HOME DRESSMAKING.

THE BASQUE AND HOW IT SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED.

Wrappers and Princess Dresses—At Present Waists Are Much More Trimmed Than Skirts—Some Hints About Tailor Made Gowns.

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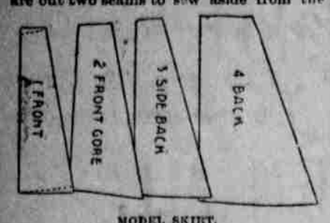
NUMBER III.

The cutting of a basque is the real foundation of all waists, for if one wants simply a full gathered waist, the fronts cut off at the waist line, with the darts gathered instead of taken in, makes it just right. The back should all be in one piece, and may be drafted by laying the back portions of the pattern together and making the outline as though it was not cut through. The front gore pieces should be allowed for by extra width under the arms, so that there are but two seams to sew aside from the



MODEL SKIRT.

shoulders. Loose wrappers have the waist cut in the same way, with the skirt cut on, but in measuring for a loose wrapper an allowance of six inches longer than it apparently requires should be made at the bottom, and this afterward can be pinned up to come just right, as skirts of wrappers somehow "take up" unexpectedly. The side seams must be gored, and a fan of one breadth of the material should be set in with the back seam.

Princess dresses are simply basques with skirts, and by drafting the basque, following the indication of the lines, always allowing any slant to fall backward, a perfect fitting princess will be the result. In a princess the skirt should be long also, and only hemmed or trimmed when the whole is sewn, so that it may not take up and be too short. Riding basques are made on the same lines, with the sole difference of rigid plainness in trimming, and postilion backs, which are formed by allowing the back forms to extend longer and the fronts cut shorter than ordinary basques. The little postilions at the back are faced all the way up with the material, and two silk buttons are put at the waist line like those on men's coats. Jackets are cut on the same general lines as the basque, only half an inch larger on every seam, and as much longer as is desired. Pockets can be added or not, and any preferred style of trimming put on. One dart only—the back one—is ever added to jackets. Bone is necessary if one prefers it straight. Blazers are cut in the same general style, but without darts and rather narrower across the chest. The length and width depend upon individual taste. Plain leg o' mutton sleeves. Rows of stitching form the most suitable finish to both blazers and jackets. Blouses are cut just like the plain gathered waist, but from the under arm sleeve line they should measure twelve inches and have a plain hem, through which is drawn a tape or elastic to gather them so that they can fall over, meeting the skirt.

In finishing off a riding habit basque it is customary to have the lining of stout linen, with the seams pressed flat and boned as usual, but it is not necessary to finish the seams off so neatly, as a lining of quilted satin is sewn in and neatly felled over all the seams.

Tailor made gowns depend for their beauty upon the exactness of every line and every stitch. Every seam must be pressed flat before another is sewn, and then when the whole is finished a final pressing should be given it. Not a wrinkle should form upon the waist. Wherever the seams finish like in a postilion basque, an arrowhead of silk is worked, as also at the corners of pockets. Skirts for tailor gowns are just now cut sheath fashion, with all the fullness in a fan plaiting at the back and with several rows of stitching around the hem of the skirt. They are frequently made without lining, particularly when of serge or cloth, and faced at the bottom. The facing is made of wigan, overlaid with linen, and this again covered with alpaca, all stitched together and faced on like any facing, leaving the edge of the dress next the ground. A narrow braid is put on flat under this, but it does not show from the outside. But with the return of cooler weather linings or foundations will be used, and they can be cut and sewn up with the skirt seams, or separate, as before, in which case the facings and braid go on the lining, and the skirt is hemmed. If stitching is to take a prominent part, a doubled piece of flannel should be laid under the place, and where the goods are stitched the seams show very prettily.

No person can do good work without tools, and the home dressmaker ought to have one of those little frames to hang skirts on for the purpose of draping them.

