PARIS FASHIONS.

While the public mind in France is supposed to be in a state of ill-defined unensiness the fashions for March enjoy enviable equani-mity. They, at least, are high and dry in the world, settled on paniers. The pretty flesh and blood lay figures that walk about M. Worth's showrooms are to be viewed within a fortnight in their new spring attire. Not until these young ladies typify each a different style are the fashions "set." These carefully selected beauties, though all on a slender scale of statuary (from fifty to fifty-three centimetres round the waist), are in expectation of moderate paniers. On the day I looked in to ascertain this fact I met a very aristo ratic bride who, already, was wearing an outre underfabric. There are among these inflated contrivances three distinct shapesthe Niron, the Ninettee and the Mosquetaire. The ranier proper is only, after all, a tournure put on over the hips, as baskets are hung over donkeys; but a panier may also be ween below the waist, behind, while the bodies is a long-waisted "princesse," that onds with looped up festooned basques. The worst of a panier is its accompanying escort of p.m.s fringes, ribbons, gathers and frills, with twists and torsades to correspond, round the bottom of the skirt. All these accessories require care in order to preserve them from crushing and from sword and spur influences in a bill room. A body of ladies full of good intentions, but devoid of large means are, as a matter of course opposed to the system. They are isating circulars on the absurdity of submitting to the caprices of fashion and pointing ont what a loss of time and temper paniers will prove. Several are advocating the adoption of an unchangeable cut that might be executed in the costlicst materials, embroi level, inserted, otherwise beautified with presides stones, or made of the least expensive stuns, according to the rank and station of wearers. They are appealing for the Greek which in (pronounce the chilike a k, and sound the o as long as in the word flown). A to loc information supports the appeal. Thus we learn that the chiton is the oldest Eye, in the Greek Bible, are said to have worn chiteus; that Joseph's coat was a chiton, as well as Tamar's robe and Agamemnon's best suit of clothes, and that everything that was a coat, skin or peel went by the same designation. While female scholastics are thus erudited will only remark that a style that would peel off when worn out, and thus require no mending, would save much more time than any other for expounding the Greek Bible and setting forth theories. I do, however, believe in the blessings of uniform thapery for women (but especially for men), and in the East exclusively, for what sort of a Donnet would look well with a chiton? I cannot picture the Greek styles on a rainy day, nor how they would look running after an omnibus, and when Macadam lies deep. A very intellectual woman is as liable to get seaked through as a weak-minded wearer of peaks and pillow stuffed sleeves. A tuckedup chiton, a veil and umbrella are not the classical ideal. Meanwhile, manufacturers fringes are composed of tiny flowers, such as are sinding in checks in neutral tints, plain grays and quantities of blue.

IDEAS TROM THE EAST.

usual series of mastic, almond, drab and beige are forthcoming in Indian cash-The mixture of blue satin with blue French merino will be a feature, and the union of these two does not discard a sangdebe of plisse for trimming. A short, loese jacket for in-door wear is made like a caribaldian blouse, the adornment of which is a spiral jabot of Bretonne or needle-darned The usual material is twilled opal blue silk, and the sleeves are loosely gathered in three places-one row round the arm hole, the other above the elbow and the third below viag ouff, midway between the elbow and wrist; a will of lace is sewed on these gathers, and it is difficult to imagine anything more old-inshioned looking by way of a novelty. Another object of the kind is a deep flounce of lace round a loose creme damasse jacket. The flounce is placed on plain all round, but cans up the two fronts on a sharp slant, ending with thick layers, one folded over the other under the chin. All this lace, whether old point or Raguise, is becoming for a juvenile tace, and imparts thereunto a kind of mock gravity, observed likewise on the features of vocas barristers and parsons.

MASKS AND MASKERS.

