BOMETHING ABOUT THE NEW COLOR -AMERICAN RED.

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The Florists Welcome it The Cut of Your Skirt- Long Coats for Evening Wear-The Style in Sleeves-Fascinating Cloakt and Capes.

A lady in New York has a new fur cape which cost \$1,500. And a muff to match which introduces an extremely novel fashion. The wrap is a combination cape and Eton jacket, and is made of exquisitely matched Russian



sable skins. Its shading is extremely beautiful. In the back it fits the figure closely and is shaped like a pointed Eton. But over the sleeves and in front it falls in four short capes graduating in length, the shortest being at the bottom. The garment is lined with pink satin and is made with a light storm collar. The sable muff is also lined with pink satin. It is made decidedly novel by being tied with a long scarf of purple slik.

Women agree pretty generally as to the identity of the present most popular color in the feminine toilet. Differences of obinion shout the name head to exciting conversational moments. The color is a vivid bluish. red. It might require an artist to see the blue in the hue unless a bit of goods in the color is looked across. toward the light. In that aspect the tene is seen as fuzz, as an overtone, a sort of blue blush. Women of the older fineration may call the new hus parison. It is a long way from magents on the one hand, and cherry on the other. It is bluer than Japanese pink and less red than cerise, to which. it is related. Actually, it is rouge red, precisely the color of theatre rouge, the powdered sort sold on a tablet. In the flower world the new rouge red reproduces prettily a familiar variety in dahlia, and the heart of the American beauty rose. By the last name will the hue probably become known generally. The French. are rather pleased to designate this red as "rouge," (but that is because they do not object to the notion of rouge, only to its misapplication. Florists are grateful to the dyer for this his latest effort. No blossom in a blossom shop is so hard as an American Beauty rose to match in artificial fabric. A bit of the new color shown to a feminine decorator of dinner tables caused her to exclaim: "I am so glad the color has come in dress materials and ribbons. You cannot imagine how hard it has been for us to use the beautiful roans as we liked. when nothing in the concernoom reproduced the peculiar 1 'ss red of that flower. One gown at the table the color of the roses so helps out the decorato?" In dress materials rouge red is found in all the higher class velvet and silk materials. Broadcloth reproduces the tone exquisitely, and some of the cashmeres give it. Gowns of this color so far seen on the stage are trimmed too much for emulation In private life. Women who adopt the dress of the rose for social wear feel instinctively that it is unnecessarv to adorn it copiously. Rouge red may be worn to the matinee if one goes in a carriage or wears a long coat. Otherwise, in daylight, it is best on hats or for neckwear. This season's most fascinating gam ments are the closks and capes, particularly those intended for evening wear. To the uninitiated there is not a great deal of difference in the fashtons of this season and last, and it is possible to remodel most of the coptumes of last year, and even the year before. so they will pass muster for second best, but in evening wraps there is a decided change of style. albeit a great many of last year's wraps will be worn. Few people fail to include one or two capes in their wardrobe. The golf cape is used for many other purposes than golf, and it has been fidealized into a good wrap for evening. One regular golf cape, often is pressed into service as a theatre wrap. It is made of light tan cloth with a plaid effect on the inside. of course, in the double faced cloth, This does not have a hood, but instead has a high collar. An attractive tan cloth not double faced, but made up with a satin lining and black and iron gray capes lined with black satin and made either with the pointed or capuchin hood are worn at the theatre as the old-fashioned Shaker cloaks were, and tan capes made either absolutely plain or with ruffles trimmed with machine stitching, are not expensive and are suitable for many occasions.

satin with the large flowered or fig-ured designs that are so fashionable is good for this sort of thing, and can be bought for \$1 a yard. The best style in the one that fits into the waist

ness around the skirt put in just ab the back in the inverted box please. The fronts must be loose and doublebreasted, and can either be buttoned across or fastened at one side with the fullness drawn up through a handsome buckle. There should be wide revers faced with lace or fur and sleeves large enough in the arm holes not to crush the sleeve of an evening waist.

