

NEEDLEWORK

LINEN is perhaps more used than any other material when embroidery is to be done for art, household purposes and wearing apparel.

Much as we use linen nowadays, for our table, our beds and our bodies, it is not a new medium for embroidery. It is as old as for centuries linen embroidery has been a domestic industry in foreign lands.

This old work is now being copied widely and the special work belonging to different lands is easily recognized. Thus the old Spanish, Italian and Greek embroidery on the linen was chiefly done in one color—a purple red. A great variety of colors mixed with gold and silver thread is characteristic of Oriental work.

A similar richness of coloring, but generally without the gold and silver touches, marks the Hungarian, Slav and Swedish peasant work. Old blue and yellow are the predominating ones.

Much of the Italian embroidery of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was done on very fine linen sometimes in colors, but more often in white, with intricate stitchery and much cut and openwork. The modern girl, however, rarely has patience for this exquisite stitchery of the olden times. Her work is more splashy and less beautiful.

For this reason the quality of the linens used today are changed, the threads being round and coarser, so they can easily be counted to make easier the copying of the design. The old embroideries, especially the Italian ones, were done on very fine linen.

In choosing a linen to embroider it should be hand-bleached, and without much dressing. The threads should be round, especially if any drawn-work is to be combined with the embroidery. There are special art linens for fancy work which are quite distinct from the linens used for sheets and pillow cases.

Unless you are sure you can detect cotton threads and imperfect weaving, it is well to leave the selection of your linen for a saleswoman in the art needlework department. She will gladly advise you the best grade for your special purposes.

Linen embroidery may be classed under two heads—that where threads are counted, for the material according to a pattern done on checked paper, as in all cross-stitch work. Slav embroideries and various kind of canvas work; the other where the pattern is drawn on the material and the embroidery worked without regard to the threads of the material, as in Eng-

lish embroidery, satin stitch, Kensington, Chinese and Madeira embroideries.

No linen embroidery covers the entire ground of the material, but leaves spaces of the linen for a background to the design.

There are interesting imported linens to be found in most establishments that are adapted to both kinds of linen embroidery. Besides the Irish linen there are Spanish, Silesian and Algerian linens for small stitches and fine work, while the coarser linens of Cuba, Ceylon and Batavia are used for bolder effects and coarser stitchery, and Russian linens and the different kinds of canvas gives stitches of any desired size.

Most of these can be found in white cream and ecru, and many of the so-called art linens come in varied tones of any given shade.

Though the old-time embroideries were rarely done on cotton goods we think nothing of putting handsome stitchery on cotton materials sheer and opaque. It is better, however, to make such embroidery sketchy, as the material is not worth fine work.

Unfrayed Scallops.

Some housekeepers object to the buttonholed scallop on embroidery, because it frays in washing. This can be overcome in several ways. The surest is to buttonhole a second time over the purled edge, when the scallop has been worked and cut out.

