

HOME DRESSMAKING.

A piece of ribbon velvet, and one of Valenciennes insertion, each an inch and a quarter wide, will answer for Figure No. 71, which is a dressy basque for home wear, using silk or fine woolen skirts with it. Either do without a lining, making bag seams at the shoulders and sides, or use one of white satin. Cut the lining out first, then sew the strips of ribbon and insertion together, and



FIG. 71

Laying the edge of the velvet over that of the insertion. The vest is of white crepe or surah, laid in fine pleats, and hooked-up invisibly.

The full sleeves are of net puffed at the top, where they are strapped with velvet, and finished with lace edging beneath a band and a bow of the velvet ribbon. The high collar has strips of ribbon, and a rosette in front of lace and ribbon. On the lower edge is a deep lace frill, and at the waist line are two rosettes and straps of velvet.

The new basques for early fall gowns have a blunt point in front, sides just to the waist line, and a pointed back, slashed to the waist, one or two Vandyke tabs, or the "habit" design, which is narrow, flat, and usually left open up the middle seam.

To prevent such short basques from pulling up, thus leaving an undesirable space between the skirt and edge, sew two safety-hooks on the basque edge on each side, and work silk loops on the skirt just below the belt to correspond.

The most jaunty basques are either fastened with flat buttons under a fly, or hooks and eyes. Jacket basques promise to be in high favor with young ladies. They may be cut short and round like a Zouave jacket, or square across the waist line similar to the Eton garment; in either case the square "habit" or bluntly pointed back is in good taste.

Figure No. 72 illustrates a charming costume for a young lady of slender figure. Sage green cashmere is shown, with a garni-



FIG. 72

ture of black and green silk worked galloon. The French waist is without darts in the outside material, being full on the shoulders, and gathered to a slight point in front, with two bands of the trimming arranged in deep points.

The sleeves are gathered at the arm-sizes, and in to deep cuffs made of two bands of the galloon sewed together; the collar is of the same. A black moire sash is folded and passed around the waist, so as to preserve a sharp point back and front, and ties in the back. The waist hooks invisibly.

The full skirt has two bands of the trimming as a border, broken, however, by three narrow pleats of black surah on each side. The border could be omitted across the back, if desired, and the pleats be of the cashmere. The combination of black with



FIG. 73

gray, blue, green, and old-rose is a stylish idea.

Figure No. 73 represents a remodeled jersey, though the design would be equally appropriate for a cashmere or cloth basque. The lower edge is of a round shape, with a border of moire silk tapered to a point in front, and running up each side as revers.

The vest may be of the woolen material, moire or surah, with a collar of moire, and fastens in Breton style, sewed down on one side and hooked over on the other, or hooked invisibly. A moire ribbon crosses the front at the waist line, and should tie in loops and ends on the left side. The sleeves are slightly full over the top, and trimmed with moire cuffs.

Plastrons in fobu style, folds from each



FIG. 74

becoming costume for woolen or silk goods. If the extreme plain appearance is not desired, the basque may be trimmed with cuffs, and collar of toulouche, velvet, etc.

shoulder crossed at the waist line under a sash belt, remain in vogue with the new fashionable jacket fronts on coats and basques.

The short, wide Inevitable revers turned over the arm-sizes are stylish with the Directorate frill, which is a knife-pleated ruffle of silk, lace, or silk muslin about four inches wide, sewed on the lapped edge of a basque or a waist from the neck to the waist line.

The sleeve represented in Figure No. 74 is more appropriate for thin or soft material than those of a heavy weight. It is full, shirred at the bottom to form a frill, gathered in two rows over the elbow, and again at the arm-size. The outer or cap piece is pleated in the arm-size and shirred below to

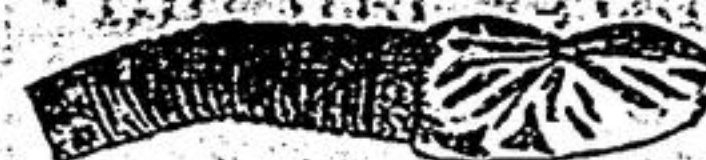


FIG. 75

form two frills, which are doubled, not hemmed.

