wide, the wheels 3,000 pounds apiece, the hub is twenty-four inches in diameter and the nut six inches in diameter. The pole is six and a half inches thick, the axles the same and the entire vehicle weighs seven tons. It requires six horses to budge it. When it holds its maximum burden it will take from forty to fifty horses to draw it through the streets."

Professor Huxley and the Sea Serpent.

"The sea serpent once came in my way," says Prof. Huxley in a letter to the London Times. "But before I tell a story of what happened many years ago I may be permitted to remark that I have not the least objection to the existence of that retiring creature, which, like the classical maiden, always lurks ad salices, but, unlike her, seems not to desire to be seen. There is no a priori reason that I know of why snake-bodied reptiles, from fifty feet long and upward, should not disport themselves in our seas as they did in those of the Cretaceous epoch, which, geologically speaking, is a mere yesterday."

"A gentleman who had been cruising on the west coast of Scotland sent me an account of an apparition of the monster, backed by the lengthy deposition of a companion, a person of proved intelligence and competency in some departments of scientific work. I read this document attentively, and when I came to the end of it was almost convinced. Unfortunately there was a second deposition, supposed and intended to be confirmatory, from one of the yacht's crew, a quartermaster, I think. From this, however, it appeared to be beyond doubt that the circumstances under which the first deposition saw the apparition were such as to make it impossible that he could have properly assured himself of the facts to which he testified. He had done what we are all tempted to do—mixed up observations and conclusions from them, as if they rested on the same foundation. I pointed out the state of the case to my correspondent, and from that day to this I have heard no more of that particular sea serpent."

An Anecdote of Faraday.

Among the many anecdotes of Michael Faraday, the great scientist, is one which was printed originally in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society" in connection with other biographical facts chiefly derived from that eminent man's correspondence and notes. It appears that he and Sir Charles Lyell were sent as government commissioners to watch the inquest upon those who had died by the explosion in the Haswell colliery in 1884. Faraday cross-examined the witnesses very pertinently. Among other questions he asked how the rate of flow of air currents was measured. An inspector in reply took a pinch of gunpowder from his pocket, as if it were snuff, and let it fall through the flame of a candle. His companion, with a watch, noted the time the smoke took to travel a certain distance. The method satisfied Faraday, but he remarked upon the careless handling of the powder, and asked where it was kept.

"In a bag, tied," was the reply.

"Yes, but where do you keep the bag?"

"You are sitting on it," answered the inspector carelessly.

The well-meaning people, not being overstocked with chairs, had given the commissioner their best substitute for a cushion. Faraday's agility in vacating this seat of honor may be imagined.

Simultaneous Discoveries.

G. Vailati, professor of mathematics in the University of Turin, Italy, has sent to Clark University an article just published by himself giving an elaborate geometrical formula for the deduction of a right line. He had just received from B. I. Gilman of the University of Chicago a copy of an article printed by him at the same time and treating the same question, although from a psychological standpoint. The remarkable thing is that these two investigators—one in Worcester, one in Turin; one from the mathematical standpoint—should have reached, in-

dependently of each other, not only the same general conclusion, but the same set of mathematical formulae for expressing that conclusion. This is a striking illustration of a number of things, viz., of the close interdependence of very distinct departments of research, of the accuracy of method which reaches identical results from such different data and of the fact that discoveries come when and where the time is ripe for them.

Paleolithic Man in America.

In a leading article in Science W. H. Holmes, of the Smithsonian Institution, discusses the theory of a paleolithic man in Eastern America. He concludes that if there ever was such a man, or an ice age man, on the Eastern side of this continent the evidence so far collected in support of the proposition is so unsatisfactory and in such a state of utter chaos that the investigation practically must begin anew. That it will so begin is rendered certain by the fact that geologists are now showing a decided disposition to take up that part of the work naturally belonging to them, and that primitive forms of art in stone are now for the first time receiving the critical attention necessary to make them available in a scientific discussion.

Fraternal Greetings to Prof. Von Brunn.

