

## FALL STREET GOWNS

THEY ARE TIGHT FITTING AND ARE WORN WITHOUT WRAPS.

Eton Jackets Still Hold Their Prominence—Skirts Fit Tightly and Are Made With Seven Gores. Box Plaits Revived The Loose Shapeless Box Coats.

First of the gowns that have to be seen in the fall are those for street and evening wear—not those intended for balls and large entertainments, but for dinners and small entertainments. But even these must be put on one side in favor of having a complete walking costume turned out in time enough to make it of use.

French women are more clever than Americans in one respect, in that they get their late fall and early winter costumes ready to wear before the severely cold weather comes. There is little in New York, or in this country, to wear tight-fitting cloth gowns



without heavy fur wraps, and as a rule, American women do not get their winter costumes finished until just before it gets cold, and then all the beauty of the lines is hidden by the heavy outer garment. This year the gowns are almost without exception tight-fitting. The princess effect is universal, and these garments are never so pretty when hidden by a coat or cloak. It is best to have the waist made like a coat, so that it has a warm lining, and, if possible, an interlining of chambray across the back. This makes it, however, impossible for house wear on that account. Some women prefer to have a separate waist, absolutely tight-fitting, of chambray, despite the fact that physicians think that chambray is not at all healthful to wear.

**The Eton Jacket.**  
The Eton jacket still holds its prominent place in popular favor in the fall costume. It is made much on the lines of the Eton jacket of the spring—short in the back and with long fronts, either square or pointed. These fronts are faced with bright-colored velvet with turned back revers, also of the velvet, and a high flaring collar at the back that can when so desired, be turned down. A neat costume just finished for fall is of valencia cloth in the new shade of green. The skirt fits tightly and is made with seven gores, and each gore is strapped on with a strapped seam, to within a short distance of the foot. Then the skirt flares out, giving the effect of a founce. This is a trying garment and requires to be made carefully, but it is effective. It is all in one piece, but is cut so cleverly that it looks almost as though it were made with a founce on the underskirt. The coat is cut with revers, and the skirt is faced with black velvet and with embroidered edging of white, and with the coat is worn a blouse of red velvet, so that the red velvet shows between the revers.

**Centre Box Plaits.**  
Another new costume is made of dark blue cloth, with a smooth finish. The skirt is one of the newest models and shows a decided improvement because it has two box plaits in the centre of the back, though it fits close enough around the hips still to keep the sheathlike look. It fastens in the front, and the front breadth overlaps one of the side breadths. It is trimmed with a band of black satin, about a quarter of a yard wide, and is stitched in close rows of machine stitching. This band is about a quarter of a yard from the foot of the skirt and goes entirely around it and then up on the left side, where the skirt fastens. The waist or coat is in Eton shape, with long, pointed fronts that come close together and are fastened across the bust with a gold buckle. The fronts are trimmed with gold buttons, and the high collar and revers are faced with black satin, stitched as closely as possible, to match the trimming on the skirt.

**Making of the Skirts.**  
There seems to be no fixed law as to how the skirts shall be made. They are tight-fitting over the hips, most of them are not so exaggerated as they were. A few are made in one piece across the back. This new fashion of box plaits is a revival, but it is becoming to most women. When the skirt is made with a seam down the middle of the back it is so cut that, while it is plain across the back, just below the belt, it flares out and soon takes away the scant look that is so trying to most figures. Not many overskirts are seen on new autumn gowns. Some are trimmed to represent an overskirt,

with bands of braid or folds of black satin put on in points or around, apron style. There is always the flare around the foot to give the effect of a founce or underskirt. Often the founce is put on the underskirt, and then the trimming is on the overskirt.

**A Fashionable Model.**  
A fashionable model of a gown that was imported last year late in the season will be one of the favorite models. The underskirt is of heavy silk, the front and side breadths covered with cloth of satin finish, and a band of the cloth around the foot of the skirt. The overskirt is long and the coat tight-fitting at the back and sides, and in front the folds are taken and fastened toward the left shoulder with a rosette of velvet. Then the fronts hang over one another. There is a round yoke and high collar of velvet, and there are also velvet cuffs. This must be worn by a good figure.

**The Box Coats.**  
All reports to the contrary, the loose, shapeless box coat will not be a good model to follow, certainly for people who have to consult economy. They are often exceedingly fashionable, but unless copied or made to perfection, are too conspicuous and too awkward to be effective. The style really came from the driving coats that are used by people who can have no end of coats and cloaks, but in making up a costume for the winter it is not well to choose this style. The medium long coats are fashionable, and last year's coats can be remodeled to look perfectly well if the sleeves are made smaller, for all sleeves are small now, and the side seams are curved in more sharply.