by the way, there have already been given a few masquerade balls, and a student's gown with hood of black over an evening dress has been worn, with an academic cap and a lace cravat. This is called the "graduate" costume, and is said to have been suggested by Tennyson's "Princess" Ben trovats si nonic vere, but Parisian ladies are so intensely ignorant of poets having a Saxon origin that I am of opinion their mirror only inspired them while they luckily fell on a fine old flounce which had been hoarded because it was a pity to cut it, being a part of some gala attire worn years ago by an appreciative ancestress. It is difficult to speak well of the newest dominos worn at fancy and mask balls. They set as closely as a natural skin, being fitted in the back by a central seam, and (as will remain the cut for spring) the back forms of the body part start from the shoulder, instead of armholes, being deeply hollowed. A mediaval point reaching to the waist is usually added for the purpose of concealing, not the figure, but the wearer's usual attitude. Dominos that are thrown over lace evening dresses will be taken off when disguise is no longer sought. They are made of rich pekin moire, or plain pekin satine and brocade. Some are coquille with lace. The close-fitting are usually retained the whole evening; a looser make is the Watteau and picturesque last century shape. Servia and Roumelia are becoming pre-eminent for what Parisians call industrial creations. A Servian peasant and Roumelian girl are good characters for a masquerade, but a famed maison de blanc has done better than copy costumes from these interesting spots. Their last product exhibited to amateurs only is a Roumelian set of table linen and towels, napkins, &c. It is a work done by hand, inserted in a sateen kind of oatmeal cloth and illustrated with Persian designs in brilliant floss silks, which figure emeralds, rubies and

DRAPERRES.

The Roumelian embroideres still adheres to early Indian figures and to the Persian conventionally drawn flower and bird; but all our point lace and all our Renaissance work disappear before the above minute and elaborate performances on linen-drawn fibre, while the colored funcies over these are original and gorgeous. The open work foundation, as in all needle-made designs, is uneven in point of mesh formation, but therein lies the difference between machine embroidery and genuine work. Everything is embroidered for the coming season, and among other admirable specimens are colored lawns in the softest tints with white floss sprays. They are sent up for narrow fourreau skirts

also are greatly envied the forthcoming chenilles in faded tints on satin. The latter are truly artistic. They are hand-worked showing graduated sizes of floral decorations as the design widens up the bodice and decreasing as it again runs from the waist down to the bottom of the robe, where roses, firstly miniature buds only, expand into posies that tumble in rollic and profusion over the instep. A pale moonlight satin marked in this way with mousse chenilles is soft and furry in the extreme, while the gloss of the foundation lends a shimmer to the ensemble. But such fancies as these have already been sketched in a rougher line. Totally novel are the spring lotus blue crepons the Persian silks and blotched Japanese tissues. All these foretell a perfect saturnalia of glare, the more so as all the gorgeous sheen is being trimmed with black velvet, and those iridescent gold enamels on pearl and other Oriental buttens. It is supposed the elegantes will adopt a color and keep to it, varying their attire and their materials, enlivening it or otherwise sobering it down according to the importance or inreport is not credible, but many of our wealthy beauties have on one day appeared in pearl gray and blue pekin satine; the following day in pearl gray cashmere and blue plush; on the third occasion in pearl and velvet mixed with brocade. The idea of one's own color" as of "one's own" monogram, and "one's own" badge where armorials are not owned, is quite in keeping with the mediaval fashions and there is an invite to chivalric minds to take the hint and remember sone's ladye's pleasure."

PLAIN BUT EXPENSIVE.

The make of all our novel tissues will be plain to commence with; that is, relatively, for nothing de ripurur may be plain unless it be the most expensive of everything. A material all ornamented with gold in the fibre can dispense with gold in bars all round; but if the wool in a clinging or flowing garment come not straight from the mountain sides of Kachmyr it has to be bugled, chenilled and stitched over to death. The make, therefore, combined in order not to startle men from marrying is to be a box-plaited skirt, a tunic name given to a garment: that Adam and turned back in prantit and a jacket and waistcoat for bodice.

RONNETS AND HATS.

Now about novel bonnets-the subject which of all others takes precedence in this season. I will say nothing of light beavers, shapes and of the caleche hood forms. These have been worn all winter, some timidly, others audaciously, with old gold and paon Pekine and Alsatian bows and bands of feathers, Prince of Wales clusters, tight produced by fringes of blossoms that shower bird's eye, heath, long stalked crocuses and violets: but when a tuft is worn it is a boutrimming is a brilliant tropical bird in imitation stones. A useful and ladylike close fanchon is made of corderoy or double crepe, with a double row of bobbed chenille falling over the rim in front and the comb of chignon behind. I have mentioned the Breton lappets on satin and on velvet; they are a perfect rage, and especially are worn with a tremendous Breton bow placed exactly in front of the head above the hair parting.

Spanish combs and Spanish balls are worn in the hair, either entw

soft, zephyr plaits. COLORS OF THE SEASON.

