



ART IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Valuable Hints Concerning the Hanging, Drying and Arrangement of Lace Curtains.

Hanging lace curtains and draping them is a severe strain on anyone except a professional. The work done by the professional is often not so satisfactory as that done by the amateur, as the work of the former is often too stiff and shoppy looking to suit anyone with an eye for graceful lines and effects. If the curtains are new they are often easier to manage than the old ones which have been carelessly stretched. In stretching curtains too much care cannot be taken in getting them straight and even. If the curtains have a decided pattern, particularly in the border, it is wisest to put a pair together on the frame. Pin corresponding points in the pattern together at close intervals, and see that the edges are even and the same. Much hard work can be saved by these precautions and a much more satisfactory piece of work can be done.

There is a tendency just now toward the plain muslin ruffled curtain hanging in straight lines from the top of the window to the sill. These are very dignified looking curtains and look best in a room furnished along the strong colonial lines. They are used alike in parlor, dining-room and bed-chamber. Many people of extremely good taste have the curtains of an entire floor just alike, and many persons of unlimited means select the

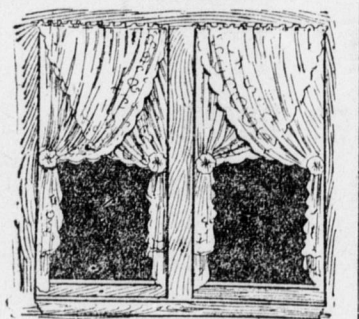


AN IDEA FOR THE PARLOR.

muslin curtains in preference to the expensive laces which savor rather of fancy work and are too dainty for the quaintly dignified furnishings which are in so much favor just now. Many people prefer a draped back curtain, and if the outlook from the window is particularly pleasing, it seems wicker to shut it out or else look at it through the foggy lights of the muslin curtain.

In the design given herewith are illustrations of some of the modes in greatest use just now in curtain draping. The amateur will, with a little hard work and care, be able to hang these curtains just as well as the paid upholsterer. The curtains, to look well, should both be as wide as the window. Cross each curtain nearly together, allowing about six inches on each curtain at the outside. That is to say, the unruffled edge should come out beyond the ruffled edge of the other curtain about six inches; this should be exactly the same on each side of the window. It is impossible to give exact measurements, as much depends upon the width and texture of the curtains.

Just now it is not considered quite so stylish to finish curtains with the ruffle at the top. Run a hem in the tops of your curtains wide enough to admit running the rod in very easily. Be sure not to put your hem in until you have basted your curtains together, if you are going to cross them. Be sure that your curtains are straight across the top, and drape them back as high or low as you like them. If a small room with only one window, a good effect is obtained by draping one side higher than the other. If the rosettes are alike, pull your curtains back into position and tie lightly with a strong string, and make your rosettes out of the fullness which falls from the back below the string. I al-



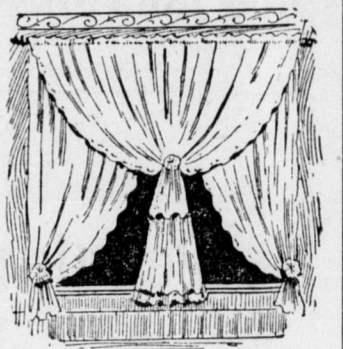
FOR A DOUBLE WINDOW.

ways pin my rosettes, but many sew them. They may not come right the first time, but with a little time and perseverance you will soon be an expert and find curtain draping a pleasant and satisfactory piece of work.

The lace curtains which have been in use so many years will probably be used and liked by many for generations to come. Just now the artists who devote their time to house fur-

nishings and decorations are not inclined to use the style of curtain which our mothers and grandmothers have liked so well. Many people of perfect taste cling to the so-called old-fashioned curtain and as yet there is little indication of their falling into disuse. These curtains are usually hung in straight lines from the top of the window to the floor, and if they are of heavy texture it is useless to try to drape them gracefully. If they are of a particularly handsome pattern they do not show their beauty if draped. The cotton cord and tassel is the best to use, as ribbon looks too fussy.

For bed-chamber ruffled curtains



FOR DEN OR BOUDOIR.

made of figured chintz, silkollne, silk and several new materials are now offered in the shops, all of which make very pretty and dainty curtains and nearly all wash very satisfactorily. To my eyes bare windows are far preferable to windows curtained with soiled or faded curtains. Try to keep your curtains clean and better buy inexpensive ones and send to the laundry than to have fine ones which you feel you must take care of yourself, and then neglect to keep them free from soil. It is a good idea to put your curtains up so they can be taken down, rod and all, and given a good dusting every few weeks. You will be surprised to find how much dust you will shake out and you will also find that your curtains will last very much longer, as dust rots any material very soon if allowed to collect.—Radford Review.

HAS A RICH EFFECT.