**The Fashionable Cloth.**  
Smooth-faced and rough-faced cloths will be worn. The smooth finish will require more trimming and cut work, and braid will be seen on them, and some of the newest gowns that are sent out from Paris have raised figures of velvet sewed on the cloth. This fashion is used particularly with long coats. In the rough serge, camel's hairs and chevrons the braiding, in inch-wide braid, with the narrow soutache braiding on either side, is all that is necessary. Many gowns are made without any braiding whatever. The rows of white or colored machine stitching are also used as trimming on the smooth cloths. Five rows and then a space, then five rows again, is one of the favorite patterns. The stitching is done with a loose thread and coarse silk, and certainly makes an effective appearance.

**Small Hats in Turban and Toque Shapes.**  
The small hats in turban and toque shape are good in design. Some are of felt and velvet, others of soft silk and velvet and still more have a velvet crown and a soft-finished brim, covered with open-work chenille braid the breasts of birds or even with fur although it is manifestly absurd to put on fur trimmed hats so early in the season. The English walking hat has



not yet been pronounced impossible. It is remarkable how long this shape has stayed in fashion, and some of the prettiest of the new hats are made on this model. They usually are black the crown of soft velvet and the brim also of soft velvet or of mouseline de soie, shirred close, as have been the tulle hats this summer. One odd hat gives the effect of being trimmed with bird of Paradise feathers, with the ends caught down, but this effect is given by tulle stretched over wire and one bunch of real feathers put in.

**The Young Queens Crown.**  
The crown that adorned the brow of the young Queen of Holland on her coronation is said to have cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds sterling. In 1829 it was stolen by burglars and remained in their possession for nearly two years. Eventually some of the stones composing it were found near Brooklyn, and the remainder were ultimately discovered in Belgium.

**High Lights.**  
A strong-minded woman never has an extra pin about her person. As a rule, people who don't need rest never let anybody else rest.

A word or two may make a fellow-creature happy, but be careful how you write them on a check.

When a man begins to save money from cigars it is safe to say he has his eye on another gun.

Pluck is the quality which makes our failures as interesting and educational to us as our successes.—Chicago Record.

**"Left Over" Soup.**  
Put on in three quarts of water the bone and whatever is left of a roast beef, with the gravy, if there is any. Let this boil slowly for an hour, then add three or four chopped potatoes, an onion for two (chopped), and if you have it a tomato. Let this boil for two hours. Add salt and pepper to taste.

**Empress an Inventor.**  
The ex-Empress Eugenie has exhibited a great deal of inventive ability. She has contrived an apparatus that will enable her dress and petticoats to be put on at the same time. This prevents a great deal of standing.

## CUBAN ORPHAN FUND

EFFORTS TO AMELIORATE THE CONDITION OF THE WAIFS

Pitiable Condition of the Children—Whole Rural Life of Three Provinces Was Blotched Out by Weyler's Famous Reconcentration Order.

The Cuban Orphan Fund, which is now fully started and doing good work among the orphaned children of the "reconcentrados" of Cuba, is really the outcome of the American commission to Cuba last fall, prior to the raising of the American flag over the island. The organization is entirely non-sectarian; the children are cared for physically and mentally, entirely irrespective of any religious sect. Their condition is pitiable, and the necessity for bettering it is imperative. The men at the head of the fund are men who have personally come in contact with the misery, poverty and utter destitution of the children of Cuba.

These men are intelligent, far-seeing, and fully appreciative of the benefit which must eventually accrue to the United States if these orphans are properly educated and trained. There is to be no attempt made to proselytize them, beyond teaching them to be moral and honest.



A Kindergarten in Cuba.

To better understand the terrible condition of the peasants of Cuba, who are the ones now being benefited, a few quotations from the report of the American Commission sets the facts more plainly before the public. He says:—

"Cuba was not suffering from a commercial or financial panic. It was in a state of utter prostration and collapse. Business and agricultural life had long ceased. The whole island was dead."

"Even now the result of Weyler's order of concentration is not understood or appreciated in this country. Should the commanding general in the American army issue an order the result of which would be that one could travel from New York to Rochester and not see one cow, not one chicken, not one farm house, not one man working in the fields, it would be something similar to the result of General Weyler's reconcentration order in Cuba."

"The whole rural life of three great provinces—Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara—was absolutely blotted out. Occasionally a clump of banana trees, whose roots had escaped the fire, or a scarlet creeper, would show where a farm house had stood; but the tropical growth quickly covered the ruins. It was inconceivable that in the midst of this seeming vegetation the country should be a desert, for no sign of human life appeared."

"On the contrary, every town and city visited was thronged with beggars, many of them emaciated and gaunt; women, children, cripples and a few broken spirited men; and the dreadful odor of every place occupied by Spanish soldiers. There was no decency, there was no sanitation; in our sense of the word, indeed, there was no discipline."

