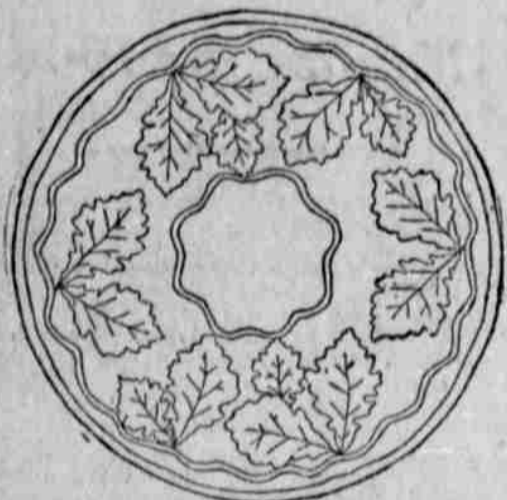




WORK ON HUCKABACK.

Embroidering That is Comparatively Easy on the Eyes and Yet Produces Fine Results.

Those who are familiar with this brand of linen know that in the process of weaving two threads are thrown up on the right side and lie flat but loose at regular intervals across the material. These open the way for "darning" the background, this being a peculiar feature of huckaback embroidery. The embroidery floss is run across the huckaback under the loose threads and over the remainder in a regular darning stitch in parallel rows until all the space is covered except that occupied by the design, which is then left plain, or embroidered in any manner desired. Only patterns showing conventional figures and ample spaces are suitable to



HUCKABACK CENTER PIECE.

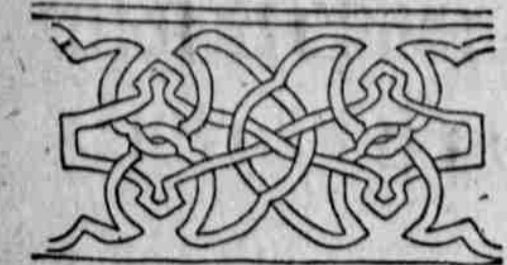
this work, which may be carried out with regulation embroidery silks, using a rather heavy grade, or in the mercerized linens so widely used at present. Where designs require shading, the silks are best, as the various consecutive shades are procurable in these goods. In other cases the linens answer perfectly.

A centerpiece design is shown in the illustration, autumn leaves furnishing the motif. It measures 16 inches in diameter, and can be duplicated at home with a handful of leaves, paper and pencil. The space between the inner and outer wavy lines is darned, leaving the leaves plain. For this, a delicate shade of green silk is used. Embroider the two lines of satin stitch in a slightly darker shade of green. Satin stitch is a succession of stitches close together across the space to be covered, either straight or diagonally.

The edge of the centerpiece is buttonholed with still a deeper green, and between this buttonholing and the line of satin stitch, scatter French knots irregularly. These are made by coiling the silk about the needle two or three times and inserting it at the point where it comes up through the linen, thus forming knots on the right side of the fabric.

Embroider the leaves in "long and short" stitch all around, using green, brown and red shades, with a touch of yellow here and there. Outline the veins and midrib in the shades predominating in each leaf, and endeavor to vary the leaves as much as possible, so that no two will look alike when finished. This work is speedy, and the result cannot fail to gratify.

The smaller illustration shows a design adapted to decorating sideboard or dresser scarfs, or for towel borders. For towels, all white floss is always preferable, since they can then be boiled without fear of ruining the color, but for ornamental covers for dressers, stands, etc., this design is most effective carried out in pink, blue, yellow or light green. Whatever color predominates in the furnishings of the



HUCKABACK BORDER.

room will be suitable. The open spaces between the two horizontal bars are covered in darning stitch. The bars themselves are then worked solid in satin stitch, and the interlaced portions of the design outlined on both edges and filled between with French knots or with herringbone stitch. This latter is formed by placing stitches diagonally across the space at regular intervals, slanting first one way and then the other with ends crossing, somewhat after the manner of a rail fence. The design must be duplicated as often as necessary to complete the embellishment of the desired article.—Mae Y. Mahaffy, in Ohio Farmer.

SHOE-STRING BELTS.

They Are Very Pretty and No Clever Girl or Woman Need Be Without One.

Shoe-string belts may be made of white, colored or checkered lacings. White belts can be cleaned with a brush after soaking for a few minutes in soap-suds.

