THE SEVEN-HILLED CITY.

Tenderfoot Sings the Praises of Omaha and Contiguous Territory.

Wonderful Growth of City and State—An Enlightened Railroad Policy—Some Remarkable Statistics.

Nebraska, "the wide-spreading river," writes a correspondent of the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican, is a broad, vast, sunny slope gently declining eastward from the high lands of Colorado and Southern Wyoming to the Missouri river. When I first crossed it, 14 years since, its future was uncertain. The surface of the prairie was compact and hard to plow. The rain-fall was slight and winds high, the corn in the central and western parts of the state liable to blast from the hot breezes that occasionally blew. It was even than a famous grazing country. That it would ever produce much corn,—that tame grass would flourish, that fruit could be raised, few people believed. Omaha, not to put too fine a point on it, was a sand hole, a nondescript array of buildings, half of which appeared to be saloons. Trees, save in the river bottoms, there were none. Lincoln, the state capital, was a bantling three years old, unfledged, and much interested to know why it had ever been called into existence.

Be not incredulous, reader, as I unfold the tale of what my experience has been this past week in taking another view of this broad state. After traversing the Missouri valley from Sioux City southward to Council Bluffs, we descended—not a muddy bank to be ferried across the shallow river—but proudly and swiftly crossed to Omaha on the Union Pacific iron bridge. Broad, well-paved streets, brilliantly lighted, substantial rows of brick and stone business blocks, spacious hotels equally surprised and pleased us. Viewed next morning by daylight the surprise increased. The city, like Rome, lies on a series of hills, not too steep, however, for continuous lines of street railway. The expense of grading has been heavy, but the chance for picturesque homesteads constant, and we noted many and many a comfortable mansion, surrounded by trees, pleasant lawns, well-cared-for flower beds, commanding, by its eminence, a pretty and quite extensive view. Omaha is now a city of some 60,000 people, with real estate of a most substantial character, very largely owned at home. It has excellent banks, several of which are soon to add new blocks of the best quality to the city's handsome rows of buildings. Half a dozen of the finest railway systems of the west converge here. The population has doubled within five years, and the number of churches has more than doubled in that time. To find the occasion of this brilliant development we must push inward into Nebraska and into the progress that has been made there.

And here I pause to sing the praises of a certain organization known as the Burlington and Missouri railroad company. Eastern travelers have long been familiar with the admirable management of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The Burlington and Missouri is managed and controlled by the some men. When others were in doubt as to Nebraska, these far-sighted men—by the way, they live at the Hub—said to themselves: "Nebraska will be what we choose to make it. These prairies if cultivated will yield bountiful harvests. This grand slope needs only tillage to enrich every dwelling on its face. Go to! Send ahead your engineers, grade, lay the sleepers, down with the rails; this land shall have inhabitants and these inhabitants shall have markets for their wheat and their corn, their cattle and their pork." Ahead they went into Saline, Filmore, Clay, Adams counties. They advertised their rich lands. They gave every facility to inspectors and would be purchasers. They gave free passes to men intent on the moral needs of the state—to teachers and preachers. "The Burlington and Missouri is the best temperance society we have had or ever shall have," said an old citizen to me. "Not only are their employes not allowed to drink, but one is liable to discharge if he is seen to enter a saloon." (Fact.) They ran their trains with the same promptness and in the same accommodating spirit that has so long distinguished the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in Illinois and Iowa. They constantly appealed to the pride and ambition of their employes by a system of promotions—in other words by reformed "civil service" principles. In a word, they gave this crude young state, uncertain as to its own destiny, the benefit of a broad, enterprising, far-seeing railroad policy in all its length and breadth.

Their faith was not misplaced. The most surprising results have followed. The state may now claim an honored place in the great quadrilateral,—Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska. She is last, possibly not least. Lincoln, her capital, a city of some 20,000 inhabitants, has a fine situation on land sufficiently elevated to command a beautiful distant view. It is laid out,—like almost all the new western towns,—in broad, straight avenues, lined with shade trees, that would seem to be twice their real age. As one looks down them the glimpses of blue prairie beyond frequently seem like views of the sea. The state capitol, built of white, conglomerate limestone from quarries on the Platte river,—has its two wings finished and the central portion is well under headway. It is simple in plan, handsome, substantial, to cost about $600,000. In the suburbs of the city are a large and solid state prison and a hospital for the insane. The inmates of the former are trusted to a remarkable extent if they show by good behavior they are trustworthy. We saw a number of them driving teams loaded with stone for the capitol. When we stopped in front of the prison, one of them politely took charge of our team while we were inside; another seemed to have in charge a little child playing in front of the door. The day was clear and lovely and one could but rejoice in his inmost soul that so humane and enlightened a system of treatment is followed. They seem to understand out here that one of nature's profoundest safeguards is the instinct she plants of response to trust. The state hospital for the insane, to which we drove, has in front a very broad expanse of lawn and blossoming flower beds and its windows command cheerful distant views. One of the inmates who was at a front window interrupted a song he was singing to pleasantly shout out to us, "Fine place we have here, isn't it!" In a field just behind the building some two score of the inmates were sunning themselves or strolling about, and they looked with considerable interest at their visitor, one of them asking if any of us had any "Moody and Sankey salve!" But I must pass by, for now many other interesting features of the city,—her state university, her artesian well, sucking up and discharging salt water from a depth of 1,000 feet,—claim attention. I will only add that a visitor is strongly impressed by what he sees, with the conviction that good judgment, good taste and good financiering has characterized the public expenditures here; that there has been little extravagance; and that this small capital, in the matter of its own real estate and buildings, is remarkably healthy for so young a town.