"Amid all this misery, and herding together like cattle, were the little children, the future citizens of Cuba, whether as a republic or as a part of the United States. And it was for the up-bringing and developing of the future generation of the island that the Cuban Orphan Fund was started."



A Cuban Belle.

Mr. Charles W. Gould, who is very prominently connected with the fund, made a remark a few days ago which corroborates a statement made by a Catholic priest, who has just returned from Havana, as to the patriarchal system in Cuba. Mr. Gould said:—

"I never saw anything to equal the love and sacrifice of the Cuban parents. The men died first, the women followed and it is the children who are left."

**Three Brave Women.**  
These remarks give an idea of what the Cuban Orphan Fund started out to do. Miss Laura D. Gill was selected as best fitted to represent the trustees of the fund in Cuba. She has two assistants, Miss Levy and Miss Wilson, and these three brave women, to use the words of one of the prominent members of the fund, "are doing as true missionary work as any Jesuit ever did."

Miss Gill writes:—  
"In Sancti Spiritus we found a com-

dition of suffering which is much more serious than anything which we have seen before. There are over four hundred children who need to be taken care of right away, and the town has only been able to provide for twenty-five little girls, who were selected because they were physically worse off than anybody else in town. Although they have now been cared for nearly six weeks, they are still mere little skeletons, and almost make one doubt whether it was any kindness to help them to live a few years longer."

Miss Gill's last report gives most encouraging news:—

"We may not count that Santa Maria del Rosario work is established. It is, as you know, of a purely settlement character, with headquarters in a house rented from ex-Governor or Mrs. in which Miss Levy and Mrs. Barasaga, her Cuban assistant, reside and in which the kindergarten will be held for the present."

The house has been furnished, and the women are thoroughly installed in their new home. The boys of the town have come in quite large numbers, requesting instruction, and several women have been in to ask if they might be taught to sew and clean and work according to our American methods. The little children simply swarm around the house. The Mayor, General Bosa, of the Cuban army, will have a tract of municipal land ploughed up for them with the town oxen, and Miss Levy is going to give them seeds and simple little tools and arrange for a man to advise them about simple crops, hoping that in this way she may come to influence their diet and, to a certain extent, their house-keeping ideas."

The men who have been most indefatigable in this work are Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Thomas H. Adams, Cornelius N. Bliss, General F. V. Greene, H. K. Porter, of Pittsburgh, who is accredited with having collected more money than any other member of the Board; Charles W. Gould, secretary, and M. Bacon, the treasurer of the fund.

It has been urged by many that the directors of the Cuban Orphan Fund are wasting an unnecessary amount of money on their plant—i. e., the purchase of buildings for homes, orphanages and schools. This is not the case, as the buildings which are settled and used for this purpose are practically given for the purpose.

The pictures here presented were all taken on the spot and show the practical good which is being done by the representatives of the fund.

The promoters of the movement are anxious to secure funds for extending their field of operations.

### Eggs for All Iles

For countless ages the long suffering hen has been an overworked creature. Her humble occupation of laying eggs has brought her little glory, and yet she has never complained. She has cheerfully performed her duties, and when old age has incapacitated her for further usefulness as an egg producer she has accepted with fortitude her fate as the central figure in the homely potpourri of the enigmatical boarding house stew. But it is as a patient layer of eggs that her life work is best known.

Now, however, fame promises to perch on her brow, and her faithfulness to duty is about to be rewarded. A French chemist has discovered that hens cannot only digest iron easily, but that it is transmitted to the albumen in their eggs. In his experiments he has given salt of iron to hens with their regular diet of cracked wheat, and has found that they produce eggs highly impregnated with a health producing property, which is in turn readily digested by the human stomach. The Frenchman is said to be experimenting in a similar manner with other drugs, notably peppin and manganese.

Here are untold possibilities for the hen. She may eventually drive the manufacturer of pills and powders out of business entirely. If we have dyspepsia the hen will lay an egg for us that will cause us to feel at peace with all the world. If our liver is torpid there will be an egg for that. For a bad cold take an egg impregnated with quinine. In fact, the usual query, "How will you have your eggs this morning?" will assume quite a new importance. The time may not be far distant when, instead of having a family physician, all that will be necessary will be to keep a hen.

### Strong Odors

A single sniff of highly concentrated prussic acid will kill a man as quickly as a shot through the heart. The odor of a bad egg is due to the presence of sulphureted hydrogen, and the objectionable perfumes of sewers and bone factories are attributable chiefly to the same gas. Chemical laboratories are famous for bad smells. Berzelius, who discovered the element called "selenium," once tried the experiment of permitting a bubble of pure hydrogen selenide gas to enter his nostrils. For days afterwards he was not able to smell strong ammonia, the olfactory nerves being temporarily paralyzed. Selenium gas has odor of putrid horse-radish. Tellurium is even worse. There is a story of a physician whose patient, a lady, refused to take an absolute rest because she was so fond of being always on the go in society. He gave her a pill containing a small quantity of tellurium, and her breath was affected by it to such an extent that she was not able to appear in public for a month. She never guessed what the trouble was.