Figure No. 75 is stylish for woolen and silk goods; plain or brocaded silk looking well with cashmere, and embroidered or braided galloon for the trimming on the fronts, collar, cuffs, and belt. The coat has a princess back with sides that are cut off at the waist line and arranged like gathered sides to the skirt, lifted a trifle in front.

The jacket fronts are turned back to form short revers, have one dart on each side, coat sleeves slightly gathered over the top, draped cuffs of brocade, and a band of the



FIG. 76

trimming below. The full plastron is fastened in Breton style over a tight-fitting lining with a pointed belt at the waist. The skirt front of brocade requires two breadths of



FIG. 77

plastron with blue cashmere braided with black cord. The rest of the skirt is bordered with braiding, falls over the front, and is of four breadths of cashmere hung over a lining faced with the same.

The jacket basque has Eton fronts, "habit" back, rolled collar, coat sleeves, and a trimming of the braiding. The blouse vest is of blue surah laid in side-pleats, and a sash from the left side-seam ties on the right side.

Figure No. 77 is suitable for wash, silk, or woolen goods. It has but one seam, the inside one, which is sloped as illustrated. The sleeve is gathered over the top and at the back on the lower edge. A cuff of velvet, silk, or embroidery is turned up over the edge.

Figure No. 78 requires thin fabrics like surah or India silk, veiling, lace, crepon, etc., with a belt of the same, or ribbon fastened in front with a passementerie ornament corresponding with those on the collar, cuffs, and top of the sleeves.

The blouse is made over a close-fitting lining, and fastens invisibly in front. The top part is shirred in puffs imitating a yoke, back and front, with full sleeves gathered in to band cuffs, and puffed at the top by gathering them in the arm-sizes and on each side for a short distance down the sleeve.

Slender figures will find Figure No. 79 a



FIG. 78

When a skirt front is made full, with two or three tucks drawn up by ribbon or tape, the tucks must be folded upward, and from one inch and a half or two inches deep when finished, according to thickness of the material.

Panels of silk, gathered in several rows over the hips, may have the gathers over a cord if wished, as any such individual fancy is now stylish if well done and becoming to the wearer. She who invents some trifling but striking "fad" in dress is now considered a fortunate and brilliant woman.

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few gathers over the top, the collar is high, and the short basque has a pointed back.

The skirt is laid in three full pleats in front—three on each side turned toward the centre—with flat sides and full gathered back, which has the left edge cut to form a few jabot folds, with the upper part laid in a cluster of folds caught under a false pocket held by two buttons.

Figure No. 80 is a full sleeve of the Medic



FIG. 79

design made over an ordinary coat sleeve lining. Two materials are shown, the darker being gathered along each seam, and caught here and there on the lining to keep the fullness in place.

The upper part is gathered over the top and on the lower edge, and then caught towards the back. Bands of galloon, ribbon, or velvet furnish the necessary garniture.

All sleeves are full, even those of velvet, which are to be worn with cloth, cashmere, or silk, velvet-trimmed dresses. They are simply gathered, tucked, puffed, or draped at the top by cutting the outside wide and long enough to catch in loose folds here and there above the elbows. Sleeves on street dresses are sufficiently long to cover the wrists.

Turned-over frills for collars and cuffs will be worn in the houses after they are given up for the street. Blouses of surah, flannel, or cashmere will throw the jersey in the shade this winter. They are made over a lining, worn with a belt, have the



FIG. 80

skirt part outside of the dress, full sleeves, and a shirred, tucked, or smoked yoke.

