

HOME DRESSMAKING.

An excellent manner of remodeling a half-worn basque is shown in Figure No. 58. The bodice is cut off to form a round waist.



FIG. 58

and revers turned back, facing them with velvet or silk, or using the dress material, striped with narrow ribbon. The vest is of a contrasting material, and either fastens in Breton style or hooks invisibly. The coat sleeves have cuffs of the vest fabric, and the worn part under the arm is hidden by a draped scarf, formed of a straight or bias piece. A ribbon belt or Empire sash may be worn.

A pretty fashion for trimming white or colored cotton dresses is to use large Inroyable revers of wide embroidered edging on the front of the round waist, turn-back cuffs of the same, and a turn over collar cut with two points in front and three in the back, the centre one forming quite a V. If a straight, round skirt is worn, it may have a row of insertion set in above the hem.

Figure No. 59 shows a neat style for two woolen or cotton fabrics. The skirt, belt from the side seams, cuffs, plastron, and V.



FIG. 59

In the back are of plaid, striped, or figured materials. The polonaise has a coat back in princess style, with the fronts cut off to the waist line. The apron is only slightly draped, showing the skirt on the sides; the sleeves are coat-shaped, and the pleated plastron is almost covered by the jabot cravat of crepe, silk, lace, or mull, as it may be.

The protective pleating is rarely put on the edge of skirts nowadays. Many of the best modistes are binding skirts with a cording of velvet, in place of braid, which rabs the shoes snabby and soon wears out. Silesia as a facing over canvas wears longer than alpaca. New skirts are two and three quarter yards wide, with a small pad bustle and one read. Hems are about five inches wide. Insertions that are set in full, round skirts are generally two inches wide and three in number, with an inch of the goods between.

Figure No. 60 illustrates a sleeve suit.



FIG. 60

able for any thin or soft goods that drapes gracefully. The design is cut like a coat sleeve, only larger and longer in the back at the wrist. It is caught up in three tiny pleats at the inside seam, and a deep band cuff attached. The top is gathered, and a standing frill of lace added, which erect over the shoulder like a ruff, though it is easily omitted, if preferred.

Accordion pleating requires three times as much material as the space to be covered by the narrow knife-pleats. A new skirt back has one width of silk gathered in the centre back, and a width on each side laid in kilt pleats, turned toward the back, and held in place by tapes loosely tacked beneath.

Figure No. 61 shows a style of basque especially becoming to a slender form. The back is cut in a rounded point, which may rest under the skirt back, so often hooked up over the bodice, or on the outside. The fronts form a cutaway jacket ornamented with revers of the material, outlined with a velvet edging. The vest hooks, and has a slender V and collar of the velvet matching the pointed cuff. Three large buttons trim either side of the front below the revers.

Narrow bands of embroidery finish the edge of Empire bodice fronts, and trim the sides of the soft, wide sash. When the



FIG. 61

short, wide Directoire revers are lapped over the bust, they are styled Inroyable. The designs in this department are not given as patterns unless for some special reason, but many of the "Home Dressmaking" designs can be modified from different Domestic patterns by using a little ingenuity.

Tucked fronts are handsome on skirts of any material. The lengthwise tucks are run by hand, and are from a half-inch to an inch in width, reaching from the waist to the knees, and then flare like a ruffle below. A trifle more than twice as half as much of the material than the space to be covered is required, as the edges of the tucks do not touch each other. Panels in this style are effective with a flat front of contrasting goods, or one slightly draped at the top.

Kilt or box pleated panels of India or thin silk should be lined with eslezy orinoline before they are pleated. Straight, full backs of thin silk skirts are made to look as though of richer silk, if lined with undressed cambric and interlined with one layer of sheet wadding, which is to be lightly tucked here and there to the cambric to prevent any sagging, the wadding ending at the edge of the hem.

Figure No. 62 answers for any ordinary cotton or woolen goods, two materials appearing better than one. Striped and plain



FIG. 62

cheviots are shown in shades of gray, with steel buttons for the simple trimming. Such a combination would be excellent for a traveling dress. The plain goods forms the full, straight back, right side, and apron, the latter rounding up on the left, where it is draped to form short jabot folds. The striped material is used for the front and left side of the skirt.

The bodice has cuffs, collar, ves, and



FIG. 63

wide sash belt of the plain fabric, and fastens in Breton style, sewed down on one side of the front, and hooked over on the other. The back is gracefully rounded, or may be pointed, and the centre seam left open to the waist line.