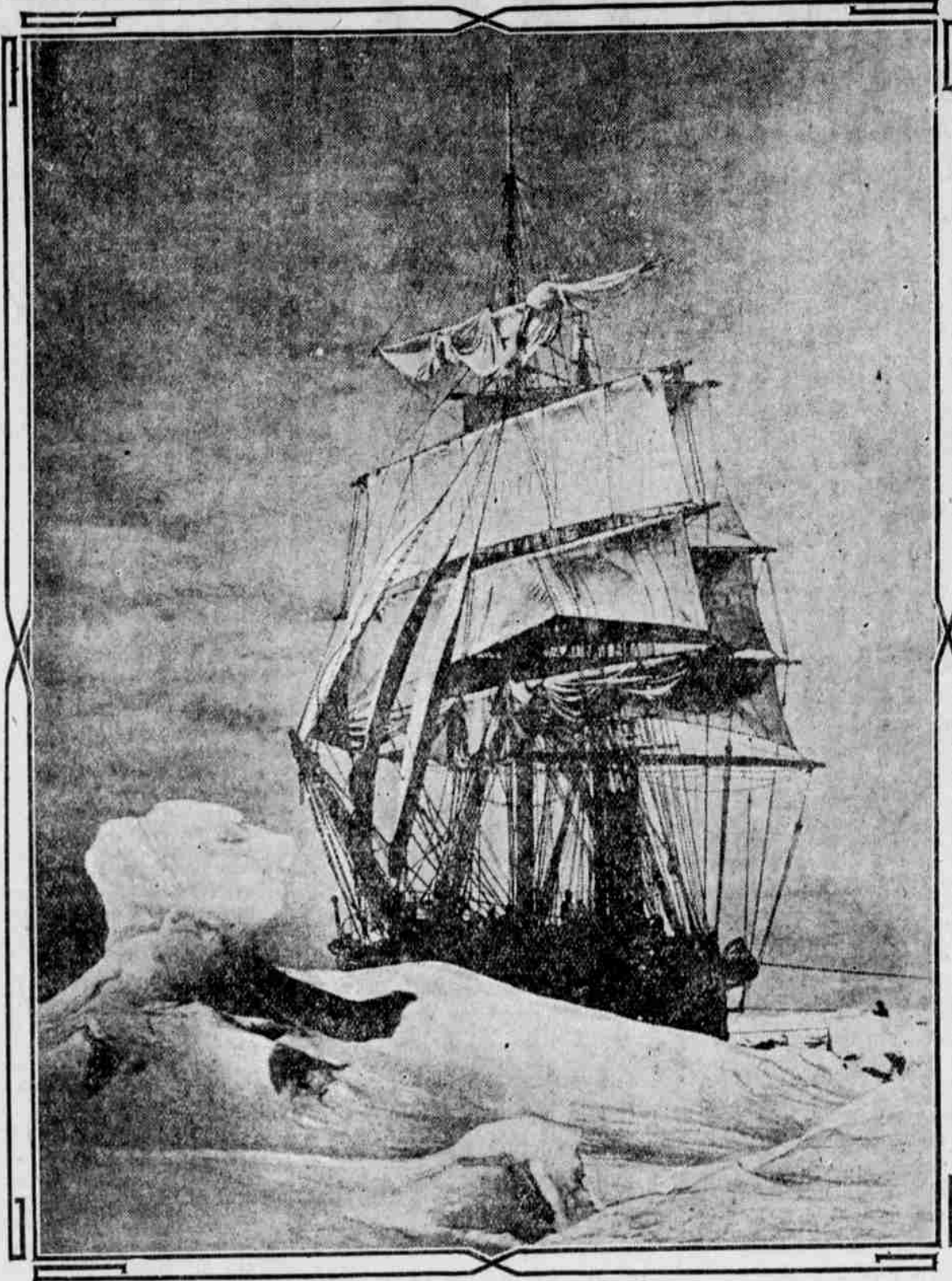
Another method is to run the outline of the scallop with machine stitching before buttonholing. Or in cutting leave a narrow margin and turn back under the scallop and hem to the material.

If these are too much trouble, at least wash the linen before cutting out. The material shrinks and is much less likely to fray. Where the entire piece is not washed, the embroidered edge can be dipped in lukewarm water for a few minutes, then ironed dry and later cut out close to the purled edge.

Turkish Mats.

If you are the fortunate possessor of a Turkey rug or mat, don't allow it to wear into holes without trying to remedy matters. Go to an upholsterer and ask him to give you a small bundle of old pieces of wool and a suitable needle. Then, when you find a weak spot, go down on your knees and darn the place—of course matching the wools as closely as possible. It is really astonishing what good results one gets.

CAPTAIN SCOTT IN THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS



THE TERRA NOVA ENDEURED IN THE ICE FLOE

THE first photographs of the British Antarctic expedition commanded by Captain Scott have been received from Cape Evans. The one here reproduced shows the Terra Nova almost trapped in the heavy ice of McMurdo Sound. The amount of canvas set indicates that the weather was fairly good. Unless the returning Amundsen party brings further news of the expedition, there will be no more word from Captain Scott until April of next year.