The balls are of various colors; but " the" colors for all trimmings as a general rule are pink and olive green mixed, garance and buttercup mixed, pale blue and flesh. The other colors of the season are mureen (Venetlan smoke crystal), aigne-marine, silver shavings (a glace milky color), honey suckle, aventurine, and frosted tints in pale colors called "sprutzato." The shade called Byzantine is a mosaic blue with gold vitreous cast over it. It will be observed that Italian colors, those which enliven the shores of the Adriatic, are again restored. But after the reign of black, now discarded as a uniform, the gayer fashions are a relief. The in the abuse thereof by tasteless combinations, and from this Parisian ladies are guarded by exquisite native tact. That God's gifts to the sight of man color is the

holiest, the most divine, the most solemn." "The perception of color," he says elsewhere, "is a gift just as definitely granted to one person and denied to another as an ear for music, and the Venetians deserve especial note as the only European people who appear to have sympathized to the full with the great instinct of the Eastern races in their through the trying ordeal now approaching. In jewelry the spring season may be said to have "set." Plaintgold ornaments are not in demand; one design only is in favor, and that a pine cone for brooch, with pendant cones for earrings. Numerous insects set with gems are worn on ruffs, such, as a large lobster, a monster grasshopper and locusts. A curiosity of the day is so flat a watch that it holds in a box of which the two sides closed figure a five franc piece and is no thicker. There coil for bouquet holders has undergone a different interpretation. The idea is now to place stemless rose, pulled out of its green corola, into one made of diamonds or emeralds. The delicate nerving of the glittering gems run-ning up and holding the petals together reveals all the talent of the jeweller, and no more maidenly flower than the rose, half art, half nature, will ever adorn a snowy bosom. Lilies of the valley are this year larger, and the flowers are both smoke and white pearl in yellow or green gold. Among the fashionable knick-knacks are various articles for the table in Doulton ware, silver mounted. Inocups on a Japanese lacquer tray, the latter protected by a deep silver rim. A novelty, too, is the biscuit box made of a scooped out block of tusk. The ivory was heautifully grained, and a flourishing initial letter decorated the lid.

The new salts bottle is a tube of crystal with large lapis on the top. It opens with a screw at one end and with a spring on the other, being made with two different rescept-

Decanters are now elaborately encased in gilt silver. The glasses or goblets correspond. A new card tray imitates a dead white sheeting, and on this are encrusted gold enamel that will be worn under pannier-tuniques; birds on a spray of apple blossom.

Passion Play in Quebec.

Thirty-three years ago at representation of the "Passion Play" was enacted at Quebec before an immense audience. It was looked upon by the entire community as sacrilegious and blasphemous, but, nevertheless, the theatre was crowded to repletion. In the crucifixion scene, wherein the Saviour was nailed to the cross, the stage appliances and curtains caught fire, and a general stampede occurred. Upward of lifty were burned or trampled to denth. No "Passion Play" has been attempted in Canada since that time.

Excitement in Loudon.

Loxbox, March 20 .- The intelligence received from Calcutta, that the King of Bur-man is prepared to declare war on the English Government in India, has caused considerable excitement and apprehension. The two wars in which England is now engaged have proved far more costly and uncertain in their results than was expected and a third contest now precipitated upon the country would add greatly to the financial embarrassment significance of the event they dress for. This of the Government and to the burden of taxation on the people. The King of Burmah has at his disposal a powerful and well armed military force. According to the most accurate statistics, the population of Burmalı consists of nearly four millions of people all warlike. It is said that the King can easily put into the field an army of 60,000 men, and that he has at his Court some European military men who are suspected of having instigated the action which, as is now supposed, is to result in war.

Destruction of Szegedin.

The destruction of the Hungarian city Szegedin, by flood, will rank as the greatest calamity of the kind in a generation. Szege-did had a population of 80,000, and was built on a marsh on both sides of the river Theiss. It had a great market place, numerous Its trade was very large, and it had many factories. The foundations of the dikes that all barriers submerged two thirds of the city. deep in water; scores of houses were crushed, flooded, and the crops totally destroyed. It

What the New York Herald Thinks.

If Canada wishes to sever the tie which binds her to the mother country she could stretched satin, &c. The bonnet now to be not do it more effectually than by creeting a talked of is decidedly the favorite. It is tariff barrier against the admission into her made of black coquille lace, and only a pre-text for lovely, seasonable flowers. The bond of loyalty cannot long stand the strain shape varies, its great advantage being its of a conflict of interests. When Great Britain harmonious blending with the hair, an effect receives nothing in exchange for the expense receives nothing in exchange for the expense entailed upon her by the colonial relations the round the rim and fall in the hair. The tie will be easily dissolved. As an indepen-fringes are composed of tiny flowers, such as dent nation the taxes of Canada would be nations she would be obliged to maintain an quet of cowslips and frosted poppies, or of army and a navy and to incur the expenses thistics silvered with flame colored and black of diplomatic intercourse. But this heavy shattered dowers. A more dressy hat is addition to her burdens could not make her at any time make a conquest of the whole of Canada in a three months' campaign. Canada Canada an irresistible public opinion in favor of annexation to the United States. If the the mother country; if they find comfort and are in a very critical condition. satisfaction in their sentiment of loyalty to the present relations, they are making a stupendous mistake in dissolving the strong tie of interest by tariff legislation which would deprive the inhabitants of the British Islands of any compensation for the expense of maintaining the connection.

