THE GLASS OF FASHION.

FACTS ABOUT FROCKS OF INTEREST TO THE FAIRE

Whit to Wear and Now to Wear it to the their environmentalist former for

The Raster gown is of secondary impor-tance is compared with the Raster hat or bound, but it comes in for its due share of consideration at the moment. In the of consideration at the moment. In the sketch holow are three typical dresses, prepared for Faster and the passing season. The one on the right is a street with, but it can be utilized as a costume de visite. Made up in black Henrietta doth or carboners of histories black silk, it may do duty as a Lenton gown. When applied to this use, however, a larger and more severely simple black homes should be worn with it and over the teams should be worn with it and over the teams of the larger and more severely simple black homes should be worn with its and over the teams of the larger and more severely simple black homes should be worn with its and over thack honner should be wern with it.
the face should be drawn a Hading or
an Emptre voil. Homomber, however, good
that anything that looks rations reader, that anything that looks studied or affected in the dress of a lady who really wishes to observe the most selemin of all the hists of the Church is beneath the dignity and generous character of the Chris



The central figure represents the dress which the best dressmakers call a Josephine or Empress yown. It is of black relvet, with trimmings of black lace, and is worn with cut steel and jet, or diamond, or Khine steen ornaments. It is a yown that may be stan arnaments. It is a gown that may be ware at a dinner party, a dancing too or recopition, or a half. Strictly speaking it is not a half gown. That is represented in the gown on the left, and this is also called a dosephine or an Empire yown. Those dresses great pretty and good in their way. In fact, they are a vast improvement on the gowns work in the two Empresses of Nepoleon I. The only ridioulous thing about them is to call them. Empress or Josephine poleon t. The only rictentions thing about them is to call them. Empress or Josephine was. The one on the left is a vertable denoing year. It is made of that ganziest, himstest of all woven stuff, monssolling de sole broche, of a flose du flarry tint, draped giver satin of the same color. The pulled harthe, the short showes, and helt are the only reminders of the period of the first French Empire. The skirk, the ethion sushes and shoulder knots, and the pink feather lan belong to our own decade.



Some of the styles of the reign of Louis XVI. were exceedingly bountiful. The concessions made by that unfortunate King to his subjects were not greater than those made by his Queen and the noble women of made by his Queen and the noble women of her cone; and kingdom in the style of their dress. The hoops, powdered and painted faces, the towers of hate, and the black patches on the faces of the beauties and believed the reign of Louis XV, had disappeared long welcre the Beign of Forer began. We can, without a great stretch of imagination, easily conceive that the beautiful and illegated Frincess Lamballe looked not unlike the sketch of the young girl scated at the table. Doubtless Jesephine, then a young girl, or young Mine, beautharnais, were her gowns, hats, and coillure in just such a modidowns, hats, and colliure in just such a modified style; for the above sketch represents the fashions of the days of Marie Antoinette. the institute of the layer Turis Antonories.

It is the graceful picturesque rendering given it by a woman of imagination, taste, sontiment, and actistic feeling. This sketch is from a postfolic collection of old Faristan. ents illustrating the lashions of the French of that during the period of time between It I and 1799.

fushion votes, The violet is the flower of Lonk All cloth costumes are profusely braided. Red cloth gowns are much worn in Lon

Oregon in all its shades is again in hich

Hithren embredderies appear on some a Craps cloth, not craps, is the preferred mourning dress fabric of English women. Vakes will again be in vogue for summer fracks of muslin, percale, nainsook, and cambric.

Perfectly plate, full, undraped skirts, ganged on to the bolt or bodies, are immensely fashionable. Royal titue and cleep sky titue come among other shades of this color in fashionable labries and millinery.

All fashtonable skirfs, whother short or domi-trained, fall as that as possible at the back, as well as in the front.

Rasy Atting jacket basques with waistcoate are the preferred style for the summer gowns of women with full figures.

Steel embroidery of a very fine artistic character appears on many handsome white and delicate thated cloth gowns. Full gathered skirts, botted waists, and surplies bediese are the features in wash goods gowns made up for summer wear.