The foundation skirt is thrown over it, and the dressmaker wants to fashion a "wrinkled front." This, simple as it appears, is really the hardest thing to do. The only way to get it right is to take the piece of goods and bring one end up from the floor, where the rest lies, and pin it with the fold to the center of the front at the waist. Then bring the two selvage edges up to the hip waist line and let the wrinkles fall naturally, sticking pins in to hold them until ready to sew them. About three deep plaits on each hip will form, falling forward. The bottom then can be tacked along a basting following the line of the skirt. The top should then be trimmed away, all the while keeping the pins in the plaits, and then these should be basted and finally sewn down neatly with buttonhole looping. The bottom can then be cut around and finally hemmed or faced, as preferred, and the back draperies or breadths sewn on, but don't let those plaits come undone or you will never get them back in the same place.

The waist varies from twenty-two to thirty-two inches, and the top should therefore be graded so that all the six pieces will make the required number of inches, allowing the back breadth only two inches, as it should always be brought into that compass by plaits or gathers.

If the wearer is a very stout woman or has a high stomach, the top of the front breadth should be hollowed out one inch to one and a half to throw the fullness forward, and the bottom should be as much longer in the center. If a slender figure, it can be left straight. If for a sheath skirt, the seams at the top must be fitted to the figure, but skirts on this plan have had their best day, and draperies are coming in.

OLIVE HARPER.

SELECTIONS

AN ELECTRICAL WEDDING.

The Guests Were Served with Something Beyond Usual Entertainment.

That was a wonderful electrical display at the wedding of Miss Lydia Miller and Mr. David Rosenbaum on Tuesday evening. After the marriage ceremony had been completed the bride and groom took their positions against a background of potted plants and flowers set against a screen of evergreens. Tiny incandescent lamps were concealed in the foliage of the screen, and glowed and disappeared irregularly like fireflies in among the trees. Electrical butterflies and birds perched among the leaves and flowers. Overhead was a crown of Chinese lanterns, each containing a 16-candle power lamp.

The bridal arch of evergreen under which the newly married pair stood to receive their friends was provided with a row of electric lamps in red, white and blue. On top of the arch was perched an American eagle, and on the shield of pink velvet which formed the keystone of the arch was outlined in incandescent lights the figure of a heart, the initials of the bride and groom and the date 1892. Two bronze statues stood guard at the entrance of the room, and their helmets were illuminated by incandescent lamps.

The electrical wonders did not stop here. The most ingenious feature of this unique wedding reception followed in the scattering of rice and imitation snow flakes by two electric fan motors, placed in the gallery overhead. As the guests entered the supper room there was a sudden outburst of electrical bells and musical entertainments. As the guests were seated there was a blaze of light, and at the completion of the first course the words "Good luck" appeared over the heads of the newly married couple, and an electric hairpin, a gift to the bride, became incandescent and surrounded her head with a halo of light.

Wine bottles were suddenly transformed into glowing candelabra. The feast was one long continued series of electrical surprises, and however the guests at ordinary weddings may feel, the guests at this wedding must have thought that they were amply recompensed for their outlay in wedding gifts.

The Baltimore attempt to make weddings entertaining and to give the guests a better return than is customary for their trouble and expense may or may not be elsewhere imitated. Democrats may object that such weddings would tend to the increase of luxury and extravagance. Nervous people may not relish the startling suddenness with which banquets are made to bloom with a blaze of light, or the mysterious ringing of bells or the sounding, unidentified music. Nevertheless a good many people besides the bride will remember this wedding for many a day.—Baltimore Sun.

Where the Scotch Go.

A Glasgow paper prints the statistics of emigration from that port to foreign countries for eight months of the year 1892, or up to the month of September. Of the whole body of emigrants 43 were bound for Australia, 1,958 for Canada and 20,037 for the United States. Glasgow is a British port and Canada and Australia are British colonies, yet but one-tenth of this year's emigrants sought new homes under the British flag, while nine-tenths of the whole body sought them in the American republic. Why is it that Canada and Australia cannot get the emigrants whom they are so anxious to obtain, while millions of foreigners are desirous of coming to the United States? There is far more unoccupied land in these British possessions than there is in this country. Canada and Australia must throw off the British yoke, establish free democratic government, adopt an independent policy, strive to develop their own resources, and give their people the opportunity of keeping up with the march of modern enterprise.—New York Sun.

