

THE FALL FASHIONS

THEY HAVE NOW TAKEN DEFINITE FORM.

Eton Jackets Will Be Freely Worn How It May Be Employed Judgement in Selecting Elaborate Stitching The Cloth Frock With Closed Waists.

Give thanks that the Eton jacket is in for another season of approval! The Eton coat is a real friend to the women who must think and think to keep up with the tone of her wardrobe. First—and this is, oh! so important—with a good pattern it may be made at home. It is not reckless to spend a dollar at a high-class pattern shop for an Eton model, one of the elegant sort which comes to the waist line at the back and slopes to a



little below it in front. No Eton which is shorter than the belt line can look distinguished, however pert or modish its appearance. The hiatus between the jacket edge and the shirt top is a trifle boyish in the best. An Eton design which meets its obligations at the back and has a reasonable, even graceful front, may be applied to nearly any material, from a not too light weight cloth to the richest of silks and satins.

Preferred by Royalty. Good authority says that the princess of dressing and many other matters, the Princess of Wales, season after season, prefers the Eton design for a large number of her cloth gowns, even those which are elaborately embroidered. We are fortunate in having to-day an Eton model made for one of the daughters of this lovely Princess. The fabric is black cloth, the lapels are faced with white satin and cream guipure lace. And the buttons are of brass, bullet-shaped. Brass, by the way, is the leading metal in feminine toilet. And the bullet shape in buttons is the popular choice of those who insist upon wearing the latest. The liking for gun metal seems with the preference for the brighter metal.

The most useful way of employing the Eton jacket is in the making of a simple cloth coat, to be worn with a cloth skirt and separate waists, whether silk, flannel or cotton. The cotton shirt waist will not pass this year with the falling leaves. Some women have learned cunning ways of wearing woolen corset covers with their shirt waists, and the fancy is spreading rapidly. In the wardrobe of the woman who economizes largely, then, the home-made Eton coat and plain skirt take the place of the expensive tailor-made gown. I do not suppose that any woman in her senses ever attempted to make for herself a regular coat, with side and back pieces, and a length below the waist. There are limits to what may be done in the house, even with the help of "the little dressmaker."

A Suggestion. I am about to suggest a bold, effective fashion of taking another advantage of the Eton mode. The jacket in this instance is intended for a necessity and a diversion with one or two left-over skirts and perhaps a new one of plaid. The woman who economizes is sure to have a skirt or two from the summer's campaign which will need a jacket to complete it, even under an outside coat. She should get a red or blue broadcloth—any shade of red or blue which suits her and her skirt. For example: Suppose she gets a skirt of black, another of navy blue and a plaid with emphatic lines of scarlet, all the skirts without waists. What engaging costumes would result, under a great coat, when the bright red Eton should be worn with a white shirt waist and one or another of the skirts.

Use Judgement. Of course, judgment must be used in selecting the color and fabric for when she removes her wrap so conspicuous is the coat. But I am assuming that the woman knows what harmonizes, and needs only the suggestion that one little coat may be worn with three different skirts to make as many costumes. It is hoped that the jacket will be of excellent material and lined with silk.

Some of us are more devoted to our second, even third, best costumes than to our choicest, made by swell dressmakers. Perhaps it is because we spend more loving thought upon the third best. Before we leave the subject of this renovating Eton, let me suggest a hat to be worn with it: One all red if the jacket is red, and all blue if you decide upon a blue coat. Dress in your winter clothes you will seem to be wearing, say, a red hat and a black costume.

The heavy wrap of the woman who economizes is of black, or some dark color, of course. Light colored winter coats are for the rich. She who may go right out and order what she pleases from her tailor may like to know that there is a decided

tendency toward the trimming of lapels of all coats for women. Certain dainties never have adopted the absolute unadorned coat and skirt, but have required the ornamented lapels. And now it has become the proper form. The decoration may be the simplest—merely an outside facing of self-colored satin or velvet. Or, like the Eton lapels of the princess in the picture, they may be white satin and lace covered.

Elaborate stitching is in order. The simplest parallel lines of it in self or contrasting color are seen on other coat lapels. It is just as well, too, for the woman who buys clothes of her tailor to know that her coat, whether Eton or sack, single or double breasted, may have a loose front. See the drawings. Not the loose Russian blouse front of familiar history, but a cut which, side wise gives a straight line to the figure from chest to toe.