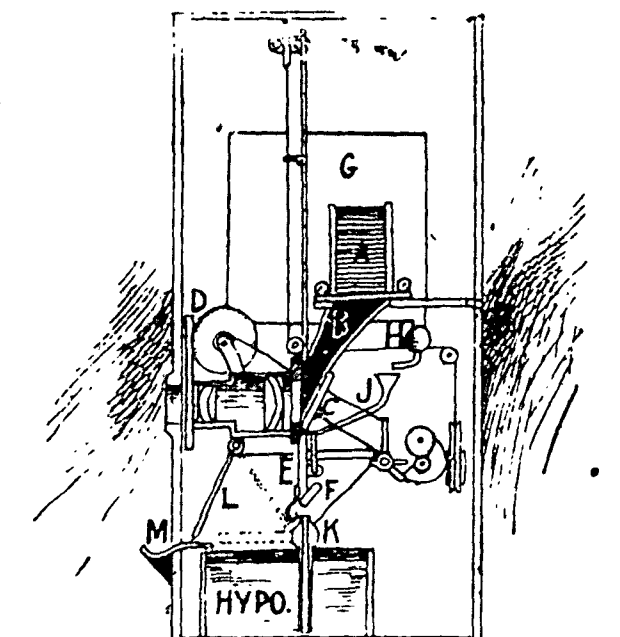
Professor Von Brunn, the distinguished archaeologist of Munich, celebrated recently the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him, and several Harvard professors sent him a congratulatory telegram on the occasion. The message was in Latin and contained references to "salutem plenius poulis," which indicates that the learned professor's health was drunk "without healtaps" by his friends in Cambridge, among whom there are several skilled in the pleasing academic art of draining full goblets.

Longevity of Scientific Men.

The scientific man is very frequently represented to us as an individual of mean physique, but the figures recently quoted by Lord Kelvin at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society show in the most unmistakable manner that the pursuit of science is by no means unfavorable to the prolongation of life. It appears that of the thirty fellows deceased during the past year the average age was over 74. Only two died before the age of 60, while two others reached the age of 90.

Automatic Photography.

Of all the many uses to which the automatic selling machine has been put, that of taking photographs seems the most remarkable. And yet this is what is being done now in several public places in New York and Brooklyn by means of a nickel-in-the-slot photograph machine recently patented. The operation, so far as relates to the exposure, development and fixing of the picture, is entirely automatic, and the little picture which the machine throws out, after a momentary washing, appears to be a marked success over previous efforts in this direction, as judged by the excellence of the work and the rapidity with which it is effected. The manufacture of these machines is now being carried on in a practical way. The mechanism of the apparatus, as shown in the illustration, is included in a case suspended by a cord in an open frame, a weight on the other end of the cord forming a counterbalance, so that the case may be readily moved up and down by the attendant to bring the exposure open-



PHOTOGRAPHIC MACHINE.

ing to the proper height for the picture to be taken. Below the exposure opening, in the front of the case, is a delivery tray on which the finished pictures are thrown out, and at one of the upper corners is a slot for the reception of the coin. The time required to take a picture is forty-five seconds, and the time of exposure is six or seven seconds, the lifting of the shutter and its dropping being plainly perceptible to the sitter. In this short period the plate is taken from the plate holder and held in position before the lens tube, then dropped into a developing tank, where the picture is brought out by the application of the developer, from thence being passed to a fixing bath and finally pushed out upon a receiving tray, where an attendant gives it a momentary washing. The construction of the machine is such that all the movements are simple, easy and positive, and there is little liability of the parts getting out of order. The plate magazine will hold 240 plates, and when emptied it may be refilled in three minutes.

Disadvantages of Being a Woman.

So much is said and written of the glorious progress of women, the victories gained, the privileges and prerogatives acquired, that it is forgotten sometimes under what disadvantages women still labor. In the higher institutions of learnings in this country and abroad women by no means enjoy equal privileges with men. The facilities for medical study are still far from equal or adequate. Particularly in experimental study and practice in the hospitals women have few and unsatisfactory opportunities. Law schools are rarely open to them, and in many States women cannot be admitted to the bar. Only two of the orthodox denominations allow women to preach with the sanction of the church, and the great body of Methodists refuse to the women of their denomination a voice in their councils. Above all, in nearly all professions and callings, women receive smaller salaries and inspire less confidence in their ability than the men in the same lines of work.

Panel effects are introduced in new skirts, and are usually of a contrasting material or else are heavily embroidered.

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