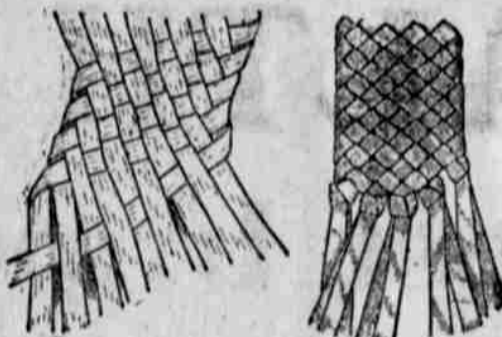
Five pairs of lacings are required for a belt of medium width. Run a large safety-pin through each lacing, about one inch from the end, and fasten the pinned ends to a table, or shut them in a bureau drawer. The strings must lie flat, and should be numbered in order, beginning at the right.

Take No. 1, holding it flat between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, turn it over toward the left, until the part that was underneath lies on top; pass the string over No. 2, under No. 3, over No. 4, and so on, weaving it over and under the strings alternately to the end of the row, No. 10 coming above No. 1.

Take No. 10 in the left hand and turn it downward and over toward the right, and pass it under No. 1. At the right hand take No. 2 in the same way, pass it over No. 3, under No. 4; continue in this manner to the end of the row, where No. 1 holds the last position.

Take No. 2 in the left hand, turn it downward and toward the right, and pass it under No. 1, over No. 10, working toward the right.

Take No. 3 in the right hand, and use it in the same manner as you used No. 1 and No. 2; at the end of the row take the string in the left hand, and work it toward the right. Continue the work to the desired length and add about three inches to the usual waist measure to allow for crossing the ends. When braiding, give each string a slight pull. In order to make the work close and even. At the beginning of each row at the right-hand side, take the string as it lies flat, and turn it upward and over



SHOE STRING BELTING.

(First Cut Shows Method of Braiding Second the Finished End.)

toward the left; and at the beginning of each row at the left as you take up the first string as it lies flat, turn it over and downward toward the right.

To finish off the ends of a belt, arrange the ends in pairs, take the right-hand string, and tie it in a knot that will include the left-hand string.

When the knots have been tied at one end, remove the other end of the belt from its fastening, and tighten up the end, braiding one side of it so that each side will be of the same length, then tie the knots to correspond with the other end. Cut off the surplus ends, allowing about one and one-half inches for the fringe. Take a large pin, and fringe out the ends.—Lillian Kempton, in Modern Priscilla.

ALARM CLOCK LIFTS PILLOW.

Unique Mechanism Contrived for the Convenience of People Deaf and Dumb.

W. E. Shaw, of Brookline, Mass., gave an "electrical party" recently, the feature of which was the exhibition of an electric clock for blind deaf mutes. Mr. Shaw is deaf and dumb and he was assisted in demonstrating the workings of his invention by Tommy Stringer, blind, deaf and dumb, who is making great progress in the sciences.

The clock not only tells the time, but alarms the sleeper by agitating a lever which is connected by a string to a pillow, causing the pillow to move up and down, the vibrations being communicated to the sleeper by a touch. A circuit is closed, by which an electric current is sent through a small incandescent lamp in front of a parabolic mirror, the rays of which are thrown into the face of the sleeper. It releases a spring connected with a hammer, which falls upon a fulminating cap, the loud explosion of which at close quarters is perceptible to a deaf person.

It also gives notice of the entrance of burglars by any of the above methods, by means of connection by a wire with the doors and windows. It gives indication of fire by electric thermostats placed anywhere on the premises.

BEEES IN THE ORCHARD.

As Effective Distributors of Pollen They Have No Equal in the Bird or Insect World.

The benefits the horticulturist derives from honey bees in close proximity to his fruit farm cannot be too strongly set forth. Experiments have proved beyond any doubt that bees are a valuable fertilizer of the fruit blossoms and the means of materially increasing the quantity as well as the quality of the fruit. As a pollen distributor among the fruit blossoms nothing equals the honey bee, or will come anywhere near it in the distribution of pollen to secure the most effectual fertilization of blossoms. The theory that bees are injurious to blossoms or to sound fruit has completely fallen through since the subject has received the attention necessary to discover the facts.