Who Pays for the Protection?

A curious question has arisen in Manitoba in connection with the efforts of the local government to prevent the threatened epidemic of smallpox. When the disease broke out in Morden a shopkeeper was attacked by it and died. His stock was seized by order of the government, and is still held. The merchandise is valued at $90,000, and besides being the security for what is due the creditors is the sole estate left to the widow. She is now claiming damages, but the government denies that it has incurred any liability. The goods were seized for the protection of the public, and the public, through its representatives, refuses to pay for being protected.—Toronto Mail.

The Kaiser's Wardrobe.

The German emperor's wardrobe consists of 1,000 suits. They comprise military costumes of all kinds, court dresses for all sorts of state functions, civilian dresses, bathing, riding, driving, hunting, sleighing and skating costumes. Besides these there are twelve dozen of every item of underclothing and fifty dozen of socks and handkerchiefs, these being made mostly of silk and marked with the kaiser's coat of arms and initials. Gloves of every description are to be found in the wardrobe, which is under the management of two especially appointed servants.—Detroit Free Press.

Improvement in Billiard Tables.

An improvement in cushions for billiard tables consists in inclosing or imbedding in the nose of the rubber cushion a cord or wire so located that it receives the direct concussion or impact of the billiard balls. The effect of this stiffening of the acute nose of the cushion is to return the ball with greater energy than before, and thus lessen the retardation caused by friction of the cloth.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Game of Pedigree Building.

Professor Milne Murray, lecturing before the British association on the subject of pedigrees, "struck oil," to my thinking, in an equally amusing and instructive sense. "Why," asked the professor, "should we not seek to build up our pedigree on the basis that we had two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on. Consequently, if we took into account the twenty-five generations that had elapsed since the conquest, instead of being descended from somebody who 'came over' in 1066, we should find, by a simple process of geometrical progression, that we were descended directly and equally from another 16,000,000 of people, who lived at or about that date." "We knew," added the professor, "who our parents were;" but he put it to any one in the hall, "If he or she was able to give a correct account of the name, dates or occupations of his or her sixteen grandparents."

Now here is a capital game for long winter evenings. Try how many of your immediate ascestors you can remember. I cannot myself give an account of more than seven, and they comprise two Italians, one Pole, one Portuguese lady from Brazil, one West Indian creole and one English lady, together with a lady with a Slavonic name, who, I am afraid, danced on the tight rope at the Carnival of Venice in the year 1756. Of course there are traditions in every family, and on the paternal side our traditions go so far back as a Roman gens whose names are inscribed on the Fasti Consulares in the capitol of Rome. But legend is one thing and fact another.—G. A. Sala in London Times.

One Poor Maiden.

"People may go on saying that a man is as old as he feels and a woman as old as she looks," said an irate damsel the other day, "but I say that a woman is just exactly as old as her aunt makes her out. What do I mean? Well, I'll tell you. I'm twenty-four, and I maintain I'm remarkably well preserved. You'll agree that I'm rather too youthful looking for a chaperon. But here's my dear Aunt Jane has asked me to look out for Cousin Virginia while she does some shopping in New York. Virginia is eighteen, and she's a good deal of an ingenue. Well, I go shopping with her and she asks me if I think twenty-five cents a yard too dear for muslin, adding that her mother says I always had such good judgment.

"In the evening there are callers and I wear black lace, but Virginia comes down in white muslin and pink ribbons. She won't play, 'because mamma says I must never, never play when you are about, cousin. She says you have such a fine technique and such a really professional touch, not a bit like my schoolgirly performances.' Then I feel about forty. When we pass an ice cream soda place and I propose refreshing drink, Virginia giggles and says, 'Why, cousin! I never thought you'd be so silly as to be fond of ice cream soda.' I tell you," concluded the damsel mournfully, "I'm beginning to feel desperate, and some day I shall be rude to Virginia about Aunt Jane. And then that relative of mine will soothe her daughter by remarking that she mustn't mind, for of course I'm getting old and a little crabbed."—New York World.

Campaign Banners.