Further Opinions of the English Press on the Tarlff.

The Manchester Guardian says that, in England, there is a feeling of profound amazement at the great retrograde fiscal movement of a people so closely allied to Great Britain by ties of kindred and social

intercourse.—Press Desputch.
The Morning Chronicle (Opposition) says:
The proposed Canadian tariff has been occuobjection to much color will arise pying some attention in the British Parliaphyse thereof by tasteless combination ment. The London Times takes the correct view of the case. The protectionist policy of the Canadian Government is an evil, but the great art critic, Mr Ruskin, writes: "Of all right of the Canadian people to regulate their own tariff must be maintained.

The Evening Reporter (Government) says :-What right Mr. John Bright or Sir George Campbell, or any member of the English House of Commons, has to interfere with the domestic arrangements of Canada we do not know. Looked at in the abstract, Mr. Bright's motion is an impertinent interference. How the great instinct of the Eastern faces in the feeling for color." May Mr. Ruskin's erudition guide the British lady in her selections. Unanda—through the great party they have so nearly unanimously elected to regulate the country—have much worse must it appear to us who know trade and commerce of the country-have had in view has been to so weigh down products of American industry that British industry, as developed in the British Isles, shall have a better chance than before within the borders of Canada. One great compelling power influencing the people to throw themselves so unanimously in favor of a readjustment of the tariff was that the imports from the United States, which country are likewise the Japanese enamel fire screen took but a small part of our exports, should for the ears, and beautiful monograms run through with pearl-headed pins. The adder have a better opportunity. No one fact was more potential in the last election than the fact that while, in 1873, Canada imported from Great Britain \$69,500,000, in 1878 Canada only imported from Great Britain

S37,431,000. Sir Hicks-Beach, in reply to Mr. Bright, yesterday night, admitted that the Marquis of Lorne's instructions differed from his predecessors. The Marquis of Lorne was not instructed to reserve bills imposing differential duties for the Queen's sanction, but this in no wise interferes with his powers of reservation and disallowance, these powers being fully set forth in the British North ticed an antique shaped tankard and drinking cups on a Japanese lacquer tray, the latter sequently asking if this meant that any pro-

> the answer of Sir Hicks-Beach to Mr. Bright, healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create last night, that "Subject to treaty obligations," the financial policy of Canada is to be also forms a remarkable tonic, and will causo settled by the Canadian Parliament, says :-"Government are right enough in thinking and robust. It should be kept in every family they can do little or nothing in the matter, for instant use on the first appearance of as it seems out of the question to think of any Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufacinterference of the Crown with the decisions of the Canadian Legislature."

Projected Visit of Thirteenth N. G. S. N. Y. HEADQUARTERS 13TH REGT., BROOKLYN, MARCH 11, 1879.

Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, D. A. G.: I have the honor to inform you that this Regiment has received permission from the authorities of the Dominion of Canada and from the State of New York to visit the city of Montreal to participate in the anniversary celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday on the 24th of May next. I have to request that we be assigned a position in the line of the Montreal Brigade, and that I may be advised of any movements in which we may be called upon to participate. I speak for every member of the Thirteenth in saying that we esteem it a privilege to pay this tribute of respect to England's honored Queen.

Your obedient servant, DAVID E. AUSTIN, Colonel Commanding the Thirteenth Regimen, N. G. S. N. Y.

An Honest Conservative Journal.