All rest fashionable hate and bou-ness are low in the crown, but what they have lost in height they have gained in dir-

successful in preventing the ill effects of liti-gation among the poorer settlers, as the cases are decided in a manner purely patri-archal the judge hears the evidence on both: of the question, and gives his judgm: accordingly: and as this decision is guided more by justice than by the strict letter of the law, and the cost is very trifling the parties generally return to their homes perfectly satisfied.



remotest parts of the county of Sincos. We set off one line afternoon in a one horse vehicle, technically termed a "buggy," and reached that evening a small hotel in the flourishing village of Keenansville, about five and twenty miles from the shores of lake Simeoe, which said village consisted of a saw mill, two log houses, a tavern and a store. Our host, a cemical frishman, who prided himself on being the founder of the willage, after supplying us with a capital suppor, provided us with beis, evidently intended for short people, causing us to coll up in a manner by no means agreeable. Next morning we set off, through a beautiful and tolerably well cleared country, for the court a distance of about nine miles, over a road quite rough enough to sharpen our apposites sufficiently to enable us to enjoy a second breakfast with the judge, who had slept the night before at the house of the clerk of the court, M. M'Manus, who



THE THIAL rejoices in the possession of a capital farm and a portly and most hospitable wife. He had shortly before moved from the log shanty (shown in the sketch) in which the court was held, and in which he had lived with his are some five-and twenty years ago, to a substantial brick house, the pride of Mrs. M'Manus' heart. After breakfast we arts at manus nears. After breaking we adjourned to the court-house, which was already filled with a crowd of plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, and spectators. The apartment in which the court was held had been the principal room in the old house, and had been divided along one side by a strong wooden har to keep the crowd at a respectful distance from the judge and the bur. After several small cases had been satisfactorily disposed of, the one in which my learned friend had been retained came on, and, as the amount at stake was con-siderable, the judge availed himself of the power which he possesses of summoning a jury of five to take the responsibility of the



THE JURY DELIERKATING

The jury having stowed themselves in a corner of the room, the plaintiff, an artiul fellow, commenced pleading hisown cause; and after cross examination of witnesses and a little perjury, my friend replied in a most powerful speech, demolishing his adversary in a manner which established his fune in in a manner which established his faire in that region, as lawyer and orator. When the case was closed, a difficulty presented itself in the fact of there being no room to which the jury could retire to consult upon their verdict. The judge, however, soon arranged this by telling the jury to betake themselves to some quiet spot out of doors, and charging them on their honor not to speak to any one until their return. The jury accordingly went out; and, after looking about them, they with one consent and wonderful foresight and sagacity betook themselves to the orchard, and squatted down under an apple tree to combine mastication with argument. In about the time required to eat half a dozen apples a piece, and to cram their pockets, they returned, and, as was fully expected, gave a verdict for the defendant; the crest-fallen plaintiff applying for a new trial, and vowing the next time he would not be beaten for the want of a lawyer. want of a lawyer.

I think the words that are sweetest Are the words that are never said; And the moments that pass the flector Are the last ones with the dead.

The thoughts that are truest and braves Are the ones that are never expressed and the tender love then cravest For fear is never confessed.

I know the friends that are truest Are those we see in our dreams; Though we feel the one that is newest-le very near what he seems:

The rose that is ewestest and fairest le the bud that is killed by the freety and the love that is dearest and rarest le the true love we just have lost.

A man who got lost in the bush in South Australia resorted to an ingenious expedient for escaping from his dilemma. After wandering about for four days he decided to cut a telegraph line and camp on the spot. His plan worked. The telegraph repairers were sent out along the line to discover the cause of the interruption, and came upon the wandard in time to save his life.

CANADA'S EARLY COURTS. The Debute on the Jesuit Bill. Continued from Third Page.

Continued from Third Page.

the province, property which remained for that purpose from the year 1851 to 1888, and by a parliament elected (under the activement of race and revenge) along a from the minority as well as the produced from a copy of the Illustrated London News, of the year 1855. The sketches are accompanied by the following letter-press, which cannot fail to be of interesting effect of the people of Ontario, old or young:

The Division or County Courts were establish some few years ago, for the trial of civil a in which the amounts at issue do not seed the sum of \$25. They are presided over by a harrister, who is also chairment of the Quarter Sessions, and generally termed Judge; and who makes the circuit of the different townships, in which the courts are held, about once in every two months. These courts have been found very successful in preventing the ill effects of life, gation among the poorer settlers, as the case of the question, and gives his indem, accordingly a sunt as this decision, at this proposity, which had to do with the discontinual proposition, and gives his indem, accordingly a sunt as this decision. authority which had to do with the disposition of this property, which most people have thought belonged to the Crown. Let me read the words of THE PERMISSION ASSED FOR-