Figure No. 63 offers a dressy model trim-



FIG. 64

med with the latest "fad," in the way of a knife-pleating of silk. The basque may be of woolen or silk materials, and an old-fash-

ioned one remodels stylishly after this



FIG. 65

design. The back forms one and the front two points, with revers and coat sleeves.

The square cut vest is of brocade or striped goods, and the turned-back cuffs are of the same fabric. A deep knife-pleating is



FIG. 66

set under the lower edge of the basque and sleeves, and two rows form the French collar; the upper row is sewed to the top of a straight collar, and turned over on the right side.

Figure No. 64 is appropriate for any two ordinary materials of contrasting colors, or



FIG. 67

plain and brocaded or striped goods. The high collar, coat sleeves, and sham skirt are of the figured or darker material.

The plain round waist hooks invisibly, and is worn with an Empire sash of ribbon about four inches wide, which is passed through a buckle in front, and then allowed to fall in ends and loops. The drapery is straight and round, with a funnel pleat on the left side, and two Arab folds dropping from the back of the belt. Such a drapery should be about three and a half yards in width.

Figure No. 65 is a charming design for cotton or woolen bordered or plain materials. If of the latter, rows of silk or velvet trimming may be used as a trimming in place of the woven border illustrated. The round skirt is slightly lifted on the right side to show the sham skirt beneath, and the left side is trimmed with a row of the border cut on length-wise.

The basque has the skirt hooked up over the back, and the front slightly pointed. The lining is fitted with darts as usual, while the outside fronts are bordered, lapped, and laid in close overlapping pleats at the lower edge. The slender V thus left may be of either goods, embroidery, silk, or velvet, according to the dress fabric used. The collar and band cuffs are of the border, and the sleeves are slightly full at the arm-holes and in the cuffs.

Full, straight skirts of gingham, lawn, and other wash dresses do not need a sham skirt beneath. Sateen, challie, India silk, cashmere, and others hang better over the usual lining skirt. Embroidered goods do not need as full a skirt as plain material does. Four and a half yards is the smallest allowance for a stylishly full, round skirt.

A handsome dinner or theatre corsage is represented in Figure No. 66. Velvet, silk, broche, tinsel, bead, or some of the "real" laces form the dressy garment. The back is cut in a round point, and the front opens over a low vest of one of the above-mentioned trimmings, laid over plain colored silk.

The Medic collar ends in tapering revers, is lined with the contrasting silk, edged with lace, and wired to keep it properly erect. Gold lace, white Lalle Francaise, and colored broche make an elegant corsage of this description. The coat sleeves have puffs of the silk at the wrists and shoulders. The hair is dressed with a white pompon and sigrettes.

The round, full, cotton waists new fashionable are made with bag seams to prevent any scratching on the flesh. Tight fitting waists are lined with the thinnest of muslin, cambric, or Victoria lawn, and good-sized seams should be left, as all cotton goods will shrink, and have to be let out. If shrunk before making up, the pretty gingham soon soil, and never seem as fresh to the wearer as they do when first made up untouched by water.

Straight cotton skirts, intended for house wear seldom have the lower edge disfigured by a braid. Either put three inch tucks above the hem of gingham skirts, or turn in an inch or so at the top, so as to have some to let down if it becomes short from abrinking. Pockets in such skirts should, of course, be sewed in one of the straight seams, faced inside with the goods, and "stayed" from the belt with a tape to prevent sagging.

Figure No. 67 illustrates one of the fashionably full sleeves, now worn of every material. This is of an ordinary coat-shape, cut large enough to lay in three pleats toward the back from the shoulder to the wrists, with a band of fur (in its season), passementerie, galloon, ribbon, etc., four inches above the edge to imitate a cuff. At the top is draped a puff, which is gathered in the arm size, drawn down toward the elbow, and ended under a bow of ribbon, or passementerie ornament.

LATE SCOTCH NEWS.

The rivers in Dumfries district are to be stocked with trout—a cross between the Loch Leven and Loch Skene trout.

The Leith bakers have reduced the price of bread to sixpence for the best 4 lb. loaf and 5d for second quality, a reduction of 1d.

The Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, opened on the 7th for the first time on a Sunday when it was visited by 1746 people.