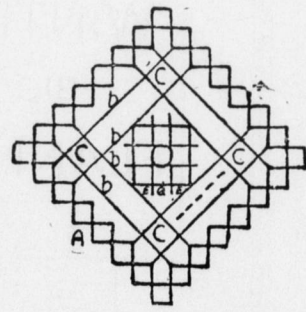
Oriental Embroidery Which Will Be One of the Popular Fads of the Coming Season.

All indications point to the fact that oriental embroidery will take precedence over all other forms of fancy work this coming season. Its popularity is secured for the reason of the simplicity of execution and richness of coloring.

The charm of this coloring is in the artistic handling of brilliant primary tints. They should be so deftly intermingled that no one color stands out glaringly, but all blend in a harmonious whole.

The most effective of this oriental work is executed with jewels and silks or flax threads or both, and almost any material may be used—colored art linen looks well and is inexpensive. The simplest designs are drawn on the material, and are worked in floss silk—red, green, yellow and blue, with red, gold and green spangles mixed.

The diagram pictured is a quickly worked design, and a most effective one. Being so geometrical it may be



AN ORIENTAL DESIGN.

easily drawn on the fabric with a foot rule and a crayon pencil.

Work the squares (a) in red silk with four long stitches, and put a pale green spangle in the center. The dots are done in French knots with yellow silk. Buttonhole stitch the lines (b) in pale blue silk, put oblong gold spangles in between, and at the four corners (c) put a round gold spangle. The lines (d) are in red silk and (e) in yellow. The center space has a round gold spangle, and the others pale green ones.

Other oriental work which is unique in its rich beauty is wrought on Berlin canvas, with the new art embroidery material, which is mercerized cotton, but nine persons out of ten would pronounce it silk. It is soft, brilliant and lustrous, and will wear and wash better than silk, and costs about one-half as much. A novel material, also, is colored arras, stencilled with richly colored decorative designs, which may be rapidly and effectively outlined with coarse gold thread or arras cotton, a thick, silky looking substance of moderate cost.—N. Y. Tribune.

Tomato Paste with Steak.
Many first-class cooks like a little tomato paste served with their steak. This is inexpensive, and is made by boiling down tomatoes to a solid mass. A quart of it will last a year; a teaspoonful laid on the bottom of the platter sufficing to season a large steak.

Keeping Baby's Sleeves in Place.
A new device for baby's comfort is the little armlets used to keep the short sleeves in place. These are made of ribbon mounted on an elastic, like a rather fanciful garter, and are used in place of pins to keep baby's sleeves just where you want it to stay.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

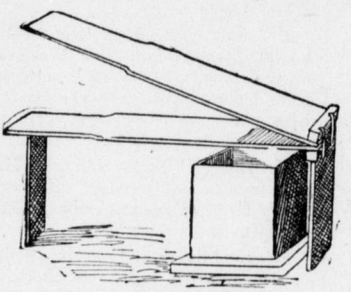
MELTING OLD COMBS.

Hints on Winding Up the Season's Affairs in the Apiary and Disposition of the Hives.

November should be spent in winding up the affairs of the apiary. All hive parts which have been used during the summer should, before being stored for winter, be scraped clean of lumps or ridges of wax and propolis. Especially should the combs not in use be sorted and the exposed parts of their frames scraped before storing. While doing this quite a lot of beeswax can be kept separate from the propolis and saved.

We divide combs into three classes: First, brood combs; second, extracting combs, and third, combs to be melted up. Brood combs may have a few drone cells in one lower corner, but otherwise must be all workers, be straight and contain very little pollen. 2. Combs used for extracting may be partly or wholly of drone comb, but should contain no pollen. If a comb would belong to this class except for patches of pollen, cut them out and let the bees fill up the holes next summer with new comb.

In class 3 are the ones rejected from 1 and 2; combs heavy with pollen, old,



CANADIAN WAX PRESS.

crooked and unfinished combs. These are cut out of their frames and melted up. Where two or three rows of cells next the top bar are good worker cells, leave them in the frame as a starter for the new comb next season. These useless combs, and all odd bits of wax, may be melted and purified into nice bright cakes of commercial beeswax.

First put them into a rather long, narrow box, and pour cold water over them to clean them as far as possible of pollen and whatever else the water will carry off. Chop them fine with a spade, and scrape to one end of the box, which has been raised higher than the other to allow the pollen water to drain off. Change the water often for two or three days until the mass is thoroughly soaked and washed. Then put it into a cauldron kettle, with enough water to float it nicely. The kettle should be in an arch, which prevents the fire coming higher up the sides than the level of the contents, else the wax may burn at the edges. When the mass has boiled well for a few minutes, press out the pure wax.