One would be surprised at the amount of work one colony of bees can do in thus distributing pollen in an orchard, and by no means does it require any great number of colonies to completely pollenize an ordinary orchard. One honey bee will visit several hundred blossoms during the day, and, if this be true, how many blossoms will 25,000 bees (the number in a fair colony during fruit bloom) visit during the day? Hence a few colonies of bees in close proximity to an ordinary orchard will completely execute the job.

If the weather is favorable bees will go long distances to visit orchards, and I have known them to go in large numbers as far as eight miles. I had a good opportunity to test this at my present locality, and none nearer than 50 miles distant. On several occasions I found my bees on the bloom of a peach orchard just eight miles on air line. But we cannot expect to receive full benefits at such distances or anything like it on account of weather inclemencies. The weather also has much to do in preventing bees from thus visiting the blossoms on account of its being too cold for the bees to leave the hives.—Kansas Farmer.

CLEANING THE HORSE.

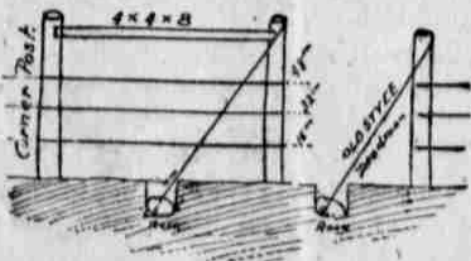
Use of the Currycomb, Once so Popular, Is Now Discouraged by Sensible Farmers.

The currycomb is used more frequently and to a greater extent than it is at all necessary. Brushing a horse's skin is better than scraping it—better for the health and appearance of the animal. A good brush, in the hands of a good groom, thoroughly removes all dust and dirt, stimulates the skin and imparts a gloss to the coat. The currycomb may be used on rough-coated horses in the winter, but it should always be used lightly, and on no account should the teeth be sharp or more than one-eighth of an inch long. A water brush may be used to wash all mud and dirt from the feet and legs of the horse, and stains from its quarters. Or, when mud has dried on, it can be nearly all removed with a hard corncob, and the rest is easily brushed away. A corncob is an implement not to be despised in stable work; it can be used to advantage on the hocks and other sensitive parts which some horses cannot bear to have curried. But, as we have hinted, the currycomb might well be laid away. In summer it is absolutely objectionable, and in these days of clipping and singeing, it is almost as unnecessary in the winter.—American Horse Owner.

BRACE THAT BRACES.

Fence Builders Will Find It Far Superior to Other Devices of Similar Nature.

My ideal brace for a fence is shown at Fig. 1. Put the deadman at the first post from the corner, and not at the corner, as most of them do. This places the stone out of the way. To hold the corner post in place, take a 4x4x8 and mortise it in at the top of



IDEAL BRACE FOR FENCE.

the post. If the deadman is put in the ground two and one-half feet it will prevent it from pulling up. If galvanized wire is used it will not rust. This kind of brace will not cost half as much as most of them, and I think it better in every way. Wire can be stretched for a mile on a brace of this kind and it will not give an inch.—Arthur Corey, in Epitomist.

Make Home Life Happy.

True economy does not encourage stinginess. It calls for pleasure for the whole family. If calls for music and song; it calls for pastimes and outings. To keep the family together and contented, it is necessary that the home life should be happy, attractive and interesting.—Farmers' Voice.

The garden seed drummer is on the beat for his celery.

Well Remembered.

Valley City, N. Dak., Dec. 14.—Two years ago Mrs. Matilda M. Boucher of this place suffered a great deal with a dizziness in her head. She was cured of this by a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills, and has not been troubled since. Shortly afterwards she had a bad bilious attack and for this she used Diamond Dinner Pills and was completely cured in a short time. In January, 1903, she had an attack of Sciatica of which she says: "I was almost helpless with the Sciatica, but remembering what Dodd's Kidney Pills and Diamond Dinner Pills had done for me before, I commenced a treatment of these medicines and in three weeks I was completely restored to health. I have great faith in these medicines for they have been of so much benefit to me." Dodd's Kidney Pills are very popular in Barnes County, having made a great many splendid cures of Sciatica, Rheumatism and Kidney Troubles. Many families use no other medicine.

Champion Liar Found.

