

# OUR FASHION LETTER.

## The Revival of Stripes a Feature of the Season.

### PLAIDS ARE RICH AND SMART.

The New Broadcloth Is Finished More Like Velvet Than Silk—Plaid Crape Is a New and Popular Fabric This Fall.

It is interesting to know that stripes are to be in high style this winter. A smart design has each alternate stripe made up of complimentary shades. The stripes are shown in mannish mixtures of fancy suitings in many of the new chevots.

Bedford cord is to take on a new lease of life, and primella, a fabric



GOWN OF STRIPED CHEVIOT.

very like broadcloth, is to be fashionable this season. Paris dressmakers are looking, too, with approval upon rep, a glossy, piece dyed fabric.

There are charming suitings in broken checks and blurred stripes showing a black satin overstripe. The ground colorings are effective in dark combinations of blues, greens and deep reds.

The new broadcloth takes on more of a velvet than a silken finish this year. It is soft and exceedingly beautiful. Printed satin brocades scattered with large floral designs will be much used as foundations for chiffon and silk grenadine gowns.

Something new in silken fabrics is plaid crape. It is shown in pompadour patterns, white crapy background, with the most fascinating of white silk stripes and big flowers in pink, blue or yellow scattered carelessly over it.

This stunning gown is constructed of smoke gray striped cheviot. The skirt is cut with a center seam, and the stripes hit exactly, forming a pointed effect. The bloused waist has a vest of gray messaline silk and revers and collar of crochet lace.

### A MODEL HAT.

The new autumn plaids in their dark, rich colorings are exquisite and rival in beauty the classic plaids of the fall. Scotch clans. Olive and emerald green plaided in black, black plaided in maroon, dull heliotrope grounds, dull greens and blues, bronze



BLACK VELVET MODEL.

that merges into blues and greens, are all to be seen in the shops.

Simple school frocks with waists and skirts in one will be worn by the small girl this winter. These dresses follow the prevailing style and are trimmed with rows of tailor stitching. The skirts are either plain or plaited, hang full from the waist and reach to a point below the knee that is becoming to the little wearer.

The willow plume is a smart variety of the ostrich feather that will adorn many winter hats. In some cases it is exquisitely shaded, the lighter effect forming the under part of the feather.

Pretty little pointed toques are trimmed with stiff wings arranged at the sides between a large oblong buckle. The illustration shows a smart black

velvet hat. The brim is bound with folds of black silk, and the same silk encircles the dome crown and is knotted and drawn through a pearl buckle in front. Two handsome feathers fall gracefully on the hair.

### OF TAFFETA TOO.

Many of the handsome new suits are made with cape wraps and are accompanied by toques of the cloth edged with a narrow band of fur. It is early in the season to speak of furs, but the fashionable furriers are



HAT OF TAFFETA SILK.

out with all their new styles. Very smart are the little coats built along pony and bolero lines.

Muffs are to be flat, but not quite so much on the pillow order as those of last winter.

Scarf ties and small neck pieces in all but short haired pelts are as modish as ever. Later in the season no doubt there will be other ideas developed in these pieces.

Not a few women will regret to hear that last year's favorite—the dress of plum or prune color—has been ruled out of favor this season. Its place has been taken by a deep shade of red. Gowns of this description are elaborately trimmed with black braid, the coats being faced with white moire silk or black taffeta, while unobtrusive touches of gold are combined with the braid.

Manufacturers are pushing moire silk vigorously, but the chances are that it will be chiefly used for trimmings and elderly women's frocks.

Taffeta silk makes some of the smart hats of the season. The illustration shows a model of burgundy red taffeta. The brim is stitched, and about the high puffed crown is a twist of shaded brown and red silk, caught at the side with a bunch of autumn leaves.

### MUCH IN LITTLE.

New shades of blue promise to be very fashionable this fall and winter. They are brighter in tone than those of the summer. One of the prettiest of the new shades is in an exquisite cornflower tint. China blue combines beautifully with gray blue and promises to be a favorite combination of the season.

Many attractive striped designs are offered in the new shirt waist flannels.



BLOUSE OF RADIATE SILK.

The color scheme often includes many bright tones that blend into inconspicuous harmony.

Radiate, a variation of radium, takes first place among the fall silks. It is almost transparent and very lustrous. This silk will be made up into elaborate blouses, but the waists require a thin lining of some description.