To do this you need a bag of burlap, such as binder twine is shipped in, about 10x18 inches, with two loops at the top to hold it open by when pouring in the hot wax. The press is made of two strong boards, 1 inch x 1x3 feet; laid one on the other, and strongly hinged together at one end, the other ends being trimmed down for handles. Sharpen a board and drive it into the ground beside the kettle for the press to rest on, and another for the end of the lower handle. Let an assistant hold the bag open while you dip it about three-fourths full from the surface of the kettle with a dipper, then lay it in the press with the open end folded under. Strips of wood three-eighths-inch square and one-fourth-inch apart are nailed across the lower jaw of the press where the bag rests on it. Under the press a tin box about 20 inches each way has been set to catch the wax as it runs out. Press by putting your weight on the upper lever; shift the bag, and press again. This may be repeated until the beeswax is practically all out. Empty out the refuse which remains in the bag, refill from the kettle and press again. Repeat the operation until nothing remains in the kettle but hot water. Now wrap the box in old quilts or anything to hold the heat and cause it to cool very slowly, to allow any dross which may still remain to settle to the bottom of the wax. If it remains liquid for several hours before forming a cake, the under side will be found coated with a dark substance, which should be scraped off before selling the wax.

Be sure to choose a still, mild day for melting up old combs. With a cold wind it is almost impossible to get the wax pressed before it "freezes" all over the press and hangs in icicles in the box.—Farmers' Advocate.

Hens Are Killed by Oats.
Oats are a good food for hens, for a change, but they should be boiled before feeding. A neighbor of mine who keeps a good many hens was favored with a surprise party this fall, the party being held in a grove, in the form of a picnic. The visiting friends helped to make their call pleasant by bringing a nice present. While the friends stayed, the hens grew hungry, and in the haste of the moment, they were given a liberal feed of oats, as it was just after thrashing. After the visitors had gone an account of stock was taken, and it was found that there was an increase in resources to the amount of a new sewing machine, minus the value of about 75 hens, the number found dead. The oats had so swollen in the crop of the fowls that the crop was actually broken open by the pressure.—Rural New Yorker.

HOW A PRETTY SOCIETY GIRL ESCAPED DREADED CONSUMPTION.

Peruna Used in Time Saved Her Life.

All's Well That Ends Well.
It is the same old story of exposure to cold. The cold passing down the bronchial tubes to the lungs; the developing of a settled cold on the lungs, coughing, expectoration. This is a short road to consumption. Thousands more will travel it and the coming winter will develop an untold multitude of new cases.

In the case of Helen Murphy, the ending was a happy one. She started on the road to consumption after catching cold at a reception. Instead of waiting until she became incurable, Peruna was resorted to and her life was saved.

It is a pity that everyone else in this wide land could not know of this very effective remedy in such cases. The news is spreading fast but a great many people have not yet heard that Peruna is a sure cure in these cases.

Peruna cures acute catarrh and chronic catarrh; catarrh of the head and catarrh of the lungs; catarrh of the throat and catarrh of the stomach. Wherever catarrh may have located itself, whether in the digestive organs, kidneys or pelvic organs, Peruna is sure to eradicate the disease promptly.

Another case where consumption was cheated of its prey occurred in the state of Iowa. The report of the case created considerable attention at the time and was furnished us unsolicited by Mr. Henrickson. In a letter to Dr. Hartman he sets forth some interesting details of his recovery from consumption. He made use of the following language:

"I have been for years a constant sufferer from chronic catarrh of the head and throat, which finally worked down into the air passages. In the spring of '98 I took a severe cold and coughed all summer. I thought I had consumption. Then I had a bad attack of la grippe. After taking a course of Peruna I feel cured of all these troubles.

"Whenever any of our children get sick we give them Peruna, and it never fails to cure them. I most heartily testify to the value of Peruna in cases of catarrh and la grippe. I hope this may be the means of others suffering as I did to take Peruna and be cured. We would not be without it in the house." Henry Henrickson.

Generally the first cold of the season is caught in November. With some people this lasts all winter and lays the foundation of chronic catarrh. In the beginning a few doses of Peruna is sufficient to make a permanent cure.

Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book on chronic catarrh. Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Her Biscuits.—"These aren't the kind of biscuits my mother used to bake," he said. "Oh, George," she faltered on the verge of tears. "Well, they're not!" he repeated emphatically. "They're enough sicker better." And then the sun came out again.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

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Miss Helen Murphy, a popular society woman of Oshkosh, Wis., is an ardent friend to Peruna. The following is a letter written by Miss Murphy, and gives her opinion of Peruna as a preventive as well as cure for catarrhal ailments: The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:
Gentlemen—About three months ago I contracted a severe cold and an evening reception, which settled on my lungs and threatened to be very serious. As my mother has used Peruna with good results, she sent for a bottle for me and I found that it gave me blessed relief. Before the second bottle was consumed I was well.
"We keep a bottle of it on hand all the time and when I have been out in inclement weather, I take a dose or two of Peruna and it prevents my taking any cold and keeps me perfectly well." Yours very truly,
HELEN MURPHY.

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any one who smoked the same kind of Five Cent cigar any length of time? Five Cent cigar smokers are always dissatisfied—always trying something new—or something different, as there always seems to be something wrong about the cigars they have been smoking. Ask your dealer for **Old Virginia Cheroots**
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