Bishop sleeves often are put in these ccats or the shawl sleeves are used. but the most becoming is a coat sleeve, with large armholes of sufficient size not to injure the sleeve on the waist, and yet with some idea of fitting the arm. There always must be a high flaring collar, faced with fur or lace or shirred chiffon or something of that sort. The black satin coatsi along, pushes a steamship loaded down are made with a fitted yoke, and the coat hangs down straight like a box coat, and has three capes, all of which are transmed with rows of black vervet ribbon. Then there is a high flaring collar faced with black velver. on which is appliqued white lace. At the throat are two long ends of black satin, lined with white or light lining to match the lining of the cost, that are tied in one loop and finished with ruffles edged with black velvet. This sounds like a queer mixing of fashion, but the effect is so good that it is

not worth while caviling at it. Oddly enough, it is a fad this year to use the most delicate and expen-, sive cloths for opera cloaks. These cloths have a satin finish that makes them look almost like satin, and are trimmed elaborately with applique of velvet the same shade. A superb opera cloak of the paler shade of gray is made with a fitted coat with three seams in the back, but not a great deal of fullness. Down the front and around ithe coat is an eliborate deshru of flowers and leaves made of plush, the same shade, outlined with white. There is a square cape of Rus. sian sable below which is a figunce of point lace. The sleeves are large coat sleeves, and have an inside ruffle of lace and deep ouffs of sable. The high collar is of the cable, faced with white lace out on in applique, but the odd-est feature of the whole garment is that down the fronts are two rows of white slik fringe two inches deep, This trimming with fringe is, of course, one of the features of this year's styled but_as yet has not been used to any exten; on opera cloaks with lace and

In ordering the cut of your skirts does it concern you seriously whether tunic, tablier, polonaise or plain?

ITS WATERS POSSESS THE FINEST SEA FOOD IN THE WORLD.

and then has an extra amount of full- funt the People are to Lary to Even Fish-Prefer to Buy Sait Fiah Instead-Exclusire Fishing privilege Ablisted .- Methods of Catching the fish.

> One of the queer things that always strikes a visitor to tropical ports as particularly queer on his first visit is the fact, noticeable alike to his olfactory and optical senses, that the natives, surrounded as they are with the finest food fish in incredible abundance, prefer, apparently, to buy salt tish from the North, of all qualities, from excellent to good and indifferent, and very, very bad, even horrid. It's one of those things that are past finding out. Into a harbor that is so full of gorgeous and immense fish that one can look nowhere without seeing schools of them leaping or swimming with salt fish. That and soap are two staple cargoes of tramp ships that seek tropical ports for trade. And the only thing that is queerer than the fish is the soap. Certainly none of the natives nor their streets nor their houses betray the presence or use of any of the really fast quantities of this cleansing agent which are unloaded in al-

most every tropical port by almost

every ship that touches there. The great reason why halt fish are imported into these places so largely is because the inhabitants are too lasy to fish. In the North fishing is a lange man's job. In the tropics fishing inconsidered tremendously hard work. In dominican - and Haytian harpors one of the regular sighta is that of canoes and dugouts floating peacefully. and apparently without occupants, on the blue waters. Closer observation. reveals a black foot sticking up from each boat. It is the only working part the outfit. The fisherman who belongs to it lies in the bottom of the boat tranguily sleeping. A closer view shows that a fish line is tied to the great toe of the foot. When a fism bitos Mr. Fisherman awakes unwillingly, pulls the proy in and then genurally stops work for the day. One fight Swalting to be taken in. Import Over 8,000,000 Werth. Porto Rico is reported to have between 800.000 and 1.000.000 inhabitants. That fishery products form an suportant portion of the food supply of the island is shown by the importation in 1897 of about \$4,156,000 sounds of dried, pickled, canned and other fish valued at \$2,123,931. The total imports for the year furnished for each inhabitant an average of from 30 to 40 pounds of fish. Fishing for a livelihood is not carried on to a large extent anywhere in Porto Rico, and scarcely at all for sport. A few fishermen at the several ports make a living by fishing, plants. tion work and labor at the docks on vessel cargoes. The professional and semi-professional fisherman number only about 800 and employ about 330 sail and row boats. Ice never is used. and only the fish of large size are dressed. None is canned, and the only attention given to curing is when an extra large catch is made, a few being poorly cured then for the home use of the fishermen. The past years the hest of the business was monopolized by the few persons interested who had means to buy the exclusive right to fish at the most favored localities, such as near the outlets of streams and ab other desirable places along the coast. Rights were advertised and sold at auction by the authorities. At some ports the local authorities imposed a special tax on all fish landed. With the change of government. the granting of exclusive fishing privileges in the waters of Porto Rico and its adjacent islands was abolished by this official order: "From and after this date the granting of exclusive fishing privileges in the streams, rivers, bays, inlets and other waters of Porto Rico and its adjacent islands will be discontinued and the right of fishing in the said waters of Porto Rico and its adjacent islands will be discontinued and the right of fishing in the said waters will be absolutely free; but all persons who enjoy said free privileges wilt be subject to the common and statute laws which govern fishing in said waters.

