

CLOAKS AND CAPES

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NEW COLOR—AMERICAN RED.

The Florists Welcome It The Cut of Your Skirt—Long Coats for Evening Wear—The Style in Sleeves—Fascinating Cloaks 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



The Latest in Fur Capes.

able 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 cape 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 silk.

Women agree pretty generally as to the identity of the present most popular color in the feminine toilet. Differences of opinion about the name lead 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 tone is seen as fux, as an overtone, a sort of blue bluish. Women of the older generation may call the new hue "solitaire" but it is less intense on comparison. It is a long way from magenta 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 dahlias, 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 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 rose as we liked, when nothing in the 'chic' room reproduced the peculiar 'x' red of that flower. One gown at the table the color of the roses so helps out the decorator." 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 unnecessary 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 garments are the cloaks and capes, particularly those intended for evening wear. To the uninitiated there is not a great deal of difference in the fashions of this season and last, and it is possible to remodel most of the costumes 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. A great many of last year's wraps will be worn. Few people fail to include one or two capes in their wardrobe. The gold cape is used for many other purposes than gold, and it has been idealized into a good wrap for evening. One regular gold 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 from 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.

The long cloaks and coats for evening are without number and in more designs than ever have been seen before. The long, black satin cloaks and coats are extremely useful, and, while in most instances, they are expensive, it is easy to make them up

for a third the expense necessary to buy them ready-made, or have them made to order. The black broadcloth satin with the large flowered or figured designs that are so fashionable is good for this sort of thing, and can be bought for \$1 a yard. The best style is the one that fits into the waist and then has an extra amount of fullness around the skirt put in just at the back in the inverted box pleat. The fronts must be loose and double-breasted, 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 coats or the shawl sleeves are used, but the most becoming is a coat sleeve, with large armholes of sufficient waist not to injure the sleeve of 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 coats are made with a fitted yoke, and the coat hangs down straight like a box coat, and has three capes, all of which are trimmed with rows of black velvet ribbon. Then there is a high flaring collar faced with black velvet, on which is applied white lace. At the throat are two long ends of black satin, lined with white or light lining to match the lining of the coat, 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 fact this year to use the most delicate and expensive 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 pale 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 the coat is an elaborate design of flowers and leaves made of plush, the same shade, outlined with white. There is a square cape of Russian sable below which is a founce of point lace. The sleeves are large coat sleeves, and have an inside ruffle of lace and deep cuffs of sable. The high collar is of the sable, faced with white lace put on in applique, but the odd feature of the whole garment is that down the fronts are two rows of white silk fringe two inches deep. This trimmings with fringe is, of course, one of the features of this year's styles, but as yet has not been used to any extent on opera cloaks with lace and fur.

In ordering the cut of your skirts does it concern you seriously whether tunic, tablier, polonaise or plain? You have unquestioned authority for the use of one or all. Certain of the great dressmakers prefer a particular skirt cut for all their productions, while others adapt the materials, whether heavy or light, cunningly 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 waist 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 effect is shown in the shawl drapery of red and fawn plaid in a French gown. A depth of fringe in the same colors covers the skirt back diagonally and tends to offset the enlarging effect 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 silk and black, the velvet forming the underskirt, the shield front under the open waist, filling the shoulder V's and the cuffs. The embroidery of the polonaise trimming is done from two shades of green into conventionalized dragons—strange animals—with the foliage which is thought to be suitable as background. Bands of sable outline the simulated double tunic. The muff is black velvet with white lace. The hat is black, except for a solitary white ostrich feather. This is a distinguished visiting or horse show gown, as we must begin to say.

FISH OF PORTO RICO.

ITS WATERS POSSESS THE FINEST SEA FOOD IN THE WORLD.

Just the People are too Lazy to Even Fish—Prefer to Buy Salt Fish Instead—Exclusive Fishing Privilege Abolished—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 fish from the North, of all qualities, from excellent to good and indifferent, and very very bad, even though it is 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 along, pushes a steamship loaded down with salt fish. That and soap are two staple cargoes of transoceanic trade, 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 salt fish are imported into these places so largely is because the inhabitants are too lazy to fish. In the North fishing is a large man's job. In the tropics fishing is considered tremendously hard work. In dominion, and Hyattian harbors one of the regular staples 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 of the outfit. The fisherman who belongs to it lies in the bottom of the boat tranquilly sleeping. A closer view shows that a fish line is tied to the great toe of the foot. When a fish bites Mr. Fisherman awakes unwillingly, pulls the prey in and then generally stops work for the day. One fish is about as much as any self-respecting fisherman catches in a day, though there may be thousands around him waiting to be taken in.