Of Alpaca. There are women who prefer at this season a new cloth frock with closed waist. Alpaca is a favorite material for such gowns. A graceful model in sea brown alpaca is trimmed with a multitude of black silk buttons and many lengths of black stitching. A toque to be worn with it is done from autumn leaf brown satin braid, and trimmed at the front in nasturtium colors. The buttons may be omitted, if desired, though the general style and stitching be preserved.

Milliners make "a better mouth" now about the outing or morning hat, since they find that women of taste or fashion insist upon choosing it in preference to an elaborately trimmed affair. And because, which may be a better reason, knockabout hats now are, by fashion's consent, decorated simply. We have some examples. A new shape in black felt, which has a high crown and brim of even width, is decked out by a twist of black velvet and some blackish, greenish coque feathers. A small toque of braided brown felt is made with a shaded brown feather or two at the side. A navy blue alpaca sort has stiff quilts and a ribbon of the same blue.

Plaids and Checks. For school wear are many pretty little plaids and checks to be made up. It is not necessary to adhere to the Scottish tartans. A pretty style of plaid frock for a child is made with a plain front breadth, the sides spread or circular, and trimmed on either side of the front breadth with two little ruffles cut on the bias, scant and bound with black or red satin ribbon. The body of the waist is full, and there is a yoke of red taffeta corded or tucked. Over the shoulders are bretelles of plaid fastened onto the body of the waist, with buttons of medium size cut in fancy designs. This little frock can be finished at the waist without any belt, or can be worn with a red taffeta silk belt, fastened in front with a rosette of the same. The sleeves are small and finished around the wrist with narrow corded taffeta silk.

Afternoon and Church. For afternoon and for church wear are cashmere, soft camel's hair and camel's hair effects, made of solid colors, trimmed with velvet of a darker shade. The light grays and tans are especially becoming to children. A pretty gown is of tan camel's hair, light shade, made with sash of pink crepe de chine, worn with a jacket-cut in reefer style, with revers and cuffs of dark brown velvet. The hat to wear with this should be of dark brown velvet, with natural colored ostrich tips and sealskin muff.

It is not a good plan to wear fur around the throat. It makes the throat delicate and often induces cold. Many of the little coats have fur revers. This is not so bad, for the fur



does not come directly against the throat. The tan chevrot or camel's hair with revers faced with beaver or with sealskin instead of velvet looks warm and is becoming, while a gray costume with gray krimmer fur for the facing and around the bottom of the skirt makes as attractive a costume as can be devised.

For dancing school and evening or afternoon parties cashmere will be worn again, also entire gowns of point d'esprit or sprig net over silk slips, and dainty little flowered silks will also be fashionable again. Another way of making a cashmere or flowered silk frock is to have a gored skirt trimmed with ruffles of silk, the waist with a yoke of white lace or white silk and a fichu of velvet and ribbon and lace tied in front in a short bow.

Wet boots and shoes can be rapidly dried by a Pennsylvania's patent device, which consists of a circular base of tin, open at the bottom, and provided with a pair of vertical tubes, ending in curved spouts, the boots being placed over the spouts and the device set on the stove.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF DEWEY.

Prices of Windows and Seats Go Up—Room For a Million—The Ramapo Scandal—Political Primaries and Their Results—

Uppermost in the minds of every New Yorker, is the grand reception which is to be given to Admiral Dewey. There have been other heroes welcomed home when returning from the scenes of their triumphs but never before in the world's history has there been a reception and a welcome on such a scale as that which has been planned for Admiral Dewey.



Dewey Loving Cup.

The details of the arrangements are simply bewildering, but the general public are aware that there is to be a magnificent demonstration of patriotic ardor out of which will come a grand water parade of nearly all the craft in the harbor, headed by the available naval vessels all of which have been ordered here for the occasion.

The Land Parade. The land parade will take place the following day and will be magnificent and imposing. Nothing that this city has ever done before will approach the ovation which this returning hero will receive. The long line of march which has been mapped out for the parade will enable the two or three millions of people who will be in the city to see it at some point. The interest in the matter is represented by the demand for seats which has increased to such an extent that almost every available spot will be covered with them. Front windows are in great demand, and the prices at which they are held places them beyond the reach of all except the wealthy. Some of the best of these will rent for from two to five hundred dollars for the day. Seats on the most desirable stands are selling as high as five dollars and even ten and fifteen has been paid. The river boats will reap a rich harvest. Everything that will float will be pressed into service, and the fare on these will be from five dollars up. One old dilapidated ferry boat has been brought into service and its owners expect to clear two or three thousand dollars for a day's work.