for a third the expense necessary to FISH OF PORTO RICO. died strong from poles, and are show buy them readymade, or have them FISH OF PORTO RICO. died strong from poles, and are show bus made to order. The black brockded fifteen cents a pound upward. The largest fish are often cut up in slices to supply small demands; email and medium fish are never dressed, and no. ice is used in the business. This num. ner of disposing of fish by peddlers in in general practice at the several ports. At Mayaguez, where fish are plentiful, the fishing grounds for hauk zeines and cast nets are along the

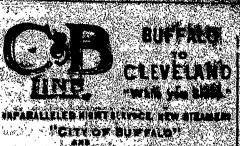
beach, near the oity landing: in the harbor and open sea, to a distance of eight to ten miles, hooks and times. and set pots are employed. Two haul seines, each 450 feet long and 12 to 15 feet deep, are hauled by six to eight men. The nets all are hand-made. Methods of Fishing.

Wicker pots or traps are anchored in from eighteen to twenty-five fathoms of water. Six boats, with from twelve to twenty-five pots each, are used near the landing and as far out as ten miles. Cast nets, of which the local name is taraya, are fished along the beach for sardines and other small The trawls are fished in from Deh. S to 100 fathoms of water, eight to ten miles west from the city landing of Mayagues. From 75 to 300 hooks are used to each trawl, and these are fastened to snoods three feet long and one fathom apart, with one hook on each. Trawls are baited with sardines and anchored. They are under-run often, and are taken up as soon as a sufacient catch has been made or the

time has arrived for a return to market. Trolling lines are used to some extent. with single hook baited with sardines. The hooks used are Nos. 1 to 9. The buoy to the trawl is said to have a bell attached by which the fishermen judge as to the best time to. take it up. Trawls are generally fished during the night. Sharks are phentiful and often destroy an entire trawl outfit. Fish pots are used in from twenty to twenty-five fathoms of water. They are lifted once a day in removing the fish. The pots are of

larger size than at most places, being six feet long, three feet wide, and eighteen inches deep. The frame is of mangrove wood and the body of split wild cane, woven in two-inch, six-sided meshes. The body and frame are, fastened together with calabash roots that are very strong and, after being water piece of poma rosa wood, such as is used for hoops on hoge hoads. These nets are used at holes or indentations in the banks, against which they are placed; the ground in the vicinity is pounded or punched with feet and pole and the fish frightened into the net.

Cast Nets. Cast nets, with the local name of nnsa de arco, also are used in this and other small streams and along Reliable Fire, Fidelity, Bond, Plats of the sea heaches. They are tunnel, Reliable Fire, Fidelity, Bond, Plats of the shaped, the large end being aix to ten Offices-101 and 108 Ellwanger & Birry Discussion feet wide, tapering of through its six is about as much as any self-respect. to eight feet of depth to a point to ing Scherman catches is a day, thousand which a line is attached; the netting there may be thousands around him is one-inch-stretch mish, with the poi-



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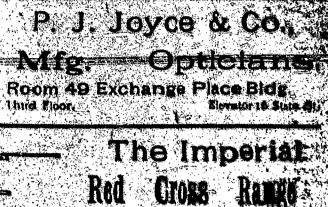
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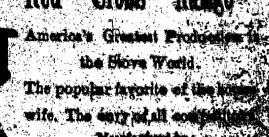
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You have unquestioned authority for the use of one or all. Certain of the greet dressmakers prefer a particular skirt cut for all their productions. while others adapt the materials, whether heavy or light, cumpingly to the design. Worth inclines to draperies. This master also lends his approval to the wearing of velvet underskirts, much stitched, with loose tunic overdress-loose from the waish down, I mean, and perfectly shaped. In the skirt with the plaited back, the placket is placed at the left front side. The plait is pressed with exceeding care half way down the skirt and



Showing Tendencies of the New Skirts.