Figure No. 81 is a blouse of India silk, with the French turned-over collar and cuffs of the material, knife-pleated, a ruff around the lower edge, and the Directorate frill from the throat to the waist line, tapering to the belt, of silk, buckled in front.

The silk is without darts, but the lining has the usual number, and the back is in one piece, with the fullness at the waist held by the belt. The coat sleeves are gracefully full over the top.

Cloth basques to wear with odd skirts and plastrons have jacket fronts. Old basques are remodeled by cutting the fronts off at the waist line, adding jacket over-fronts, girde and sleeves of velvet. Habit basques of cloth to wear with striped or plaid woolen skirts have basques added across the fronts and sides, with cross or Newmarket seams.

The velvet jacket fronts that will remodel an old basque, or add elegance to a square one, may be cut short and round, or square across at the waist line. A narrow gimp to trim the edge is a matter of taste and expense only. The velvet must match the shade of the dress or plastron.

The invisible fastening of basques, so often alluded to, is made with hooks and eyes put on so as to alternate, first a hook, then an eye on the same side, which prevents any unhooking; but as this is very wearisome to fasten, many dressmakers use small safety-hooks and eyes, the latter set under the edge, so that only enough of them peeps out to slip the hook over.

Another plan is to use a separate fly, with buttonholes worked in it, sewed to the right side of the basque, and caught to it here and there between the button-holes, and then have very flat buttons on the other side, allowing a good lap, as none of these invisible fastenings must give the slightest hint of how they are held.

Cuffs are merely a wristlet band on the full shirt sleeves, or deep and pointed on Directorate coats. Leg o' mutton sleeves fit very closely about the wrist, and are prettily finished with turned-over cuffs of knife-pleated muslin or lace.

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HANGED WITH A SMILE ON HER LIPS.

The Last Woman who Suffered the Extreme Penalty in British Territory.

The last instance, so far as we are aware, of the hanging of a woman in British dominions was that of Louisa Collins, who in January this year was executed in Sydney for the murder of her husband, Michael Peter Collins. The woman belonged to the lower order of life, and had been exceedingly handsome. She married an elderly man named Andrews, who was considered well off in the circle of laboring folk to which he belonged, and by him had five or six children. They lived about eight miles from Sydney, on the shores of Botany Bay. In 1885 a young man named Michael Peter Collins lived in the house, more as a personal friend than a lodger. It soon became apparent to Andrews that an illicit connection existed between his wife and Collins; and the result was that,

AFTER A FURIOUS QUARREL,

the latter was turned out of the house. He still, however, continued to visit the woman secretly. Shortly afterward Andrews fell ill, and after lingering a few weeks, during which time he was attended by a doctor and nursed by his wife, he succumbed.

Scarcely was his body cold before the woman posted to Sydney to claim a sum of money for which his life was insured, and the same night she and Collins, with some of their less reputable neighbors, indulged in a dance, followed by a debauch, in an adjacent house. The medical man who had attended Andrews entertained no suspicion, and gave a certificate in which death was ascribed, he it noted, to gastro-enteritis. Within a week Louisa Andrews became Louisa Collins, and the newly wedded pair continued to reside in the same locality. Collins was a weak-minded young fellow, and perverted by the woman, became utterly worthless, continually losing his employment and falling into the habits of an idler, a drunkard, and a gambler. Eventually he became to have lost the affections of the woman who had made him what he was, and in 1888 he fell ill and died. A similarity between his symptoms and those of his predecessor, Andrews, excited suspicion. A post-mortem examination revealed

THE PRESENCE OF ARSENIC.

In his body arsenic was found in the house, and Louisa Collins was arrested. The body of Andrews was, by the direction of the coroner, exhumed, and a minute quantity of arsenic was discovered in the coffin.