Room For the Million. In spite of the immense rush to see the parade and the enormous number of people who will want to remain here over night, it is believed that there will be accommodations for all. The newspapers have done a great work in informing the public and in establishing information bureaus where rooms may be secured. Probably some of those which have been secured by mail will not be quite so attractive as their coming occupants may expect, but they will remember that Dewey Day does not come very often, and make the best of it. There is no room in the hotels that are generally patronized by out of town people, but there are hundreds of what are known as Raines Law hotels, and numberless rooming and boarding houses which will extend a welcome to all who come.

The Ramapo Scandal. The Ramapo scandal has been before the Mazet committee and it has thus far shed but little light on the combination which sought to make a forty year contract with the city for the furnishing of water, the payment for which were to exceed \$200,000,000. One or two matters have, however, cleared up. President Low assumes the responsibility for the section in the charter which permits the making of a contract with a water company, and shows by his testimony that the framers of the law created the Board of Public Improvement for the express purpose of preventing one man from involving the city in a contract inimical to its interests. This explanation of the framing of the law, and the necessity for the lodging of that power somewhere in the local authority, seems to be entirely satisfactory to the press of the city which was inclined to adversely criticize. Mr. Moss made the startling announcement that the company was not organized to furnish water to the city, and that it never intended to do so. He believes that it was the foundation for an immense stock jobbing scheme, which was to involve many millions. The conditional contract was to be secured, the stock sold at a big price, and then the company was to fail to carry out its part, and the proceeds of the stock sales were to be divided among the promoters of the scheme. Thus far Mr. Moss has failed to produce the evidence to sustain his theory.

The Primary Elections. The primary elections show that upon the whole, the party organizations are in good form. Tammany's regular candidates have been beaten in a few districts but not in a sufficient number to indicate that there is any danger of the organization being disrupted. John C. Sheehan has made a notable contest against all the pow-

er of the Hall, and has won. He will sit in the committee as the leader of the Ninth Assembly district, but he will be powerless to injure Mr. Crocker unless he can bring to his aid some of those leaders hitherto faithful to that leadership. The Republican primaries were uncontested with a few exceptions, and in these cases the Regulars generally won.

The Independents. The Independents who two years ago polled an enormous vote, appear to have been generally absorbed in the old parties. The strong personality of President Low, Governor Roosevelt and a few others, made the Independents powerful, and compelled the leaders of the old parties to respect their demands, or to suffer the consequences. The nomination of Governor Roosevelt by the Regular Republicans, and the generous support which the Independents gave him, weakened their organization, and at this time they really possess very little power for harm or for good to any party. Their leadership seems to have drifted into the hands of men of comparatively small calibre, and hence when they talk of making nominations for the Assembly, very little attention is now paid to them.

A Close Shave. For a few moments it looked as if Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock, could not compete for the America's cup after all. The green-hulled single sticker had just crossed the finishing line after her trial of 30 miles, when a big shot from one of the 12-inch guns under test at the Government proving grounds on Sandy Hook struck the water with an awful splash just off her port bow. It fell not 150 yards from the Shamrock. Had it dropped on the deck, there would have been no Shamrock left worth talking about. A column of water shot high in the air and the spray dashed over the yacht, wetting the seamen and giving them a shock, from which they have not yet recovered. The shot had come nearly four miles, but was full of life when it reached the spot where it sank. Uncle Sam's guns are built to carry heavy shot several miles without depriving them of their ability to make mischief, and the experience of the Shamrock's crew was a reminder of what Dewey did at Manila, and made them understand how easy it was for the Spanish ships to go out of business when the American gunners made them targets.

A Pie Trust. Now New York has a pie trust. It was incorporated recently in New Jersey with a capital of \$300,000, under the title of the American Pastry and Manufacturing Company, and it controls 19 out of the 21 pie-baking establishments in this city. When it is known that New York consumes 70,000 pies annually, or 200,000 a day, it will be seen that this pie trust is a big thing. The pies cost more than \$8,000,000 a year to the pie eaters and the trust means to get most of the money. The New York pie is not a bad article of food, and I can say, from personal observation, that in at least one wholesale pie bakery on the West Side, that I went through the other day, the best of fruit and other ingredients are used and that scrupulous cleanliness characterizes every part of the operation of producing the pie for consumption. So far as I know this is the case in all the other pie foundries.

Looks Like a Prince Should. Princes are not uncommon uptown in New York. In any of the principal hotels you may find a European princeling or two at almost any time, but they always possess a fascination for those who have old-fashioned ideas as to the divine right of Kings and Princes to be regarded as the salt of the earth. Therefore, the presence at



Dewey's Birthplace. A Panel of the Loving Cup.