Mr. Richard King, of Texas, conducts one of the largest cattle ranches of the world. His estate is estimated as comprising 1,250,000 square acres.

## GIRLS OF THE OLDEN TIME

An Unwritten Law That Marriage Was an End to Horseback Riding.

The modern girl, with her bicycle, golf, tennis, gymnasium and other means of enjoying herself, has a much better time than could possibly have been enjoyed by her grandmother. There must have been just as many bright-spirited girls and active, energetic women fifty years ago as there are now, but their high spirits, or exuberant vitality did not take the form of a healthy outdoor life. They did not walk much. How could they walk along country roads and muddy lanes in sauntered shoes and thin stockings? And the dress depicted in the fashion plates of half a century ago does not seem to our eyes, to be very well adapted for athletic sports. In large towns it was thought very incorrect for girls to walk in the streets, even in pairs, and utterly impossible alone. A maid or footman must be in attendance. If a father or brother was not available, and even in their company or guarded by a depressing attendant, it was just as well in some of the more crowded streets that a girl should not walk at all.

Of course girls were allowed to ride on horseback, but those who did so were in the minority, and there was a sort of unwritten law that matrimony put an end to it entirely. It could not have been so heart-breaking to have given it up as it would be now. Riding for a woman only meant strolling in the park when in town, on a two-pommed saddle, and wearing a full, bunchy habit that in some instances swept the ground and that fluttered in the breeze that also blew about the long gauze veil that adorned a beaver hat and feathers.

Country riding was equally tame. Only the emancipated women of those days hunted, and she did so in defiance of public opinion.

The difficulty is to find any exhilarating sport or game, or any health-giving pursuit in which women were allowed to take part, and more exercise for the sake of exercise, always distasteful to men, does not commend itself to women, either. There was nothing for them to do in the open air. No tennis, no golf, not even croquet! A woman who could sail a boat was unheard of; she never swam; shooting and fishing were in the index among other equally deadly sins, and bicycling—as we know—was not.

**Eyeballs Fish in Boiling Water.**  
One of the most remarkable discoveries in the shape of a peculiar species of fish was that made at Carson City in 1876.

At that time both the Hale and Norcross and the Savage mines were down to what is known as the "2,500 foot level." When at that depth a subterranean lake of boiling water was tapped. This accident flooded both mines to a depth of 400 feet. After this water had all been pumped out, except that which had gathered in basins and in the inaccessible portions of the works, and when the water still had a temperature of 122 degrees—nearly scalding hot—many queer looking little blood-red fish were taken out.

In appearance they somewhat resembled the gold fish. They seemed lively and sportive enough when they were in their native element—boiling water—notwithstanding the fact that they did not even have rudimentary eyes. When the fish were taken out of the hot water and put into buckets of cold water, for the purpose of being transported to the surface, they died as quickly as a perch or bass would if plunged into a kettle of water that was scalding hot; not only this, but the skin peeled off exactly as if it had been boiled. Eyeballs fish are common enough in all subterranean lakes and rivers, but this is the only one on record of living fish being found in boiling water.

### The Dog and His Chum

Friendships between human beings, 400, are shown and strengthened by little deeds of thoughtful kindness, like the one reported by the Burlington Free Press:

A very ordinary-looking farm horse harnessed to an old wagon stood by the curb, and on the board that served for a seat lay a small dog of unadmired blood that no guess can be made as to his breed.

As a delivery wagon passed on the opposite side of the street, a large red apple fell off. Before it stopped rolling the dog bounded across the street, plucked it up with his teeth, and with tail wagging rushed back to the horse, in front of which he stood up on his hind legs while the apple was taken from his mouth.

As the horse munched the apple he made the peculiar little noise that horses make when patted, and dogs replied with throaty little barks which plainly told what a pleasure it had been to go after that apple. Then he went back to his nap on the wagon seat.

### Playing Statesman

Have you ever dropped into the Assembly chamber in the afternoon after the members have left the House? Not well, do so. You will then see a miniature session of the lower house. The several page boys daily place one of their number in the speaker's chair while the others on the floor address him about bills, etc. It is all very funny. The other day when I was there one little chap was giving an imitation of a well-known member, and his actions and gestures were true to the life. Off to one side I noticed Ida Mulla, who is the prima donna of the New England Opera Company, enjoying the same. Miss Mulla herself was only as tall as the chap who was talking, but she told me afterward that he was so cute that she felt like going within the rail and picking him right up in her arms.—Albany Argus.

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