The woman was committed to take her trial on the two charges of poisoning. The case for the Crown was overwhelmingly strong, and the defence was very weak. Without entering into details, it may be mentioned that the woman obtained the poison in the form of a vermifuge preparation known as Rough on Rats. Although the case was perfectly clear and there was no conflict of medical testimony, five judges in turn presided at her trials, and four juries being unable to agree were discharged. This is probably owing to the fact that the feeling in favor of the abolition of capital punishment is very strong in Australia. At the fifth trial, which was presided over by Sir Frederick Darley, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, the jury agreed to a verdict of guilty.

The country occurred in the verdict, and on Jan. 21 last the murderer was hanged in Darlinghurst jail, Sydney. Throughout all her trials this woman, who seemed to lack the most ordinary moral perceptions, preserved an air of complete indifference, and she walked to the scaffold with a firm step, her lips curled in a mocking smile.

That Abominable Apparatus Called a Stomach.

A man's heart, it has often been said, has to be reached through his stomach, and a man's intellectual power, as well as his physical well-being, if not also, to a great extent, his moral and spiritual prosperity and progress, are to be determined very largely in the same way. The healthy mind and the happy heart are twin dependents upon the healthy body and the vigorous digestive apparatus; and these again take their character and condition very noticeably from the food used and from the way in which it is cooked and served.

It is quite true that a great many have originally what Carlyle used to speak of as "that abominable apparatus called a stomach." But large numbers have to blame themselves or their cooks for their chronic dyspepsia and consequent misery and bad temper. They have persistently and for years aimed against their stomachs; leading them with any quantity of indigestible stuff simply because they liked it, and their stomachs have by-and-by, like "horses over-driven," rebelled and kicked out. In short, one of the great curses of our race is bad cookery, combined with injudicious selections of food material. Dr. Andrew Combe used to say that if men paid as little attention to the skins of their horses as they pay to their own they would soon have a poor account of the occupants of their stables. The same thing may be said of their stomachs. The farmer cannot afford to deal as harshly with the stomachs of his horses and cows as he too often does with his own and with those of his household. Think of the awful bread which is made to do duty on many a table, the miserably boiled potatoes, and the burnt or leathery or sodden pieces of tough, ill fed beef, to say nothing of the pies which naturally lead to nightmare and more or less pronounced profanity. Many a husband would have been saved from the tavern and many a household broil would never have been known had mother or maid been fairly initiated into the mysteries of cookery.

Visitors to France, and especially to Paris, are specially struck with the general cheerfulness, light-heartedness and good humor among the French. It is merely because they are naturally thoughtful and inclined to frivolity? Not exclusively or even chiefly. It is because almost universally a very fair knowledge of cookery is possessed, which rises with many to the dignity of a fine art. Indigestion, with all its horrors, it is said, is scarcely known, and that because too, thoroughly-cooked dishes are produced from less than half what English housewives and kitchen maids worse than throw away in the concoction of that by which, if the palate is not systematically outraged, the digestive organs are so frequently oppressed and in many instances ultimately ruined. In these days of intellectual pretence and polymathic smattering

it may appear mean and behind the age to hint at the necessity of our girls being trained to all the mysteries of the kitchen; to darning stockings as well as to millinery and dressmaking. It needs to be done, however, and can all be secured without one of the real "accomplishments" being either lost sight of or forgotten. How can anybody be cheerful when dyspeptic, and how can dyspepsia be avoided so long as so many are three times a day forced to consume what no average stomach can meddle with and be safe?

Irrigation in Colorado.

The subject of improved irrigation in this country is attracting more attention this season than it has ever received before. It is gradually taking rank among the sciences, and Yankee ingenuity is doing much toward developing "all there is in it." It is worthy of note that it is principally the young men and the new-comers who are doing the most toward promoting irrigation. Colorado to-day has over 6,000 miles of irrigating mains and twice as many miles of laterals. Mr. J. O. Henry, of Denver, is the heaviest builder in Colorado, having constructed half a dozen of the greatest canals in America. His latest enterprise was in Bent county, where he extended the Hastings ditch for a distance of nearly one hundred miles. He excavates his canals very rapidly by the use of steam machines, which work somewhat like a river dredger. He is now introducing a new plan which he calls "ground-sluting." By this he uses hydraulic power in wearing down the deep cuts through which his canal is to pass.