Import Over 8,000,000 Worth. Porto Rico is reported to have between 800,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants. That fishery products form an important portion of the food supply of the island is shown by the importation in 1897 of about 34,156,000 pounds 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 50 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, plantation work and labor at the docks on vessel cargoes. The professional and semi-professional fisherman number only about 500 and employ about 350 sail and row boats. Ice never is used, and only the fish of large size are dressed. None is canned, and the only situation 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 best 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 at 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 will be subject to the common and statute laws which govern fishing in said waters."

"By command of Major General Brooke: 'M. V. SHEPHERDAN, 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 little value, taken sails being used. These men work in the neighboring plantations more or less, only a few of them being engaged in fishing at any one time. Part of the catch is made by haul seines, in which small fish are taken. Trolling lines are used largely in deep water, far from shore, for fish of large size. The catch is principally made late in the day or night, so that the market can be reached by 4 A. M.; a fair average of a day's catch by three men and one boat is 350 pounds. On landing the 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 peddlers. Fish are ped-

dled strung from poles, and are also carried in large, shallow baskets. The retail prices range from fifteen cents a pound upward. The largest fish are often cut up in slices to supply small demands; small and medium fish are never dressed, and no ice is used in the business. This manner of disposing of fish by peddlers is in general practice at the several ports. At Mayaguez, where fish are plentiful, the fishing grounds for haul seines and cast nets are along the beach, near the city landing; in the harbor and open sea, to a distance of eight to ten miles, hooks and lines 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 *lanyas*, are fished along the beach for sardines and other small fish. The trawls are fished in from 8 to 100 fathoms of water, eight to ten miles west from the city landing of Mayaguez. From 75 to 400 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 sufficient 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 3. 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 plentiful 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 calashash roots that are very strong and, after being water proofed of poma rosa wood, such as is used for hoops on hogheads. 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 *masa de arco*, also are used in this and other small streams and along the sea beaches. They are funnel-shaped, the large end being six to ten feet wide, tapering off through its air to eight feet of depth to a point to which a line is attached; the netting is one-inch-stretch mesh, with the bot-



tom leaded. In its use the net is gathered up on the arm of the fisherman, the narrow or pointed end being held in one hand, while the net is opened partially by holding the lead line between the teeth 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 water. 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 Flag. 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 dipped 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, became the arms of Barcelona, which became part of Aragon; and its arms were taken by that kingdom.

Now to the royal standard: In the first quarter, or upper left-hand part of the flag, are the arms of Leon and Castile, the lion and the castle; the second quarter is taken up, one-half by the arms of Aragon, one-half by the arms of Sicily. The upper third of the quarter (directly under the first) 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 fourth quarter shows the chequer, another Burgundian device, while the lower two-thirds is shared by the eagle of Antwerp and the golden lion of Brabant, and on the top of all this are two shields, one showing the Portuguese arms, the other the French fleur-de-lis. Considerable of a flag that.

The Crevalles. Children looking at the crevalles in their tank at the aquarium, call them the merry-go-round fishes, because they are constantly circling around in their tank, following one another like the animals of the merry-go-round. The crevalles are singularly nervous and sensitive and they are always on the go.

Horses Shod With Socks. In the Soudan the horses are shod with socks made of camel's skin; in Australia, horse-shoes have been tried of cowhide. A German not long ago invented a horse-shoe of paper which had been saturated with oil, turpentine and other ingredients.

It is quite natural for a full man to appear occupied.

C.B. LINE

BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND

UNPARALLELED SERVICE NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

"CITY OF ERIE"

Leave Buffalo Tuesday

Leave Cleveland 9 P. M. Arrive Buffalo 7 A. M.

Ballast

SARATOGA

Connecticut route via Cleveland

Ask Ticket Agent for "CITY OF C."

Special Low Rates to Cleveland

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

W. F. HERRMAN

General Agent

CLEVELAND

Room 49 Exchange Place Bldg

Third Floor

Elevator 15 Steps

Any Style Desired

FOR SALE BY

H. Lester, 156 West Main St., Cor. Wash-

ington

H. B. Graves, 74-76-78 State St.

Wm. J. Snyder, 385 Jay St., corner Childs

D. McCormick, 544 State St.

J. M. Krausack, 307 Lake St.

Chas. Schultz, 673 Clinton St., North

J. Sage, 405 State St.

Edward O'Grady

All Lenses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted

O'Grady & McAnaney

(Successors to Robert O'Grady)

Reliable Fire, Fidelity, Bond, and

Offices—101 and 103 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg.

Hollister Lumber

LUMBER

106 North Commercial Street

A Beautiful Dinner

ADD UP THE COST OF YOUR DINNER

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner

Cost of Dinner