then left to fall as it will. Another variation from the mermaid-back cffect is shown in the shawl drapery of sed and fawn plaid in a French gown. A depth of fringe in the same colors covers the skirt back diagonaliy and tends to offset the largening effeet of large plaid. Note, O sisters! note that with this skirt of plaid and to justify it, sleeves are of the same material, though the bodice otherwise is done from black silk. The toque is of black velvet, with spangled plumage, and coffee-colored lace. Many women find the sheath overskirt, which ends at the knee abruptly, a peculiar joy. For such there is a new interpretation of the mode, from stitched, tucked poplin in the new zinc gray. The great collar is lined, with white satin, braided wave-fashion with gold. A hat all gray, and furs all white finish the pleasing ensemble.

Completely fascinating is a princess gown built from heavy emerald green The long cloaks and coats for even as background. Bands of sable outline ing are without number and in more the simulated double tunic. The muff boot is 250 pounds. On landing the designs than ever have been seen be- is black velvet with white lace. The fore. The long, black satin cloaks hat in black, except for a solitary, and coats are extremely useful, and, white estrich feather. This is a diswhile in most instances they are an dinguished visiting or horse show gengive, it is easy to make them ap gown, as we must begin to say.

"By command of Major General Brooke:

"M. V. SHERIDAN, "Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff."

Neglect of Fisheries at San Juan

The fisheries of San Juan de Porto Rico are carried on by seventy-five men, using four keel and twenty-five flat-bottomed boats of small size and attile value, lateon sails being used. These men work on the neighboring miantations more or less, only a few of them being sugaged in fishing at slik and black, the velvet forming the any one time. Part of the catch is underskirt, the shield front under the made by haul seines, in which small open waist, filling the choulder Vs and , fich are taken. Trolling lines are used the cuffs. The embreidery of the pol- largely in deep water, far from shore, onaise trimming is done from two for fish of large size. The catch is shades of green into conventionalized principally made late in the day or dragons-strange animalal-with the night so that the market can be follage which is thought to be suitable | reached by 4 A. M.; a fair average of a day's catch by three men and one catch at the city it usually is bought by a middleman at from four to eight cents a pound, but it is not paid for until disposed of either at the city market or by poddlers. Fish are ped-



tom leaded. In its use the net is gathered up on the arm of the fisher, man, the narrow or pointed end being held in one hand, while the net is opened partially by holding the lend line between the testh and grasping it with the other hand at a point conveniently distant from that where it is so held, as with a dextrous whirl he casts the net from him over the way ter. If properly thrown it spreads wide open before striking the water, and in this position sinks to the bottom, after which it is drawn immediately and the catch removed.

A Complicated Fing.

The Spanish royal standard is most complicated. The red and yellow of the Spanish flag is said to be derived from this occurrence: In 1378 Charles the Bold dioped his fingers in the blood of Geoffrey, Count of Barcelona, and drew them down the Count's golden shield, in token of his appreciation of the latter's bravery. The shield, so marked, becvame the arms of Barcelona, which became part of Arragon, and its arms were taken by that kingdom, Now to the royal standard: In the

first quarter, or upper left-hand part THIS IS AN AMERIC-AN OUN of the flag, are the arms of Leon and the tailed and Castle, the lion and the castle; the second quarter is taken up, one-half second and by the arms of Arragon, one-half by the arms of Sicily. The upper third of the quarter (directly under the frst) shows the Austrian colors, the lower two-thirds is divided between the flag of Burgundy and the black lion of Flanders; the upper third of the SEND US ONE DOLLAR by the arms of Arragon, one-half by fourth quarter shows the checquers, another Burgundian device, while the invite customs Anter Anter and States iower two-thirds is shared by the red eagle of Antwerp and the golden lion of Brabant, and on the top of all this are two shields one showing the For-tuguese arms, the other the French

figur-de-lis. Considerable of a fine fill composition of a fine fill and the second se that. . . .

place wrench and a more veneer

EURAPANTI SED AR CEAR SALLAS AUX

- t - it. The

Children looking at the crevalles in the second state of the secon they are constantly circuing accurate like an addition framework for the source of the

Herses Shod With Bocks.

In the Soudan the horses are shod with socks made of camel's skin; in of cowhide. A German not long and of the of had been saturated with oil, turpen tine and other ingrediente

It is quite natural for a full man a

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