POOR BEGGARS' LIFE

Makes Study of Vagrant and Becomes One Himself.

Albert Clutterbuck, Charged With Begging, Is Sent to Prison—Writes Book on Methods of Mendicants He Lived With.

London.—A document entitled "The Life of a Beggar" was written in an infirmary by Albert Clutterbuck, aged 23, who was charged with begging at Marylebone police court.

Parts of this, based on what the man heard and saw while living in a common lodging house, were read aloud by Mr. Paul Taylor, the magistrate, who described the document as "most interesting."

"Of course most of you have heard or know of Notting Dale, the home of beggars. When a baby is born in this noted district and gets to five or seven years of age, it is taken out with its mother and father and taught the way to beg. Its mother takes it in her arms and goes and molests ladies and gentlemen for means to buy the child some bread. Their 'bread' means beg, and most people know that, but they give to them to get rid of them.

"When the child has been learning in this way for about six years, it is sent out with about six pairs of laces, or a few matches, and with these it continually molests ladies and gentlemen and asks them to buy or give a few coppers. It keeps going out with these until about 16 or 17, and then leaves home to get married. By that time they know where to buy their stock of ferns, flowers, laces and matches, and where to borrow babies, etc."

A description followed of the beggars' houses and their weekly "feats," and the document then went on to describe the beggars' summer holiday, which, it said, was the only time when the beggar did any work. They "went on the road" to Kent, begging all the way, and after working for three or four weeks at fruit picking they drew their money, spent it at the nearest public house, and afterwards got a job at hop picking with

their children. This over, they had a good drink of beer and walked home to their dens in Notting Dale, where they spent the few shillings they had left with their chums. "As for buying new clothes with it, you might as well ask a brick wall to get out of your way."

In sentencing the man to five days' imprisonment, the magistrate said that Clutterbuck had apparently made such a study of vagrant life that he had become a vagrant himself.

CODE FOR BATHING SEASON
New Chicago Chief of Police Bars Ballroom Exposures at Public Beaches—Gives Regulations.
Chicago.—Chief of Police McWeeny has a code of morals and dress for the Chicago bathing season of 1911. Here it is:
Women must not wear men's bathing suits; skirts must reach below the knees; loose bloomers reaching below the knees must be worn; bloomers must not be worn without skirts; sleeveless suits must not be worn by women; stockings must be worn by girls over 16; glove fitting suits for women are barred; harem, hobble and director's skirts are forbidden; men must wear both shirts and trunks.
"The code goes for this summer," said McWeeny. "Exposure which would be permitted in a fashionable ball room will find no place at the public beaches. We will have policemen to give post graduate courses in bathing proprieties."

MILLIONAIRE HOBO HAS QUIT

Edwin A. Brown Ends Last Trip as Tramp and Will Go to Europe to Study Problem Further.
New York.—Edwin A. Brown of Denver, famed as the "millionaire tramp," because of his excursions in search of information as to how the other half lives, is in New York at the end of his last excursion in overalls. He is through seeing the seamy side of life

GIRLS HESITATE AT HUGGING

Co-eds of California State University Refuse to Fall Into Arms of Chorus Men—Win Out.

Berkeley, Cal.—Seventeen co-eds of the senior class at the state university broke up a rehearsal on the stage of the Greek theater, declining to allow male members of the class to put their arms around them. The objection of the senior girls followed an attempt of Fred Carlisle, the coach, to have the co-eds of the "Baby Doll" chorus of "The Hop King," the commencement week play of the class, fall into the arms of male chorus men at the conclusion of the dance.

Claiming that they were not acquainted with the owners of the arms, never having been introduced to the men, the co-eds declined the proposed first meeting familiarity.
Coach Carlisle and members of the cast attempted to smooth over the strike of the co-eds, but they remained obdurate and the scene was temporarily dropped. The girls say they came up to the exigencies of the production by appearing in short dresses and the proposed familiarity was altogether lacking in dignity. The feature will be dropped for the present unless Carlisle is able to bring the men and women of the chorus closer together.

