

FIG. 30.

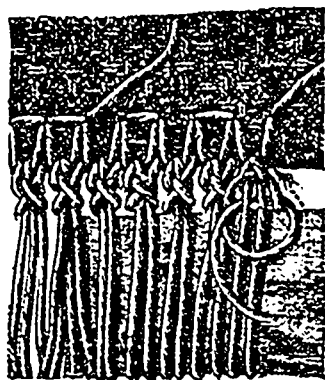


FIG. 34

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

FIGURE No 2.—Pattern No. 3452, price 25 cents, furnishes the design for a basque appropriate for any goods. It is round, has a box pleat in the back and sloped from over a plastron of contrasting material shirred at the neck, waist, and turned under on the lower edge to form a deep puff; the cuffs are of the plastron fabric, and a pretty effect can be given the sleeves by adding epanlet bows of ribbon on either shoulder. The skirt shown with the above basque is taken from Pattern No. 3453, price 30 cents, and is best displayed in two materials. Box and side-pleats compose the skirt, with sash loops and ends in the back; the tablier matches the sash, and is draped in two clusters of pleats on the right, falling straight over the narrow pleating.

FIGURE No 10.—The unique design presented here is shown in plain and printed canvas, though any two contrasting fabrics of wool, lace, velvet or silk goods are suitable for it. The pleated plastron is sewed to a square yoke and hooked invisibly; the fronts are longer than the back, which is laid in side-pleats down the centre; the second material forms a yoke, back and front, ending in square revers down the fronts. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, with a wristband of brocade, ditto collar, and all edges finished with beads. A ribbon belt from the side-seams knots over the edge of the plastron just below the belt. Pattern No. 3449, price 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 11.—Pattern No. 3445, price 25 cents, furnishes an elaborate looking design, suitable for dressy combinations of silk lace and beads. The entire edge is cut into square tabs with double ones in the back, all finished with beads, which also show amid the puffs of the lace plastron, on the collar and sleeves. The latter are cut into ruffles that meet over the folded-in lace filling up the space; the high shoulder effect is given by gathering the lace at the top of the arms; lace ruffles are added down the V fronts, on edge of sleeves and basque.

FIGURE No. 19.—Another form of the ever-favored Gretchon style is shown in Pattern No. 3442, price 20 cents, which is equally appropriate for wash or woollen fabrics. Our enterpriser lawn as a gathered skirt, tucked and edged with embroidery the plain waist buttons in the back, has fan-shaped tucks in front forming a vest bordered with ruffles of Hamburg embroidery

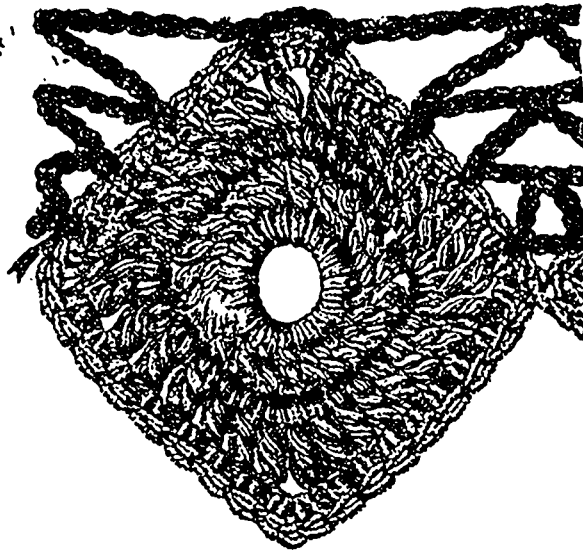


FIG. 30.

ory that continue over the shoulders; the neckband is finished with similar embroidery, and the sleeves, that are also tucked on the lower edge. A ribbon sash-bow is placed in the back.

FIGURE No. 19.—Lace, embroidery, silk, cotton or woollen materials, are prettily developed by design Pattern No. 3448, price 25 cents. The skirt is simply composed of two gathered flounces; the Mellero matches in color and texture; the outaway postillon jacket, sash on the side and pointed girdle are of dark velvet, with fancy buttons down the front and on the sleeves. An entire suit of white embroidery could have the jacket of piece work, sash and girdle of ribbon, and Mellero of either silk or Hamburg. This is an excellent design for Oriental lace flounces and jacket, with the remainder of sarah silk.

DOMESTIC ART.

The peculiar charm of lace-work has never been denied. The fine qualities hurt many bright eyes, but when it is as heavy as the insertion represented in our cuts it seldom tries the eyesight, and presents no unusual difficulties. The simple patterns are of ancient out-work, or, as it is commonly called, Greek lace, suitable for underwear, children's clothes or fancy work. Strong and evenly woven linen is required and linen thread.

The linen is affixed to a piece of cloth and the frames of the squares marked out by seams, which are buttonholed over four threads. The linen within the frame is then cut away, all threads for the transverse cross being left standing in each direction, according to Figure No. 33. The diagonal bars are then put in from centre to corner of the smaller squares, and worked over with Genoa and cordonet stitches, as shown in Figure No. 35. The formation of the circle is also indicated in this figure, the same being covered with tightly drawn buttonhole stitches, working from right to left. Ultimately the plects and small buttonholed half circles are added, as shown in Figure No. 31.