The Waldorf-Astoria of Prince David Kawanakoa, nephew of Queen Liliuokalani, is a matter of some note. Moreover, the young man is called the handsomest native of the Hawaiian Islands, and his distinguished appearance would make him remarkable even if he were not of royal blood. He is 27 years of age, five feet, ten inches in height, and is always dressed in the extreme of American fashion.

Queer Japanese Poetry. Japanese poetry—that of metre without rhyme—has two forms particularly pleasing to the Oriental versifiers, called tankas and haikais. The tanka is a stanza of five lines the first of five syllables the second of seven, the third of five and the last two of seven each. The haikai is of three lines only, the first of five syllables, the second of seven and the third of five. Monosyllabic words are used almost entirely, no rhyme being employed, and the effect is rather strange than pleasing to ears accustomed to the rhythmic results of Western poets. Once a year Japanese poets make excursions to the suburbs of the Sleeping Dragon, near Tokio, and on the blooming cherry trees, with their wealth of snowy blossoms and black stems and branches, wisps of paper covered with the poems are hung, with appropriate festivities.

THE GRAVITY CLOCK.

Twenty-one Little Weighted Balls are Employed to Operate the Clock.

A New York jeweler exhibits one of the much-talked-about gravity clocks. The dial and the clock case are entirely of glass, showing the whole mechanism of its most interesting features in appearance. The clock suggests a finely finished model of a machine of hoisting apparatus rather than a time-piece. The dial is secured to an upright brass "A" structure, by a rotating aneroid barometer, which suggests the familiar steam gauge. Around the dial is a large fly-wheel, with sockets; and to the left of the fly-wheel is an endless bucket-chain lift, constructed on the principles of a grain elevator, with a thermometer on the post of the lift, suggesting a steam valve. Forty-one little weighted balls, each about the size of a large pea, are employed to operate the clock; they are drawn up on the bucket-chain, and dropped at intervals of a minute into a conduit over the fly-wheel, from which they roll into the sockets of the wheel. The wheel carries twenty-one of the balls at one time; and their weight revolves the wheel. The power thus produced swings the pendulum and governs the hands on the dial. The wheel carries the balls about a third of the way around; and then they drop into another conduit, a triple incline, which finally lands them at the foot of the elevator again, where the endless chain gathers them up for another "swing around the clock."

Some fine mathematical work has been requisite for this clock, as everything about it depends upon the most exact calculation. The balls must be all of exactly the same weight, and the momentum of each must be the same; for, if any one of them were to lose a fraction of a second in descending the incline, it would miss its proper socket on the lift and stop the clock. Each of the little spheres travels two hundred and nine feet and five inches every day, and in the course of a year makes a journey of over fourteen miles. If they were to travel close to six hundred miles within a year. Of course, the problem of perpetual motion has not been solved, so there must be a hidden mechanism. The clock is mounted upon a Brazilian onyx base, inside of which is a regular clock movement, which does not run the clock proper, but merely operates the elevator. A clock movement is employed for this part because of the necessity for accuracy, it supplies the power and also controls it, so that the chain escapes with precision once every minute.

The Eyesight and Railway Service. One of the most important outdoor occupations, in relation to eyesight and to public safety, as is now universally admitted, is that of the railway service. The same importance is shown in securing accuracy in this field by scientific tests is now given in England to those employed in the mercantile marine service. The value and necessity of this may be judged from a recent parliamentary report on the tests for form vision, and for color blindness. In 1895, 5,051 persons were examined in form vision, and thirty-four failed; 5,017 were examined in color vision, and fifty-one failed. The number of officers already in possession of certificates, who, on being examined in 1895, failed to pass the sight tests, was twelve; one master, five mates and two second mates failing in the color vision, and one mate and three second mates failing in the form vision. To candidates who fail in color vision an appeal to special examiners is allowed while to those who fail in form vision another trial after three months is allowed. The result of the re-examinations during the period covered by the report is given thus: Of the ninety-three candidates who failed in color vision in 1894-95, seven were examined on appeal in 1895, one being passed and six rejected; of the fifty-six candidates who failed in color vision in 1895, twelve were examined on appeal in 1896, five passing and seven being rejected; while of 108 candidates in form vision who failed in 1894-95, five were passed next year, two also passing subsequently of the thirty-six who failed in form vision in 1895.