> That we may do no fujuation I doesn it my duty to ask vour Eminence if you see any serious objection to the Government settlement of the Jeanit estate." If the Supremacy Act is in force, or if it is not, I hold it is as a well-settled principle of international law that no foreign auth rite-when I speak of foreign authorities or powers, I care not whether they are temporal or spiritual—cannot be allowed to interfere with the affairs of any State. If that he the rule of interpational law which I believe my hon, friends, if they choose to consult the works, will find it the law of England since the days of Elizabeth? How is it possible to tolerate an Act of Parliament to be submitted to his Exc-liency the Governor-General, than a bill incorporating a joint stock company, or a railway, no justification, no reason being given? I have not heard the argument of the Minister of Justice. I may do him an injustice, but I hear that a petition from the Evangelical al iranos, I think it was; at all ovents, it was from the people of the Lower Province, whom my hone friend behind me says do not care, that he replied that it was

That is the report of the Minister of Jusfige, I do not understand the Queen's English it this sould be properly designs too as a fiscal matter. So it passes before is a a a most matter. So it passes before his Excellency, and upon that advice his Excellency has acted, although I trust an opportunity will be afforded him to reconsider it, and to say if her Majesty's name is to be trailed in the dust and dishonored, and whether this legislation ought not to disappear as a blot from the statute books. I assail it not merely on on that ground because it violates a fun-damental principle of this country, and that is that all religions are tree and equal before the law; or if that he not so as a legal proposition, still I claim there should have been exercised that indgement dis-cretion, that policy which in stamping on forever in whatever province it reared its head, the attempt to establish a kind its head, the attempt to establish a kind

of State church amongst us. Romanism a National Danger. A sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr.

Young at Rinmount.

Text-Cole, i. 18, and let Cor, vii, 23, In addreshing you this evening upon a and jest of such deep importance. My prayer is that God would give me wiedom to speak only such words of sober, excnest, truthfulness, as to arouse this people to a sense of day and yet avoid contention and arrife.

The history of the world abounds with scopes of degradation and shame arising from attempts on the part of certains etions of the church, to preder to the tiers, and covet the patronage of secular government

In the text we notice a distinct line of thought, viz., that Christ is the Head, or upreme power over all, in Him is vested all anchority of government, and to Him alone men should be in subjection.

Ist. A New Testament church is the nly one which brings men under the irret headship and lordship of Christ, with its owil and religious liberty. 2 d. Christ is the church's covenant

hoad. Old has always doals with man in Covenant, and Christ is the Covenant representative of the gospel. Brd. Christ is the church governing

head. He has been anointed head over the church, honce he controls a kingdom, 4th Ohrist slong has the right to give awa and administer them to the church. This applies to the church as a body, as well as to the individual members. This means responsibility to Christ alone. This means freedom to obey Christ, or full liberty of consenence.
This shows the sintulness on the part

of the church, to submit to any other power. Under the Old Testament dis-

because they dared to worship the true God, according to the Bible and their own

In the careful study of this question we are forced to admit of the existence of a National Danger, and that our civil and religious liberty is threatened. A few facts will be in order just here:

Rome has always courted secular power, and has used that power to further here our interests.

per own interests, We claim the secular power has nothing to do with the church of Christ, or

the church of Christ with it. Rome seeks to-day to subvert the church of Christ, by gaining the balance of secular power and then using it as she did of old, to enforce her dogmas, and sustain her creed, and to force upon a free and happy people, her system of error and evil, which seeks to bice the pure light of God's truth behind a mass of worthless rubbish of forms and superatition, wor-ship of old bones, which ought to ground up for fertilizers and submission of our manhood to a Pope, who has need of the perdoning mercy of God, instead of deal ing it out at a rate of dollars and cents. It is an historical fact, that Rome has blighted every country where she has been allowed to take root. There is a grave danger before us which is carelessly put said by the majority, and the danger mosts in the test we are allowing the consists in the fact, we are sllowing the without protest, and some day pr 'astant ism will wake up with a start in site