A Government is far more likely to do what is right when it finds the public journals criticising its work with frankness and from an independent point of view than it is when it finds its work praised and defended whether the work be good or bad. The Peterboro' Review very sensibly points out that the country will not be satisfied if the Government does unwise things and justifies the doing of them on the ground that a Reform Government did the same thing. It says the present Government must be prepared to defend every act upon its merits, and upon these acts be prepared to stand or fall before the country, and that the Review for one "will not undertake to defend its political friends for doing what it condemned in their predeces-These are honest words, and we hope sors." to see them echoed by other Conservative journals.

churches, convents, hospitals and a theatre. What Happiness! The Average Editor. If as is said, happiness consists in occupation of the mind, the average editor should be protected the city on either side were sapped | moderately content. With two men sitting by high water: the waters bursting through on his table, reading exchanges, a book agent whispering in his ear that he'll never get euch Within three hours the town was many feet a chance again because there wasn't but one made, a boy or two hanging around the outhundreds of people were drowned, and nearly | skirts with a base ball item concealed about the entire population rendered houseless and homeless. It is also reported that 100 square miles in the neighborhood of Szegedin was chirography, a couple of patrons pressing him for a seven-dollar puff for a dollar-and-a is charged by the Hungarian liberals, that the | quarter advertisement, and a ferocious-looking and square crowned enormities: nothing of the flemish, of the cavalier, of the houri the government paid due attention to the a heavy weight cane, and crumpled copy of the government paid due attention to the a heavy weight cane, and crumpled copy of the paper in his hand, waiting for a "chance to see him alone," the newspaper the paper in his hand, waiting for a a chance to see him alone," the newspaper man may be said to be just in the subuchs of occupation, and threatening to be quite busy in time.

The End of a Bushwhacker.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 20.-There is considerable excitement in Washington county over the killing of John Reed some days ago. Reed was a bushwhacker during the war, and a bold, bad man, many citizens suffering indignities at his hands. He was the leader of an unscrupulous band, and never heavily increased. Like other independent hesitated to capture a town when so disposed. A follower of his, named Ruther-ford, was arrested, and Reed objected to his imprisonment and tollowed him to jail. As jailer Moore was putting him in, made of curled feathers entirely, and the really independent. The United States could Reed drew a bottle and struck him over the head and the jailer shot him dead. The desperadoes threatened in retaliation to sack and would always lie at the mercy of her power-ful neighbor. With such a strain upon her resources and such an utter absence of real burn the town. Representive Moore, brother of the jailer, left his seat in the House and security there would rapidly grow up in pany. This he did and armed them with needle guns. The desperadoes came, but finding such an armed force in Fayetteville people of Canada value their connection with retired. Both sides are still armed and affairs

the British crown; if they wish to perpetuate The Objectious to the National Policy. The policy submitted by the Government is essentially a Canadian policy. It has been framed with the deliberate object of building up Canada, of developing her resources, and of protecting her nascent industries against undue outside competition. This, we repeat, is the end and all of the National Policy; and if British connection is endangered by it then so much the worse for British connection. It cannot be British policy that we should remain as we are. Manchester and Sheffield probably desire it. They have always looked upon the colonists as white Hindoos, created to be the consumers of their adulterated cotton and cheap cutlery; and no doubt our Reform friends speak truly when they say the National Policy will excite their displeasure. All we can say is—let them be displeased. We are not a conquered people on whom they can thrust their wares by force of the bayonet; nor is the national spirit yet sunk so low, that we dare not be loyal to Canada for fear of being charged with treason to British manufacturing interests. British connection imposes no such yoke upon us. British policy towards Canada is not regu-

have asked and entreated long enough; the time for action has come. If they are irritated by the new Protective policy, we can point to the Morrill tariff. If they accuse us of being unneighbourly, we can show them | Mr. Brown's articles of reciprocity and the contemptuous refusal of Congress; we can point to their vexations bickering over the provisions of the Washington treaty; to the the express purpose of evading that treaty to the manner in which they discharged their international obligations during the Fenian raids, and to their whole line of conduct towards us for the past thirteen years. We have an abundance of tu quoques; but, better than all such, we can make the dignified answer that the Canadian people have the right and intends to exercise it, of shaping their fiscal policy as they deem best in their own interests, regardless of the views of a foreign country which has always declined to meet them half-way in trade negotiations.

These hollow cries against the new policy will avail nothing. They will not frighten the people, for the people are not afraid to be loyal to Canada; and the National Policy is founded on that sacred principle.-Mail.

DR. WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take posal enacting differential duties must be that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, submitted to the Home Government before and threatening Coughs—Cod-Liver Oil and adoption, Sir Hicks-Beach said that the fiscal policy of Canada rested subject to treaty obli-gations with the Dominion Parliament.

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Country People

lated by the cotton-was: it is not based on cupidity nor founded on safekiness. British connection on such terms might such that no people of British origin would tolerate it. The cry that the new policy will answer the Americans is equally unworthy. We have asked and entreated long enough; the time for action has come. If they are irri-

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