All kinds of lace and embroidery will be used on winter gowns, but heavy cushion embroidery is the newest fad.

Black silk lace will trim many smart black costumes, with a touch of color to relieve the somberness.

Sleeves are still elaborately trimmed, and it seems one can hardly overdo the matter in this respect. The short puffed sleeves are as full as ever, but they are less epanlet in fashion, most of the fullness being drawn toward the elbow, while the shoulder is flattened as much as possible to give a narrowing effect to the figure.

The blouse pictured is of opalescent gray and pink radiate silk. Bands of Irish lace ending in motifs trim the fronts, supplemented by groups of tiny tucks. The elbow sleeves carry out the same idea. JUDIC CHOLLET.

## NIGHT ROBES.

They Were Once Very Gorgeous and Worn in the Daytime.

In the middle ages night robes, as a general thing, were unknown luxuries. Under the Tudors royalty and nobility had them made of silk or velvet, and, as the old books say, "hence no washing was necessary."

A night robe of black satin bound with black taffeta and edged with velvet of the same color was daintily fashioned for Anne Boleyn.

More luxurious still was one owned by Queen Bess. It was of black velvet, fur lined, and greatly offset by flowing borders of silk lace. And in 1608 her majesty gave orders that George Brodigan should deliver "threescore and six best sable skyures, to furnish us a night gown." Four years later her highness orders the delivery of "twelve yards of purple velvet, fringed on the back syde, with white and russet silke," for a night gown for herself and also orders the delivery of fourteen yards of murrey damask for the "makinge of a night gowne" for some one else.

Night gowns for ladies of a later period were called "night vails." In Queen Anne's time it was the fashion to wear them over the customary dress in the streets in the daytime, when out on a pleasure walk. And, as was fitting, ladies who indulged in night-caps had them also made of silk or velvet, with "much pretty garnishing of lace and glittering cords," and the fair ones made presentation of costly caps to each other as tokens of respect or affection.

## MARINE TURTLES.

How They Are Stripped of Their Shells While Alive.

The shells shipped from the Colon district are taken from turtles caught on the Lagarto and San Blas coasts of the Caribbean sea during the months of May, June, July and August, when they approach the shore to deposit eggs, which are laid on the sandy beaches above high water mark at night. Holes are dug about one and a half feet deep and the eggs deposited therein. Generally about three layings are made during a period of nine weeks. The eggs are lightly covered with sand and left to be hatched out by the heat of the sun. The turtles are caught either while on shore or in the water by means of nets.

As a rule, they are killed immediately after being caught, cleaned and the shell frame washed with sand. But on the San Blas coast the Indians do not kill them, but at once proceed to remove the shell by subjecting the turtles to great heat, afterward throwing the turtles back into the sea. By the application of heat the successive plates of shell come off very easily.

Turtles caught in these waters vary in size from one to four and a half feet long, with a maximum weight of 150 pounds, and the average weight of shell obtained from each is from six to seven pounds. The commercial value of tortoise shell depends upon the thickness and size of the plates rather than upon the brilliancy of the colors.

## They Waited Well.

A large audience once gathered in Baltimore to hear Professor Sylvester read a unique original poem of 400 lines, all rhyming with the name Rosalind. He had appended to the poem a large number of explanatory footnotes, which he said he would read first. When at last he had done so he looked up at the clock and was horrified to find that he had kept the audience an hour and a half before beginning to read the poem they had come to hear. The astonishment on his face was answered by a burst of good humored laughter from the audience, and then, after begging all his hearers to feel at perfect liberty to leave if they had engagements, he read the Rosalind poem.

## No Mistake.

The editor was apologizing over the telephone for an annoying typographical error in his paper.

"In our account of the meeting at which you were chairman last night, colonel," he said, "we tried to say, 'Following is a detailed report of the proceedings,' but it appeared in print, as perhaps you have noticed, 'Following is a detailed report,' and so forth. Mistakes of that kind, you know, will!"

"It may have been an accident," interrupted the man at the other end of the wire, "but it wasn't a mistake. You sidetracked most of the report."—Chicago Tribune.