national dauger. You see me to prove godless, unholy and diabolical thing, which it. Leten! Do you know, it is the every good catholic must destroy at any cost, proud boast of Rome, "She never changes," It is the same Rome to-day that fired the pile under good Latimer and Ridley, that drauged men from the bosom of the family to suffer death for conscience sake, that stained every page of the hisfory of my beloved country (England,) with innocent blood, and who is ready tochoose to consult the works, will find it day to strike again. A free and open to be how much more does it apply to Bible is the charter of liberty, and romaniem has closed it against the people in

order to enslave them. The Church of Rome forbide men to his Exc-liency the Governor-General, when he has to pass on it on the advice of his Minister of Justice, when it is sent there as peing of no more consequence will incorporating a joint stock of his lectures in the "Laciet," Oct. 9, 1864, puts these words in the mouth of the Pope, "I acknowledge no civil power; I am the subject of no prioce; the he the supreme judge and I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the conscience of man, of the peasant who tills his field, of the Prince who site upon his throne, of the household living to the shade of privacy, of the legislation that make laws for the King dom, I am the sole, last supreme judge of what is right or wrong.

If it were only in the domain of church work that this power seeks to act, we night be content to remain silent, BOT THEY SEEK MORE, to overthrow our con-

stitution and liberty. It is not generally known, that the late American war was largely the result of Romanism and her teaching. The old families of the South, were by a large majority roman catholics, and hence were blind to the glorious principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, which declare that all men are been free and equal, both black and white. Prof. Moree, the imthat ground, but on other grounds. I say mortal father of electric telegraphy, when that ground, but on other grounds. I say either this Act is unconstitutional, that is, on a visit to Rome, discovered a political conspiracy (under the garb of a religious the question, "What shall we do with our mission) against the United States. To those of our enemies who question the truth of these assertions we ask. let Who fired the first gun at Fort

Sumpter, against the flag of liberty on the 12th of April, 1861? A roman catholic, Beauregard,
2nd. Who shot one of God's noblest men at Ford's theatre, Washington, 14th April. 1865? I refer to a Lincoln, the champion of liberty and friend of the slave, President of the U.S.A.-Boots,

a R.C., under Jesuit influence, Who published the news of A. Lincoln's death four hours pefore it occurred in the R.C. town of St Joseph, Minn., which was without railroad, or telegraph communication nearer than 80 miles.

The Jesuit priests who could not publish the news without knowing it, and sould not know it without belonging to the same band who assassinated the president. A. Lincoln knew that he would fall by the cowardly hand of the Jesuit. as some time before his death he said, "I! I were fighting sgainet a Protestant South, there would be no danger of assas sination. The nations who read the Birle fight bravely against their enemies, but do not assawsin to them. The Pope and the Jesuite with their infernal inquisition, are the only organized power in the world which have recourse to the dagg r to destroy those whom they cannot convince with their argument, or conquer

with the sword. Do you know that 1851, a great plot was fried by Rome, to overpower the liberty of the U.S.A., by diverting the tide of R.C. immigration to the boundless prairies of the West, and to form an im- people at large will examine this question and menes colony controlled by R.C. laws, and R.C. priests, which is to form a cen-

tre or basis of operations.

At Buffalo is 1852, a council of R. C. riests sat to discuss the question. The following was the result: "Silently, patiently, we must mass our roman cathopstiently, we must mass our forman carbolies in the great cities of this continent,
remembering the vote of a man in regs
is as potent as that of a millionaire. Let
us multiply our votes, let us call our
faithful followers into these proud cities.
Let no one awake these sleeping lions
to-day, let them sleep and dream their Let no one awake these sleeping lions to-day, let them sleep and dream their sweet dreams a f w years more; how sad will be their awakening when with our armies, man the navies, and hold the Gonyou. Tupperville, Ont.-74-2.

of the church, to submit to any other power. Under the Old Testament dispersation there existed a priembood, through whom the people had account of the people when in the fulness of the people was abolished on the fulness of the people was abolished on the fulness of the people was abolished of the people to day what do not thought and livery of consolence. "The Truth chall make you free."

Taking the line of thought with the income at the great question satisfies according to the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished of the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished of the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished of the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished of the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished of the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished of the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished of the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished of the people to day what do not fully the people was abolished."

The truth chall make you free."