Figure No. 34 illustrates a pretty manner of fastening tringe at a key, etc., of canvas, linen or any material generally used for such a purpose. The method can be followed from the cut, using a ruler the size of the fringe and afterward cutting the loops. Figure No. 33 shows a draped wall-ballet, which serves as a general "catch-all." A narrow frame of hammered brass surrounds the outer edge of the basket, the wicker of which is stained in two shades of brown. A drapery of peacock-green plush, with an edge of pearl beads, is suspended across the front and decorated with an applique design.

The never-faded visible back part of the basket is edged with a twisted chenille cord, which at the top is formed into loops. Pom-pom balls of the different colors are attached to the edge of the plush drapery and to the corners of the basket. A basket without the brass frame can be treated in the same manner. Ladies can paint their decorative articles with green, brown or copper bronze; silver or gilt with ready-mixed paints that come in several shades easy to apply.

His Poor Relations.

Crowfoot, the chief of the Blackfoot Indians, is a man cursed with poor relations, compared with whom, so far as numbers go, Admiral Sir Joseph Porter's relatives were but a mite. They are numbered by hundreds and they all live on the old man, who has a dounce of a time amongst them all. The latest to get on his trail is his son-in-law Poundmaker, lately released from the Stony Mountain penitentiary, where he was confined for participating in the rebellion last spring. He sent a messenger to Crowfoot, who was then at Gleichen, that he would visit him with the intention of obtaining some tangible assistance from his pain-in-law to enable him to start life anew. He also stated that he had been baptized a Christian and intended to limit his harem to one wife, and of course if Papa Crowfoot would come down handsomely Mrs. Poundmaker nee Crowfoot would be the happy lady he would retain.

Whether old man Crowfoot has had enough of his son-in-law or whether he wants his daughter back home, is not known, but when Poundmaker arrived at Gleichen with his train of hungry braves and braves, the wise old chief had utilized the free pass granted him by the O. P. R., and fled to Calgary, where he proposes to remain for the present.

Lady Rothschild on Charity.

I have long felt that charity in the wider, truer sense of the word is not synonymous with pecuniary aid only. Indeed, almsgiving, though often necessary and helpful, is but an imperfect means of doing lasting good. Money sent may relieve momentary distress, but, in the beautiful words of Mr. Lowell, "the gift without the giver is bare." It is the warm sympathy of the visitor, her gentle words of hope, her tender inquiry into the sufferings of the poor persons visited which are so much appreciated by those in distress. The visitor who enters a wretched house or a bare attic brings with her a moral ray of sunshine which no pecuniary gift could replace. Only those who have visited the needy in their squalid, comfortless homes can realize how warmly a visitor is welcomed by those poor inmates who have so little to cheer them or to interrupt the sad monotony of a long day of suffering and privation! This "meeting together of the rich and poor" is, I think, the best form of charity, the truest way of fulfilling that sacred duty which the Pentateuch enjoins, and which seems to me the outcome of all true religion. "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

She: "And that poor, Major. Did you get it during an engagement?" He (absent ly): "Engagement? No; the first week of his engagement."

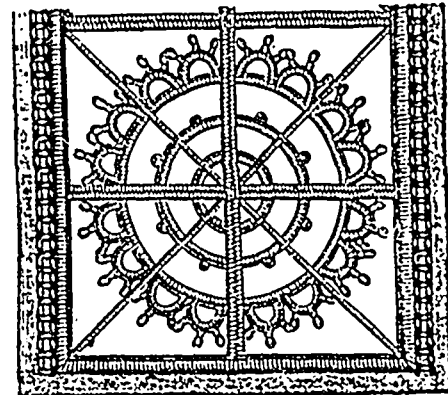


FIG. 31.

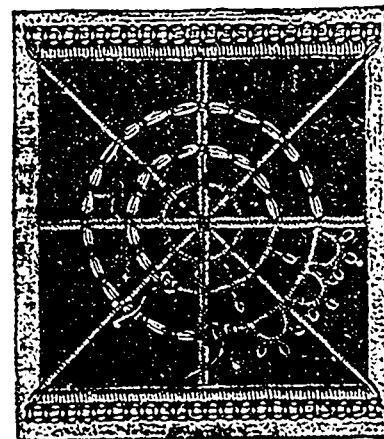


FIG. 35.

The London of To-day.

We speak of the rapid changes in American cities, but nothing like the changes of London can exist with us. Paris alone, in certain respects, can show such metamorphoses as London. But on the whole, Paris, as I saw it at my first visit to the Old World, was more like the Paris one sees now than was London of 1850. Like the London of to-day. The mere question of growth is a minor matter. London was not the metropolis of the world in 1850, but now it is. Then it was only a huge provincial town. The Londoner in general measured nothing but himself, and nobody came to London for anything but hardware good walking boots, saddles, etc.; now it is the entrepot of the civilized world. The world's fair of 1851 and succeeding similar displays of what cosmopolitan industry can do, the common arrival of ocean steamers, rare as the time I am writing of, have changed the entire character of London life and business and the tone of its society. It is not merely in the fact that 48,000 houses were built in the capital in the last year, or that you find colonies of French, Italians, Russians, Greeks in it, but that the houses are no longer what they were inside or out, and thus the foreigner is an assimilated ingredient in its philosophy. All this has come since 1850.

The stains of oil may be removed from paper by applying pipe clay powder mixed with water to the oiled surface. Leave on for four hours.

"Have you had much of a drought, way?" asked a Milwaukee storekeeper a lumberman from the Chippewa. "Well," said the lumberman, "I rather droughty when the water Chippewa got so low that the water hiro mud turtles to tow 'em."

TORONTO SH

Just Received a Large
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Just the thing for Baseball
122 to 125 King St. E., Cor