Embargo on British Live Stock.
London.—The high commissioner for the Union of South Africa has been notified by his government that owing to the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease no cattle, sheep and pigs shipped from Great Britain will be allowed to land in South Africa until further notice.

GIVES \$1,500,000 TO NURSE

New Yorker, Long a Cripple, Leaves Most of His Fortune to House-keeper, Miss Peregrine.

New York.—By the will of Walter E. Duryea, the crippled athlete and broker, filed the other day, the bulk of his fortune, estimated at \$2,500,000, goes to Miss Eleanor Peregrine, a trained nurse who acted as his house-

CLEARING THROAT STOPS TIE

Mother of Young Bridegroom Gets Her Affidavit Filed Just in Time to Stop Wedding.

Lexington, Ky.—After saying part of the ceremony that was to make Charles Stanford and Mrs. Ida Bryant man and wife, Squire Abner Oldham stopped to clear his throat just before repeating the words, "I now pronounce you man and wife." This

throat clearing on the part of the squire saved Stanford \$2, but lost him a wife. Before the ceremony could be completed a deputy clerk rushed into Oldham's office, exclaiming: "Hold on, squire, don't do that!" The clerk then explained that a notice filed with the county clerk by Stanford's mother gave his age at 19 years, and served warning against the issuing of a marriage license to him. This warning had been issued. Stanford got his \$2 back for the license.

The Same Man.
"He is very outspoken in his condemnation of harem skirts for women. Who is he, anyway?"
"I don't know his name, but he is a leading member of the Young Men's Christian association athletic club. Don't you remember, we saw him going down the middle of main street last week in a runner's suit?"

DOWNFALL OF SAMARIA

Sunday School Lesson for June 18, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—2 Kings 17:1-18
MEMORY VERSE—14
GOLDEN TEXT—"He That Being Often Reproved Hardeneth his Neck, Shall Suddenly be Destroyed, and That Without Remedy"—Prov. 29:1.

TIME—Hoshea became king in the twelfth year of Ahaz (2 Kings 17:1), B. C. 726 (Becher), 722 (Hastings).
PLACE—Samaria, the capital of the northern kingdom, about 25 miles north of Jerusalem.
KINGS—Hoseaiah in Judah, carrying out his reforms. In Assyria and Babylon, Salmanneser IV., followed by Sargon II. In Assyria and Merodach-baladan in Babylon. In Egypt, Sabaqa (So.).
PROPHETS—Isaiah and perhaps Hosea and Micah.

What was the character of Hoshea? The implication of v. 2 is that, though he avoided the practices of idolatry and the other evils of his predecessors, yet he was a better man than they. Perhaps the teachings of Hosea had reached his heart. "About his personal character we know little. We may infer that it lacked decisive energy and lofty patriotism. Beginning his reign as a mere puppet in Assyria's hands, he shaped his career as an opportunist. He was too astute to offend any national susceptibilities by abandoning the worship of Jehovah, too cautious and politic to play the role of a purist in religious practices. The impartial historian will not judge this last king of Ephraim too severely, but will unhesitatingly admit that he lived in times of direst difficulty and peril, when nothing but miraculous divinely guided statesmanship, like that of Isaiah, could have saved the realm from overwhelming disaster."

The Northern Kingdom had had its chance, and had thrown it away. "There is less hope for us each year and day we live in sin. Every hour we are drifting out to sea—the helpless, helpless bark is leaving the leeward shore farther and farther behind. Our disease becomes incurable. Like those stones which, though soft as clay on being raised from the quarry, grow hard as flint through exposure to the weather, our hearts are growing harder day by day."

Hoshea's imprisonment is a fair sample of the result of dependence upon men rather than God. Trust in Egypt was Israel's snare from the first. The prophets compared it to trusting in a shadow or making a staff out of a bruised reed. "The bankrupt who asks a bankrupt to set him up in business again is only losing time. The prisoner does not beg his fellow prisoner to set him free. The shipwrecked sailor does not call upon his shipwrecked comrade to place him ashore." In our troubles we are not to scorn the aid of men, but we are to know that without God's favor and assistance all human help is vain.