Thus the line of thought with the income people was abolished to be people was abolished to be people was abolished to be peop

These and hundreds of other utter-suces we could advance as coming from the mouth of Rome, are not the fler utterances of protestant orators and demagogue agitation, but the calm, de-liberate words of deliberate purpose that will never rest until its end has been

These are events of our own day, and they teach their own lesson, that these ien are sworn to conquer, and that to orush one party by the other and reign over the ruins of both, has always been the policy of Jesuitsm.

The religion of Jesus is a religion of

ntelligence; but what has intelligence to do with the priest of Rome, who will crawl at the feet of a pope to kiss his toe, and degrade his manhood in the dust by the most abject slavery. I impeach Jesuitism to-day with being a standing menace to our religious and conscitutional liberty, because it is a military organization. What do we see in the United States to day. In order to more easily drill their men and prepare them for the great struggle, the Jesuits have organized them into a great number of secret societies bearing harmless and peaceful names. Republic who are roman catholics.

Liberty of conscience is proclaimed by protestamism to be a most sacred principle which every true man must uph ld sm at at the price of his blood, but liberty of and in the near future these armed forces will spring into activity at the bidding of Rome.

But, while impeaching Rome in this way I do not wish to be misunderstood, or to appear in a bitter spirit towards the poor slaves of the Pope, God knows, we love them, and our earnest desire is to see them brought out erance into the glorious light of the Gosne iberty. There has been, there is, and there will be many good and noble lives, found in the roman catholic church, and to such we would extend the hand of brotherly kindness, but we set curselves against priesteraft, jesuitism, the pope and his unholy councies, the vile system of oppression and cruel wrong which they uphold, a system that destroys the privacy and morals of the homes. That crikes at the foundation of true liberty. That pu's ecclestasticism above patriotism. That opposes the liberty of the press, or as that great statesman, Gladstone, has said: "No more curning system or plot was ever devised against the freedom, he intelligence, the happiness and virtue of manhood, than

Now, the question remains, are we to stand idly by and allow our liberty, that priceless heritage that has been handed down to us through so much tears, and agony, and blood, are we going to allow our liberty to be taken from us by these men without protest. (A voice in the audience, No.) Thank God for that No. The existence of a state church of any kind is to subvert the religious life of the nation by the introduction of a system of Government supervision and interference (and in the case of Rome of armed intolerance.) The power to appoint men to keep them against the wish of the people, as under this system men are appointed who are totally unfit for the sacred office, not because chosen and converted by God, but because their parents and friends have trained them to it. fellow; I think we will article him to feilow; I think we will article him to a lawyer. Fred has a turn for mechanics; he shall go to an engineer or some other trade. "But what about Joseph," says the anxious mother. Oh! poor Joseph. He is very slow; can't say book to a goose; is always in trouble at school. I think we must send him to college and make him a parson. So a man can dauce, and smoke, and drink, and play cards, and yet be a parson. The speaker was raised in a state church, where such a system reigned and destroyed its otherwise usefulness and heauty. Where the old tory system obtained which, would sell itself to the devil in order to gain the balance of power.

Mr. Young then spoke at some length of the duty of the church at this time of testing to the paintul spectacle of protestants sending their children to catholic schools, of others putting party before principle and playing into the hands of the enemy, and closed by an appeal to all present to recognize and acknowledge the Lordship of Christ alone as the foundation of all true religious liberty. To teach men to think and act for themselves. To read and study the Bible, which is the fountain of life and liberty, and to accept this fact, that the basis of all true Government is "The will of the people (under the headship of Christ) is the supreme law. These noble principles, if maintained, will raise a bulwark of safety and raise a wall of steel against the onward march of romanism. Let us be true to our God, our homes, our country, and be determined to hand down to posterity the sacred charter of liberty and religious truth which we now enjoy, and as ignorance is no safeguard in religion or morals, it is the duty of every christian thinker to arouse the world to a sense of its danger. What has been said to-night can be proved act with decision, and that every true believer in Jesus will both work and pray to hasten the time when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the face of the mighty deep.

Eczema, Itchv Scaly, Skin Tortures

"About 8 years ago my feet and legs beforever from every position of honor, large as a half dollar which ate in almost to power and profit. What a figure these the bone. After the failure of other remedies, protestants will out when we not only the sores were completely healed by one elect the President, but command the bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters." Joseph

> When Baby was sick, we gave ner Casteria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Cas

that they always closely imitate the origina

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I don't know what you call dat in Anglish,

Some Wild Balsam of Tar I tink. He's good for de Cough, Cold and dem ting.

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