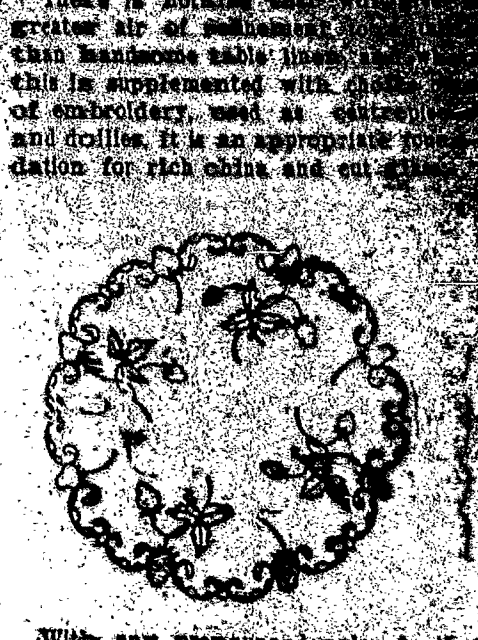
Had to Allow for a Seam. When Andrew D. White, now the United States ambassador at Berlin, was our minister to Germany, nearly twenty years ago, he received some queer letters from Americans, making for his influence in their behalf in court circles. Perhaps the funniest of all was a very mandatory epistle from an old lady living in the West, who inclosed in her letter four pieces of white linen, each some six inches square. "We are going to give a fair in our church," she wrote, "and I am making an autograph quilt. I want you to form the autographs of the emperor and empress, the crown prince and Blismarck, and tell them to be very careful not to write too near the edge of the squares as a seam has to be allowed for putting them together."

Franks of Nature. The insurance papers are making merry over the destruction by fire of a fire-proof construction company's plant in a certain town. As a matter of fact it is said that self-same town can furnish still more surprising paradises in the matter of fires. Some years ago a mill dam built of planks—burned out the same way, and the fire engine house burned down, one of the engine horses perishing in the flames. But this is not a circumstance to the eastern cotton mill that took fire from the tail race, the only place in the mill, the superintendent had said, where he had permitted to place an automatic sprinkler. Oil on the stream, which had backed up the tail race ignited and the mill had a narrow escape. Wind blowing and fire to some funny things when nobody is looking.

"Yes," sigh the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, "it is vain to preach against the use of cooling liquids in hot weather, but one may still advise moderation. Never drink when you are thirsty, never drink when you are thinking, never drink when you are exercising, never drink when you are eating. Water is the office boy with the ice water. This is the size of it exactly."

WOMANLY WORK.

There is nothing more beautiful than ferns for the home.



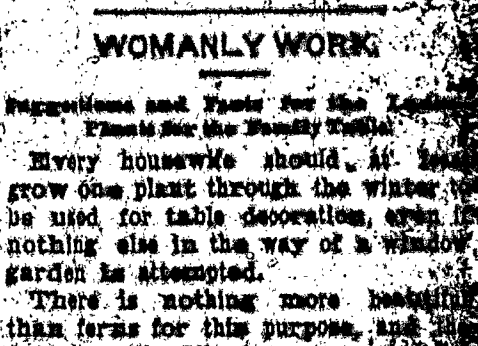
There is nothing more beautiful than ferns for the home. This is supplemented with a variety of embroidery, such as satin and duffels. It is an appropriate dation for rich china and cut glass.



With any pronounced color in the china set, great care should be taken that the coloring in the embroidery harmonizes with the china, else an incongruous effect will result. The delicate tints, in many of the French Haviland sets, will combine well with almost any color, and are particularly



desirable for this reason. All winter embroidery is used more than formerly, perhaps for reasons that may be put with any kind of chance, even of the most pronounced style. The blue corn flower is a striking blossom easily worked, and a great favorite with needleworkers because of its beautiful coloring.



The strawberry is a great favorite with needleworkers, and the beautiful design will be found very often. The scallops should be worked in white.

This is a graceful design for California red pepper berries. It is effective when worked, and makes handsome table sets.

Heavy housework should be done grow one plant through the winter. It can be used for table decoration, and nothing else in the way of a window garden is attempted.

There is nothing more beautiful than ferns for this purpose, and florists will all get you a fern fern for about fifty cents, and a hardy variety that will grow all year through the winter.

These fern pots are only a mon, shallow earthen pots, which make a specialty of the ferns which they provide with the roots. Many people send to their or silver pot belonging to the fern here to be filled, but the ferns do not thrive so well in them as in the jardiniere in which they are sold.

Do not have ferns in a maiden's hair. It is tempting because of its beauty, but it will ruin the atmosphere of the hair, and the leaves will soon curl and wither, and the plant must be cut off, or there will be an awful stench among the green of the ferns.