The Manila American has discovered "the champion circulation liar." He is acting as editor of the Thundering Dawn, a Buddhist organ just started in Tokyo. Here is his greeting to the public: "This paper has come from eternity. It starts its circulation with millions and millions of numbers. The rays of the sun, the beams of the stars, the leaves of the trees, the blades of grass, the grains of sand, the hearts of tigers, elephants, lions, ants, men and women are its subscribers. This journal will henceforth flow in the universe as the rivers flow and the oceans surge."

ON THE "DUDE" TRAIN.

Johnny Drummer, Who Is Side-Tracked to let the Limited go by, expresses his sentiments regarding that Superb Train.

"It has been my dream of joy supreme To ride in plush and velvet splendor Parlor car for a swell tailender Platform fenced with a swell brass fender On the Regular Limited Train.

Electric bell right under your nose Porter to come and brush your clothes Grub in the diner the best that grows A downy bunk for a night's repose On the Regular Limited Train.

Chorus

Biff! Bang! a mile a minute No other method of travel is in it I want to go ripping, skipping and zipping Away on the Limited Train."

These lines are not original with me. They are taken from a tuncful little ditty sung in George Ade's comedy "Peggy from Paris." The jingle danced through my brain the other day as we lay on the siding at Prairie Junction, or some such place, to let the Santa Fe's west bound California Limited go by. It was a gorgeous train of palace cars, and behind the plate glass observation windows beauty and fashion and youth and old age were loling among the luxuriant cushions, some visiting, some reading, some pleasantly dozing, some making wreaths of cigar smoke, some gazing dreamily through the windows at the passing cities, and fields, and forests and rivers.

I stood on the rear platform of the last car of our train and watched the California Limited as she faded away toward the golden west. And I thought of the difference between travel now and travel in the days of '49, when it took the gold-seeker half a long, weary year, filled with all kinds of hardships, to travel the distance that is now covered in three days. I thought of the slowly moving wagons, the dust, the stones, the jolting, the thirst, the hunger, the homesickness, the small-like crossing of plains, the laborious climbing of mountains, the weary dragging weeks, the never ending trail.

In these palaces that had just glided by were people going to the same place to spend the winter months where the climate is perpetual summer. And they were not to endure a single hardship on the journey.

When night came they were to lie in beds whose soft embrace makes sleep a luxury—and in the day time the velvet cushions of their seats were to be made deeper still by pillows—and they were to spend a delightful part of their time in the gilded and glittering dining car, where every dainty that ever tickled the palate is enticingly served—in short, they were to have on the trip all the comforts of home—and of the best kind of home. I stood there and watched them pass out of sight while my soul was consumed with envy. But I derived some consolation out of reasoning that sometime I, too, would see California, and I promised myself that if I ever did go there it would be over the Santa Fe. "JOHNNY DRUMMER."

Provided the collar of servitude is thoroughly modish and up to date, it doesn't chafe the average man very much.—Puck.

To responsible men, we will give territory covering two counties, furnish all goods without charge, pay all expenses. You must have a good team and wagon. It is a good and permanent business. Address, Iowa Medicine Co., Manufacturers of Dr. Machin's Famous K K K Remedies, Keokuk, Iowa.

A man cannot have an idea of perfection in another which he was never sensible of in himself.—Steele.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

Nobility of character manifests itself at loopholes when it is not provided with large doors.—Mary E. Wilkins.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

"Did she return your affection?" "Yes, unopened."—Detroit Free Press.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes cost but 10 cents per package.

They who court fame never win it.—Ram's Horn.

WHEN PAIN AND ANGUISH WRING THE BROW, A MINSTERING ANGEL THOU: BROMO-SELTZER 10¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COLD CURE
Do you know that a cold cannot exist if the bowels are thoroughly cleansed and active?
Dr. Caldwell's (LAXATIVE) Syrup Pepsin
Is the best medicine for a cold. It will cure the youngest child or oldest sufferer. Try it. 50c and \$1.00 at your druggists.
PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.

SAWYER'S SLICKERS
will keep you dry in the severest storm. The best waterproof clothing made. All sizes and for all kinds of work. Ask your dealer or send for catalogue.
H. N. SAWYER & SON, Sole Mfrs., East Cambridge, Mass.

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You know very well how you feel when your liver don't act. Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability and despondency and bad feeling.
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