The Glasgow "Mail" says: During the last month or six weeks a very general epidemic of measles has prevailed in Airdrie, Coatbridge, and surrounding villages, and in most cases the measles seem to be of a bad type. In Airdrie and Coatbridge the school children have been warned not to attend if measles is in their homes. Six deaths have occurred during the last month in Airdrie, several have proved fatal cases in Coatbridge, and five and seven are reported dead from Balleston and Glenboig within the last week or two. Some of the schools have had to be closed. Enteric fever and diphtheria also number several cases in Airdrie and Coatbridge.

The returns for the last quarter show a considerable increase in the foreign shipping trade of the Clyde not only when compared with the immediately preceding quarters, but with the corresponding periods of preceding years. Last quarter 358 vessels, aggregating 338 592 tons, arrived in the Clyde from foreign ports, showing an increase of 7000 tons on the preceding quarter, and of 33,000 tons compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of 42 000 tons against the same quarter of 1887, and of 48,000 tons contrasted with the first quarter of 1886. The sailings last quarter also show considerable increase on those of the corresponding quarters of recent years. Last quarter 371 vessels, aggregating 397 956 tons, left the Clyde, an increase of 7000 tons on the corresponding period of last year, of 63 000 tons over that of 1887, and of 97,000 tons over the first quarter of 1886.

News was received recently from May Island Lighthouse, Firth of Forth, that on the previous night the keepers had an unusual experience. A foreign seaman smashed one of the windows of the lighthouse, and pushed a boy into the apartment, following immediately himself. In the room several females were sleeping, and these at once raised an alarm. The keepers soon appeared, and the seaman explained that he was the captain of a Norwegian schooner which had just been dashed to pieces on the island. His vessel was bound from Norway to Grangemouth, with battens, but he lost his way, and did not, owing to the rain and fog, see the light on May Island. When the vessel struck he and his companion kept upon the rocks. The mate followed, but was drowned, as were also the other members of the crew. One of the lighthouse keepers went out to learn if he could aid the missing men, and in the darkness he fell over a cliff 20 feet high, breaking several of his ribs. Medical aid was sent to the Island. On April 6 the two survivors of the wreck were landed at Leith, where they are now in the Sailors' Home.

No Room for the Chinese.

There is a little question under discussion between Australia and China which is of considerable interest to British Columbia, and in fact to Canada generally. A steamship loaded with Chinese emigrants arrived at Melbourne and a demand was made that the Chinese should be allowed to land. The Australian authorities refused the Chinese a landing. The refusal was reported by the Chinese Minister to the English Government, accompanied by a demand for the payment of a sum of money in consideration of having denied the Chinese a privilege accorded to other nations and based upon treaty rights. The English Minister intimated to the Australian authorities that an easy way out of the controversy would be to pay the bill. In the communication of the English Minister to the Colonial authorities a passage was quoted from the Chinese Minister's letter to the effect that the Chinese would no longer submit to the action of the United States in disregarding treaty obligations. The Chinese Government was waiting to see what the courts would do, and if the courts failed to enforce the treaty the Chinese Government would then consider what course to pursue. We are thinking the Chinese government had better take as long a time as possible to consider its course for if it undertakes to quarrel with England and the United States at one and the same time, its hands will be pretty full.

The public will highly approve the decision of the Education Department to allow an examination in Temperance and hygiene to be taken at the December examination for entrance to High Schools as bonus subjects, on the same basis as agriculture. The maximum of marks to be allowed is 75.

A Minnesota man has set up a bear ranch, where he feeds cornmeal to the bears he traps, just as he would do hogs, till they are in prime condition, when he slaughters them, and besides selling the meat at high figures, gets a good many dollars for each of the pelts.

Cruel and Fiendish Hoax.

Our readers will call to mind an extraordinary marriage, which was said to have been celebrated in a sleigh in this city, immediately followed by the death of the groom a Mr. Ralph B. Husson, of Brighton, England. The story was to the effect that Husson, who had been living in Canada, became engaged to a Miss Mulcahy, of this city, returned to England, and becoming seriously ill, came out with his father and a clergyman, and the lovers were married upon the party's arrival. This was in substance the story related by Mrs. Mulcahy, the mother of the young woman who was alleged to have become a bride and widow within the same hour.

The local newspapers published columns of detail, but no one could be found to tell what had been done with the body of the young Englishman, and a good many unpleasant things had been said and insinuated with reference to the condition of the young lady who was the most interested in the case. The matter was allowed to drop, and there appeared to be very few who desired to continue the investigation. The poor girl's father, who was a compositor in the Gazette office, took the matter so much to heart that he threw up his situation and went to Chicago, while the family are still living in Montreal.

