

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



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 inextinguishable revers of wide embroidered edging on the front of the round waist, collar cut 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



in the back are of plaid, striped, or figured materials. The plastron 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 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 rubs the shoes snobby and soon wears out. Silesia as a facing over canvas wears long or than alpaca. New skirts are two and three quarter yards wide, with a small pad bustle and one rear. 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



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 lapped 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



short, wide Directoire revers are lapped over the bust, they are styled incroyable. 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 ruff below. A trifle more than twice and a 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 sleeky crinoline 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



cheviots are shown in shades of gray, with steel buttons for the simple trimming. Such a combination would be excellent for a travelling 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



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-



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



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



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



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 put on lengthwise.

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 fitted 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. Satin, challis, 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 corsege 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 Medici collar ends in tapering revers, is lined with the contrasting silk, edged with lace, and wired to keep it properly erect. Gold lace, white faille, Francaloe, 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 aigrettes.

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 mull, 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 shrinking. 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, out 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 Lven 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 3d.

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 Billoston 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 35,000 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 man, and in the darkness he fell over a cliff 20 ft high, breaking several of his ribs. Medical aid was sent to the island. On April 6th 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.

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Curiosities of the English Schools.

The following were recently among the written answers in examinations on the Scriptures by her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

"Who was Moses?" "He was an Egyptian. He lived in a hark made of bulrushes, and he kept a golden calf and worshiped brazen snakes, and he had nothin' but quahles and mander for forty years. He was korb by the air of his ed while ridin' under a bow of a tree, and he was killed by his son Abalon as he was hanging from the bow. His end was perce."

"What do you know of the patriarch Abraham?" "He was the father of Lot and had tew wives. One was called Hismale, and tother Haygur. He kep wun at home and he hurried the tother into the desert, where he became a pillow of salt by the daytime and a pillow of fire at nite."
"Write an account of the Good Samaritan." "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jeriker and he fell among thawn, and the thawn sprang up and choked him. Wherupon he gave tuppins to the host and said take care on him, and put him on his home haas. And he passed by on the nother side."—[London Times.]