## Anti-smoking Edicts.

Strenuous efforts have been made in times past to stamp out smoking. Among the rules of an English school in 1629 it was laid down that "a master must be a man of grave behavior, neither papist nor Puritan, no haunter of alehouses and no puffer of tobacco." In Turkey, where the pipe is now omnipresent, former sultans made smoking a crime, and offenders were punished by having their pipes thrust into their noses, while in Russia a royal edict ordered the noses of the smokers to be cut off.

## The Real Glutton.

Benevolent Old Lady (to little boy in street)—Why—why, little boy, how did you ever get such a black eye? Small Boy—Me and Sammy Jones was fighting for an apple in school, an' he smashed me. Benevolent Old Lady—Dear, dear, and which glutton got the apple? Small Boy—Teacher, ma'am.

## Talent's Triumph.

"What's the difference between talent and genius?" "Talent makes money oftener than genius does."—Detroit Free Press.

## Women Who Do

A Woman Who Is Amassing Wealth at the Rate of Several Millions a Year—Hetty Green, Money Lender :: :: :: ::

The number of women who own and manage colossal fortunes is a present day feature significant of the changed status of woman in regard to financial dependence. Helen Gould has not only kept the millions left to her by the late Jay, but has added largely to them. Her fortune is, however, not so great as that of Mrs. Hetty Green, who since the death of Russell Sage takes rank as the world's chief individual money lender. If the impecunious Russian government wished to get a loan of \$50,000,000 suddenly it is probable Het-



MRS. HETTY GREEN.

ty Green could dip down into her own bank vaults and bring up the money. One of her notable sayings, containing part of the secret of her success, is: "I never worry. Worrying is bad for a woman."

Mrs. Green, Hetty Howland Robinson before her marriage, inherited about \$10,000,000 from her father and an aunt. At the age of thirty, about the time she was married, she began to invest her money on her own account and control it herself. That was forty-one years ago. Now her wealth is variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000. She has got this vast sum through shrewdness and an economy so strict that many people call it stinginess. However, Hetty Green and her immense wealth are a solid proof of the possession of financial ability by women. Mrs. Green is a native of New Bedford, Mass., and comes of Quaker ancestry.

## Chicago's Three Famous Spinsters.

One of them is Margaret Haley, the leading spirit in the fight which resulted in the adding of many million dollars of tax evading property to Chicago's tax list, that resulting in the prompt payment of the back salaries of Chicago teachers, of whom Miss Haley was one. A second spinster is Dr. Cornelia De Bey, a woman noted for her intelligent and helpful interest in educational and sanitary matters in Chicago. The lake city's third famous spinster is Jane Addams of Hull House. Miss Addams and Miss De Bey are members of the Chicago board of education, in which they are the reverse of deadheads. By a recent rule adopted by the board all school matters are now in control of a tripartite government—the board of education, the city school superintendent and a committee of the teachers' union. Thus the teachers themselves help control the Chicago school policy. Margaret Haley represents the teachers' union.

## Miss Moon's Magazine For the Blind.

In England a magazine of current literature in raised letters for the blind has been established by Miss Adelaide Moon. Hitherto the hapless blind folk have been shut out from general news and literature. Miss Moon's father, himself a blind man, devised a raised alphabet for the sightless. This his daughter uses in her magazine, which is published at Brighton. In connection with her magazine the lady also conducts a shop in which she prints books in the raised alphabet. The magazine has proved such a boon to the blind in Great Britain that it is proposed to start a similar one in America.

## A Girl's Remarkable Swim.

At Pelham Manor, on Long Island sound, lives Coreen Violet, a noted girl swimmer, aged eighteen. She is distinguished for her endurance in a long distance swim. One of her acquaintances is a young man named Dennison Hatch, likewise known as a swimmer. The young man and girl were both such water athletes that at length some of Mr. Hatch's friends decided there ought to be a swimming match arranged between them. Mr. Hatch was quite willing, but the young lady hesitated a considerable time. At length, however, she was nagged by the admirers of her rival into making the trial. The swim was in Long Island sound from the Westchester club to Great Neck, N. Y. The woman beat the man by several lengths, moving away from him by means of a long, slow, steady stroke. The time occupied by the six mile swim was two hours and a quarter.

MARCIA WILLS CAMPBELL.

## THE SEASON'S FABRICS.

New Silks, Velvets and Woolen Dress Goods Now Displayed.