Sign painters, portrait painters and sailmakers all take part in the manufacture of campaign banners. The two sides of a campaign banner are easily made in stencil factories, but are very troublesome when done by hand. The names and portraits are painted on muslin sized with glue, and the sign painter then paints the mottoes. When both sides are completed one section is placed on the floor, painted side down, and over this a net is placed; then the other part is fitted to this above the net and the two parts are sewed together with waxed thread by the sailmaker.

Banners range in price from $75 to $500, the cheaper ones bearing only the names and principles of the candidates, and having no portraits. There are three general sizes in banners—15 by 20 feet, 20 by 30 feet and 30 by 40 feet—the price being regulated mostly by the size. It takes about a week to make a banner.—Public Opinion.

Can the Cholera Bacilli Do This?

Professor Chester, in his article on bacteria, microbes, bacilli and kindred forms, says: "They multiply very rapidly and in a strange way too. A single one breaks in two, and each half grows to be as large as the original. These in turn subdivide again, until from a single one many thousands are produced in a short time. One can multiply at so enormous a rate that in forty-eight hours it can produce 280,000,000,000 individuals of its kind!"

Is it any wonder that such disastrous consequences result from the lodgment of one of these minute, but terrible, mites in the human intestines?—St. Louis Republic.

A Narrow Gauge Railroad.

A railroad with a gauge of but twenty-four inches is now building in North Carolina. It is to run from Hot Spings, near the Tennessee border, to Laurel river, a distance of twenty-four miles. Its course is through a very mountainous country, touching also a fine farming section. The main purpose of its construction is to get out the timber on about 70,000 acres of land. A type of mogul engine is being built for the little road. There is a railroad of the same small gauge now being operated in Maine, and one or two in western states.—New York Sun.

Dumas Is Like Reade.

Alexandre Dumas, the younger, in his recently published utterances in connection with audiences, first night cabals, prejudiced critics and the lost art of hatred, irresistibly reminds his readers of our own Charles Reade. Both combined a wild intemperance of invective with the most charitable and amiable disposition.—London Telegraph.

The Laugh on Somebody.

Last August I was making a pleasure jaunt up in Lake Superior on the steamer China, with a bright young lady cousin for company. There was a jolly crowd on board, and one day at dinner the jokes were passing around in the usual way, when I noticed engraved on a large silver salver the name of the boat, "China." Turning to Nancy, I said very earnestly: "You might suppose that this dish is silver, but it is not. It is 'china.'" Before she could reply, the very tall, young colored man, who waited on our table stepped up to my chair and in utmost good faith explained: "Beg pardon, sah, but dat dish is not china, sah. It is silver, sah, but it says china on it 'cause dat is de name of de boat, sah!"

Ever since then I have been wondering whether the laugh that went rolling down the saloon from our table was on me or the waiter.—Detroit Free Press.

A Case in Point.

She—Is there any real difference between hope and expectation?

He—Oh, yes; I can't define the words, but I can give you an illustration showing you the distinction between them.

She—What is it?

He—I am living on expectation and my tailor is living on hope.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Troublesome Critic.

Albion people often recall the eccentricities of pious old Peavy. He was the most faithful churchgoer ever produced by that rural and somewhat tragical town. Very nice was be about Scriptural quotations, and never failed if a preacher garbled a passage to shoot up like a rocket from his seat and burst forth: "'Tain't so! Don't read that way!"

One day the pulpit was filled by an extanner, noted neither for the honesty of his deal nor the merit of his leather. Peavy regarded him with disapproval; so when the unwary minister read the account of the Israelites' wandering in the wilderness and ventured to notice the interesting statement that for forty years their shoes waxed not old the eccentric saint seized his opportunity and shouted out:

"'Tain't none o' your tannin!"—Lewiston Journal.

Consoling a Donkey.

A certain lawyer of New York city, who is distinguished not only in his profession, but as a man of affairs, owns a delightful summer home in Vermont. His neighbors there tell this story about his youngest child, a girl not more than ten years of age. After much coaxing this little girl had prevailed upon her father to buy her a donkey and a cart. The first day of the donkey's arrival he was permitted to browse on the lawn. The child followed the little animal about, and thinking that his countenance wore an uncommonly sad expression, she cautiously approached him, and stroking his nose gently with her soft little hands cooed in his ear: "Poor donkey! you feel lonesome, don't you? But never mind, papa will be here tomorrow, and then you will have company."—Green Bag.