THE REVOLVING FACTS.

It now remains to give the true version of the story, which has been obtained after an endless amount of research and investigation, and it will be seen that Miss Mulcahy has been made the victim of one of the most cruel and wicked jokes ever perpetrated in this or any other community. The facts of the case are as follows: Mr. Husson was no myrth, and not only did he board in a house on Bleury street, but paid frequent visits to the Mulcahy household, where he was received with great favor by the eldest daughter. It seems that the young gentleman from Brighton, previous to his departure from the Old Country, had made known his intentions of marrying Miss Mulcahy at a future date to a number of medical students. At a subsequent date, however, to Husson's sailing for home these embryo doctors resolved to perpetrate a hoax on the young woman.

THEY DID IT WITH A VENGEANCE.

On a Monday morning Mrs. Mulcahy received a note from a friend, saying that her presence was required at once. No sooner had the good lady left her home than a second messenger entered bearing a note for Miss Mulcahy, entreating that lady to repair at once to a well-known hotel in the city, where business of the utmost importance to herself had to be transacted. The young lady at first decided to await her mother's return, but at the earnest entreaty of a second party she put on her hat and sash and went directly to the place indicated in the note. A gentleman well muffled up, with powdered locks, met the excited girl at the door of the hotel and said: "I am Mr. Husson, senior. My son, who grew gradually worse after coming home, has expressed a desire to become your husband before he dies."

MARRIED TO A CORPSE.

"We have just arrived, and both he and a clergyman are in the covered sleigh at the door." What could the lady do but comply? So she went into the sleigh, where she saw the form of a man, whose head was completely wrapped up and only the mouth, from which blood was streaming, appeared to be visible. The hand, which was placed in that of the supposed bride, was cold and clammy, and it is by no means surprising that Miss Mulcahy felt her surroundings to be strange and mysterious. The clergyman's portion of the heartless scheme was soon accomplished, and as soon as the girl realized that she was Husson's wife they informed her that she was also a widow. The supposed father-in-law then told her that he would take her to England upon his return, but she would not hear to this, and was let out of the sleigh at Victoria square, and going at once to her home on St. Edward street told her astonished mother all that had transpired. Both, however, had been wilfully deceived. The participants in the mock ceremony were nothing more than young medicos from one of our leading universities, and the supposed dying lover was a corpse which had been stolen from the dissecting room.

The Czar and the Fortunate Teller.

A strange story is going the round of the Continental papers, to the following effect—Some twenty years ago the present Czar, at that time heir-apparent to the Russian throne, had his fortune told by a gypsy woman whom he met by accident while out shooting. The gypsy, totally unaware of her casual client's exalted rank, examined the palm of his hand *secundum artem*, and prophesied many things to him—among others, that he should not outlive his forty-sixth birthday. It is stated that all the other forecasts have been realized, one after another, greatly to the disquietude of Alexander Alexandrovich who is notoriously superstitious. The Czar entered upon his forty-fifth year on the 10th ult., and has appeared to suffer from a more than usually severe depression of spirits since his birthday anniversary. His consort, whose health has been delicate for some time past, is said to be deeply distressed by the gloomy state of the Emperor's mind, brought about by brooding over the gypsy's dismal prophecy. The Czar should take comfort from the complete failure of a similar vaticination made to Prince Bismarck, when the German Chancellor was Prussian Minister at Frankfurt. A prophesied of renown then foretold that his sixty-sixth year would prove fatal to him; and her prophecy caused him no inconsiderable anxiety until it was confuted by time. The fact that Prince Bismarck yesterday celebrated his seventy-fourth natal anniversary should be fraught with cheerful augury to the Colossus of the North. —[St. James' Gazette.]

Immigration from England.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Letters have been received by the Government from well-informed correspondents in the south-west of England to the effect that in addition to the general falling off in emigration from Great Britain to America, which has been noticed this spring, Canada being included in the decline, there is a special falling off in the bookings from Liverpool by the direct Canadian lines, for the reason that the through rates to Canada via New York are about the same as by the direct Canadian lines, and consequently emigrants are choosing the fast steamers in preference to the slower ones on the Canadian route. This is proof positive that a fast line of steamers has become an important factor in the competition for carrying emigrants to our shores.