It is many years since silks have had the prominence that is given them this season. While woolen fabrics are naturally the accepted materials for everyday wear, and some of them will be worn even at very swell functions—all depending upon the way they are made and trimmed—the best dresses for all occasions where handsome effects are desired will be made of the new and superb silks. I knew when I saw the determined efforts of the French dressmakers toward the adoption of the empire modes that heavy silks would become necessary, and now we have them, after more than fifteen years of flimsy and fragile silks, and we have them now for sure and certain.

Among the newest of the silks we find taffeta in all the season's colors and in various weights to suit the demands of all, but there are also solid and lustrous fabrics to fill the heart with full satisfaction. The thick and rich pompadour silks in all their lovely colors are seen, as well as heavy brocades. I noticed several different designs of the chene silks in their soft and delightfully vague patterns of flowers which seem to melt into the ground-work like snow crystals on the window sill. There are ribbons to match, some being sash width and some narrow for hat trimming and for all sorts of things made by the skilled fingers of the dressmakers in the shape of rosettes, quillings and ruffles.

These silks are American, and American women should ask for them, particularly when they are so handsome and new. The old Bonnet silk in lustrous but not shining black is seen again in many of the most elegant of the new gowns, and they are garnished with rich lace, silk embroidery, silk castle braid and fine jet wrought in the lace or braid by hand. This makes a trimming that shows its value from afar without being garish or overdone.

There are several weights and all colors in satin, which has been little worn for many years. Satin has the effect of making one appear slender, and, slenderness being fashionable now, it is going to be popular. Much Lyons velvet will be worn in gowns and wraps, principally in black, but the velutina and velutina cords which are produced in all the season's colors will take a well deserved place among the rich and beautiful fabrics for late autumn and winter wear. The plain velutina is of a close pile, very solid, and, being mercerized, it is as rich in appearance as the heaviest Lyons silk velvet, which is prohibitive in price for all but the wealthy. This velutina



BROWN CHIFFON VELUTINA COSTUME.

wears better than any of the cheaper grades of silk velvet, and, being very reasonable in price, we can all enjoy the delightful sensation of an elegant gown or suit. The corded velutina is best suited for entire costumes and makes ideal visiting gowns. It will take any kind of trimming, but requires very little.

In the best new woollens from abroad we have rather lighter weights, but no less fine and desirable goods. They are so fine that one must look closely to note the design. There are pebble and sable surfaces, some of these having an over design of herringbone stripe showing in some lights only, but full of surprises as it folds. Another design has narrow stripes of satin surface between plain sable or "sanded" weave. This, like the entirely plain sable, is the gentleman's choice. Still another has the sabled foundation with tiny basket squares along the surface. The object seems to be to obtain the most unobtrusive and refined design possible, and with these almost invisible zigzags and stripes the manufacturers have done it.

There are lines of different weights of plain iron frame grenadine or volle in the finest Australian wool, some closely woven and others as coarse as sieves. These are to be made up over a very lustrous taffeta, satin or colored silk. The effect is beautiful whether over black or colors.

Among the novelties we find chiffon broadcloth, chiffon cloth, messaline, chiffon velutina and chiffon velutina cord for entire costumes in chiffon weight and chevreau finish. These are black and colored and are very beautiful to look upon. The illustration shows a chiffon velutina in brown, with tan silk revers and narrow soutache braid. The straps on the skirt are of the velutina. OLIVE HARPER.

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## RHEUMATISM

BADLY CRIPPLES A BALDWINVILLE FARMER

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Mr. Frank Howe, a prominent farmer of the Town of Van Buren, says: "During a siege of the most painful form of Rheumatism, which lasted two years, I did everything that was possible with the aid of money to find relief. I spent several hundred dollars, and seemed to grow worse instead of better each day. Being on crutches and forced to drive to the train and then hobbling to the doctor's office, became very discouraging, let alone the sleepless nights and fearful hours of pain. Being advised by a friend to try Uric-O, I purchased a bottle and began its use as directed. In less than 24 hours these fearful sciatic pains left me, my blood seemed to let loose and flow freely, I felt different, and knew at once that I had found a cure, as I slept and rested all that night, something I had not done before in two years. I used in all six bottles of Uric-O, and can truthfully say that I have never felt a return of the disease, and have had no use for crutches or cane since the first day's treatment. I invite all Rheumatics to write me and learn further truth concerning this wonderful remedy."

[Signed] FRANK HOWE, BALDWINVILLE, N. Y., R. F. D.

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