A Good Plan.

Cobble—I just ordered me a dress suit to be married in.

Stone—Why, you don't expect to be married for two or three years yet, do you?

Cobble—No, but I want to pay for it first.—Clothier and Furnisher.

An Eager Search.

Pat—Avast that noise a moment, Nora, while I'm a-listenin!

Nora—What ye a-listenin to, Pat?

Pat—I've just been askin mysilf where I've laid me pipe, an now I'm a-listenin for the answer.—Harper's Bazar.

A Remarkable Timepiece.

"Do you know that your watch is an hour and a half too fast?"

"Yes, but on other days of the week it is an hour and a half too slow, so that I can always calculate the correct time."—European Exchange.

Thought He Was Saved.

Mr. Youngwife—My dear, the bank in which my money is deposited has broken!

Mrs. Y.—What a mercy you've got your checkbook at home, love!—Tit-Bits.

A Great Improvement.

Kingley—I hear your wife has been ill. How is she getting on.

Bingo—Much better. She is so strong now that we have a servant girl.—New York Herald.

Why He Thought So.

Mr. Staylate—Is your sister expecting me tonight?

Tommy—I guess so. She's been sleeping all day.—Brooklyn Life.

What Could She Do?

"If I kissed you would you be in-
Dignant with me—make resistance?
Flush and blush and order me in
Tragic tones to "keep my distance?"
Break your pretty voice in two
Calling some one to assist you—
Tell me, sweet, what would you do
If I kissed you?"

"If you kissed me I might scold you
Under certain circumstances;
And at more than arm's length hold you
To discourage your advances.
But if none were near but you—
As at this minute—to assist me,
Tell me, please, what could I do
If you kissed me?"

—Edward W. Barnard in Life.

Bachelor's Logic.

"Why don't you get married?" said X. to a friend of his.

"Because, in the first place, I detest women on principle; secondly and chiefly, because marriage would interfere with my literary work."

"What class of work?"

"I am writing love stories."—Pays.

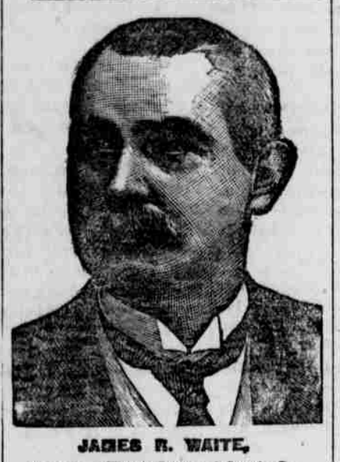
The desert of Sahara is becoming a garden. Within a few years 12,000,000 acres of land have been made fruitful by artesian wells. But there are 900,000,000 acres yet to be reclaimed before all the sand wastes of Africa are utilized.

During the reign of Henry IV of England no person of a lower estate than a knight banneret was allowed to wear cloth of gold or large sleeves or to use either ermine or marten fur on his gown.

The days of the giraffe are numbered. A few years ago herds of seventy or eighty were common in parts of Africa, while a herd of nineteen is now considered a large herd.

It is not a waste to spend your money on newspapers and magazines, because then you learn to talk about something else besides your neighbors' affairs.

Goethe published his "Die Leiden des Jungen Werther" at twenty-five, the "Wilhelm Meister" at forty-six and the "Faust" at fifty-six.



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"I'M A DAISY."

which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.

Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send 10 cents for a specimen copy

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where all work is done by white labor and in the most prompt manner. COLONEL J. OLMSTED. Liberty Street

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that George G. Bingham executor of the estate of R. B. Chubo, deceased, has filed his final account as such executor, and the county court of Marion county, Oregon, has set the 5th day of December 1892 at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. for the hearing thereof. All persons having objections to said account will present them to said court at said time. GEO. G. BINGHAM, Executor. 11-4-5dw*

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