What measures did Salmanneser take to reduce to submission his rebellious vassal? He sent (or led in person) an army against him. Professor Rogers thinks that Hoshea marched out to meet this army, and was then captured and sent to Assyria as a prisoner. At any rate, "Samaria prepared for a siege. There is something heroic in the very thought. It was surrounded and hemmed in by territory over which it had once ruled in undisputed sway, but which had long been controlled by Assyrian governors and filled with Assyrian colonists. As Salmanneser advanced closer he would, of course destroy and lay waste everything about the city which might have furnished any aid or comfort to it. From the villages and towns thus destroyed the people would flock into the city until it was crowded. The people of Samaria may have hoped for help from Egypt, watching with sick hearts for signs of an approaching army of succor. They knew what surrender meant in the loss of their city, and its probable deportation to strange lands. They were fighting to the bitter end for homes and for life.

What God had done: By a marvelous deliverance, he had brought them out of their bondage in Egypt. He had driven out the Canaanites before them. He had given them the commandments, and full and wise laws. He had made a covenant with them, over and over, promising them all blessings if they would obey him. He had sent them the prophets and seers, the best and wisest of men, to declare his will and lead the way.

What Israel had done: They had fallen into a worse bondage, becoming slaves of an abominable idolatry. They had fallen to worshipping the very gods of the Canaanites, thus proved powerless. They had broken the commandments, especially the most solemn and important, that against idolatry. They had failed to keep their part of the covenant, and could not expect God to keep his part. They would not listen to the prophets, but persisted in all iniquity, setting up idolatrous obelisks, and Asherim, and even sacrificing their children to the fire god Molech.

Why We Lose Choice Gifts.
We fail to secure the choicest gifts because we do not sincerely desire them and are not willing to pay the cost.—Rev. Dr. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Pittsburg.

Religion a Joy.
Religion does not consist in drawing a long face and heaving sighs as we pass on the journey of life, but in brightness and joy, the outcome of a Christian career.—Dr. William Spurgeon, Evangelist, London.

Coffee Cures Alcohol Thirst.
Dr. Maurice Springer maintains that a coffee drinking people lose all appetite for alcoholic drinks. He thinks coffee is the best cure for alcoholism. He reinforces his claim by reference to those countries where coffee is a general beverage and contends that in them drunkenness is comparatively rare.

Always to be pleasant; always to wear your best side o' side, brings the pleasant and best side o' life to you.

STONE IN BLADDER REMOVED IN REMARKABLE WAY

A year and a half ago I was taken with a severe attack of kidney trouble that pained me to such an extent that morphine had to be given me. Was attended by a doctor who pronounced it as stone in the bladder and prescribed Lithia Water. I took Lithia Water and tablets for some time and received no relief from them. I stopped taking medicines for some time and having some Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root in the house, I decided to try it and felt much relieved; while taking the second bottle commenced to pass gravel in urine until I had passed in all at least a half a dozen or more and have not suffered the slightest since and in all have taken one bottle and a half and feel very grateful to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. Yours very truly,
H. W. SPINKS,
Camp Hill, Ala.

Personally appeared before me this 16th day of August, 1909, H. W. Spinks, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that same is true in substance and in fact.
A. B. LEE,
Notary Public.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

DOCTOR PRESCRIBES CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I wish to let you know of a couple of recent cures which I have made by the use of the Cuticura Remedies. Last August, Mr. of this came to my office, troubled with severe skin eruption. It was dermatitis in its worst form. It started with a slight eruption and would affect most parts of his body, thighs, elbows, chest, back and abdomen—and would terminate in little pustules. The itching and burning was dreadful and he would almost tear his skin apart, trying to get relief. I recommended all the various treatments I could think of and he spent about fifteen dollars on prescriptions, but nothing seemed to help him.