He is building a number of reservoirs; one of these near Lamar will hold sufficient water to cover 200,000 acres of hitherto arid land. Another of Henry's innovations is a great syphon under the Haskell ditch to convey water therefrom to a side reservoir, which, in turn, will supply 60,000 acres more.

Sub-irrigation is making considerable headway in Colorado this year, as also is that artificially obtained from beneath the surface by means of steam vacuum pumps. Seepage supply, which delves deep down under the beds of dry water courses and there finds a surprising flood of water, is also a practical system but lately undertaken. A three-foot pipe to Denver from dry Cherry creek is fed in this way and brings down a vast volume of pure water.

The government surveys now being conducted by Major Powell preparatory to great reservoirs, are working up an impetus for the arid districts. Senator Teller is the father of an immense canal scheme in the Arkansas valley. The best minds of Colorado are busy devising ways and means for the utilization of water; capital is coming largely to our aid and we are marching on in the direction of a grander land than Moses pointed out to the children of Israel.—*American Agriculturist.*

An Old Liquor License.

The question of selling liquor on Sunday is one which the clergy were called to adjudicate upon two hundred years ago, as they are to-day. One of the earliest inn keepers in the colony, Jean Boisson, lost a profitable monopoly for not adhering to the regulations. His license required him to establish himself on the great square of Quebec, close to the church, so that the parishioners might conveniently warm and refresh themselves between the services. He was, however, forbidden to entertain any person during high mass, sermon, catechism, or yeppers. Some of the early tavern-keepers had a thriving trade and became men of wealth and importance. In Talon regulations they were forbidden to furnish food or drink to any hired laborer, not were they allowed to sell to persons residing in the place. They were supposed to accommodate travellers and strangers, putting up in the cities or towns. One Montreal innkeeper was fined for permitting the syndics of the town to dine under his roof.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Too Much For Him.

A letter just received from London says that the other day a thief broke into a mansion in Belgrave early in the morning, and found himself in a music room. Hearing footsteps approaching, he hid behind a screen.

From seven to eight o'clock the eldest daughter had a lesson on the piano.

From eight to nine o'clock the second daughter took a singing lesson.

From nine to ten o'clock the eldest son had a violin lesson.

From ten to eleven o'clock the other son took a lesson on the flute.

At eleven all the brothers and sisters assembled, and studied an ear-splitting piece for piano, violin, flute, and voice.

The thief staggered out from behind the screen at half-past eleven, and, falling at their feet, cried out:

"For heaven's sake, have me took to the station, but cheese the bloomin' band!"

Baldness Would be a Calamity.

In Elbert county, on the Savannah river, lives a negro who goes by the name of "Sheep Jess." His hair and whiskers are perfectly white and almost cover his head and face, leaving only small patches of dark skin around his eyes and nose, and are a perfect imitation of sheep's wool. His hair (or wool) grows rapidly, and his wife shears him every two weeks, thereby realizing enough wool to supply Jess, his wife, and five children with stockings the year round, and sells enough socks to supply them with sugar and coffee. His wife has nearly enough of the finest part of the wool saved to make cloth for a suit of clothes for Jess next winter. He is about 35 years old.

Their Mother Tongue.

She—Listen to the complaining of the winds.

He—What language do they use in complaining?

She—Gaelic.

A Floating Question.

"Oh, Herbert," said the fond wife, "I've just been down town and I saw such a duck of a bonnet!"

"Yes!" responded Herbert languidly.

"Yes," she said with peculiar emphasis.

"It's all I can do to float my business."

"Well it will take a duck to float your domestic peace of mind. A duck of a bonnet."—*Merchant Traveller.*