"In the meantime my wife, who was continually suffering with a slight skin trouble and who had been trying different prescriptions and methods with my assistance, told me she was going to get some of the Cuticura Remedies and give them a fair trial. But as I did not know much about Cuticura at that time I was doubtful whether it would help her. Her skin would thicken, break and bleed, especially on the fingers, wrists and arms. I could do nothing to relieve her permanently. When she first applied the warm baths of Cuticura Soap and applications of Cuticura Ointment she saw a decided improvement and in a few days she was completely cured.

"I lost no time in recommending the Cuticura Remedies to Mr. and this was two months ago. I told him to wash with warm baths of the Cuticura Soap and to apply the Cuticura Ointment generously. Believe me, from the very first day's use of the Cuticura Remedies he was greatly relieved and today he is completely cured through their use. I have great faith in the Cuticura Remedies and shall always have a good word for them now that I am convinced of their wonderful merits." (Signed) E. L. Whitehead, M. D., 198 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass., July 22, 1910.

Not His Field.
"Doctor, is it true that Wetish rabbits are unhealthy?"
"I don't know. I was never called in to attend one."

For COLDS and GRIP.
Hicks' Caraway is the best remedy for relieving the aching and feverishness of cold and restores normal conditions. It is liquid—effects immediately. 10c, 25c, 50c. At drug stores.

Many self-made men forget to make themselves agreeable.
Garfield Tea overcomes constipation, sick-headache and bilious attacks.
It's difficult for people to generally accept advice that is foolproof.

WOMEN MAY AVOID OPERATIONS

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
The following letter from Mrs. Orville Rock will prove how simple it is for women to submit to the dangers of a surgical operation without pain and suffering. She was four weeks in the hospital and came home suffering worse than before.



Here is her own statement: "Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement. I could not go on my feet for a long time. My physician treated me for seven months without much result, and at last sent me to an operation. I was there four weeks and came home suffering worse than when I went. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I did. Today I am well and happy and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advise my friends who are afflicted with the same complaint to try it."
ORVILLE ROCK, R. R. No. 8, Paw Paw, Michigan.
If you are ill do not drag along and have an operation necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for women's ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women. Why don't you try it?"

Dainty Costumes



THE dainty frock at the left is of white voile made up over pink taffeta. It is in empire style, shirred at the top and again at the bottom, where it is finished with a ruffled edging of Irish lace. It is trimmed with folds of the pink taffeta and Irish lace insertion.
The one on the largest girl is of white pique. The skirt is encircled with a wide band of English embroidery and with tucks which are embroidered with dots. The jacket is

trimmed in the same way and ornamented with pearl buttons. The collar is of English embroidery bordered with the dotted bands.
The charming little coat is of light blue alpaca. One side of the front is turned back to form a large reverse and the coat is trimmed in front and back with straps of the material fastened with gold buttons. The collar and cuffs are of guipure finished, to look their best, with little plaitings of fine lace.

IN VOGUE

dancing gowns it is very graceful, and the soft outline it gives to the figure is delightfully picturesque. But for the street all this is out of place; it gives the wearer a silhouette that is untidy, and suggests a looseness that is altogether objectionable. In regard also to evening gowns the same fault may be found. So long as a toilette is to be worn chiefly while walking or standing, the short waist is permissible—even desirable—but for a dinner, concert or theater it is no longer so. The bust, unconfined, falls out of shape, and it is the realization of this fact that has led to so many of the newest evening bodices being made with swathed draperies and close fitting lines.
New Trimming Features.
Masses of foliage in the color of the hat, piled over the crown.
Buckles, carochons and other ornaments made of lace Tuscan and studded with corals or turquoises.
Butterflies and fans formed by wide pleated satin ribbon.
Heavy cord-shirred effects in ribbon garnitures of all kinds.
The Volatile Waist Line.
Though the waist line is less variable than it used to be, and is more and more inclined to assume the conventional position, the Empire effect is still to be seen. For reception and

... of women. Why don't you try it?"