The country for sacks. Address [illegible]

—[Washington [illegible]

The musical quality of their entertain-

the country, a hundred miles to the west. "Farms, I sing, and men who first came hither from the coasts of Illinois." The soil is bursting with fertility, and the very railroad tracks are so infested with weeds a locomotive "weed scorcher" has been found necessary. I can best describe it by saying that it is like a locomotive with smoke-stack slanting earthward that it may puff and cough its hot breath directly upon the audacious weeds which its thundering passage alone will not kill. Long, long rows of wild sunflowers gayly bow to us as we pass. One, two, three, four counties we cross. Magnificent fields of corn—often a hundred acres in extent—are on every side the whole distance. We go through a dozen towns and villages ranging in numbers from 500 to 2,000 inhabitants. Every one of them has for its most conspicuous object a large, two-story brick school house. A nearer view discloses neat churches and by the track great grain elevators. A gentleman on my right, who has for seven years made a constant and thorough study of Nebraska lands, says enthusiastically to me, "For eighty miles we have not passed a single quarter-section (160 acres) of land that is not excellent." We pass many wheat as well as corn fields, but they are not so numerous as in latitudes farther north. We pass fields where the farmers are curing the prairie grass, getting a ton and a half to the acre, and also see frequently monster stacks of timothy hay clustering about some farm house. Groves are not as numerous as in Iowa, but they are surprisingly abundant. I note one admirable practice concerning trees here as well as in Iowa, namely, mulching. The stable refuse, straw and manure, not being used on the land, are, by many people, used to mulch their young and much-prized trees, and the result is a fabulously rapid growth. I have repeatedly seen trees that were only ten or eleven years old that were a foot in diameter six feet above ground. Our journey ends at Hastings, a town of 7,900 people, although some of its rivals in the state, as Grand Island and Beatrice, loudly protest this number is too high—at all events the town has as handsome and saucy an air as one may anywhere find. It has a score of neat, substantial brick blocks; a decidedly stylish hotel in progress, beside two elder ones; a comfortable book store, good banks, and in its suburbs a hundred comfortable homesteads, with neat lawns, gardens and windmills. These last are necessary for the wells here are 100 feet deep, but the water is of the best. Five railroads converge here, and the surrounding country is so productive many people think the town destined to a very rapid further growth.

Statistics are wearisome, and their significance not easily comprehended, but I will venture to quote the estimated yield of the Nebraska corn crop last year. It was the stupendous total of 150,000,000 bushels. Any person in the habit of feeding horses, cattle, or even poultry, knows how much solid nutriment there is in one bushel of corn. It will supply a milch cow with grain for a week, a working horse for half that time. Ground into meal it will supply a family of average size, supposing it to take the place of flour, something like a fortnight. The population of Nebraska by the present census is very nearly three-quarters of a million. Calling the total yield of corn last year 150,000,000 bushels, it will be seen that the crop represents a producing power of 200 bushels to every man, woman and child in the state; cut the estimate down a full half—call it 75,000,000—and the result is still something marvelous. If corn is not here a cash crop at anything but a low figure, it has a value for stock-feeding purposes of the greatest importance. A Nebraska pig is not more vicious than a Massachusetts pig; nor is a steer. When we consider that this marvelous power of the soil to produce corn is equaled by its power to produce grass; that oats do well, that and vegetables flourish in a soil guiltless of Mapes or Stockbridge, or Bradley, that the railroads have come, that the climate is salubrious and bracing (Colorado slightly modified), that the social atmosphere is instinct with fruitful New England principles and purposes; that, in a word, Anglo-Saxon civil liberty is here, hand in hand with morality, bringing order and law with it—considering all this, I say we can understand the great value these people, and strangers as well, attach to their homesteads and lands. A man, like many of these citizens of Hastings, can have his home surrounded by lawn and garden, with berries, vegetables, melons, the second year after he takes possession. In ten years he can have fine grove of cottonwoods, or box-elders, and a little later of ash and maple. And I am not surprised that at a town like this—although we are 140 miles west of the Missouri—farms near at hand bring $50 per acre. Eight or ten miles away from railroads they are held at $30 and $25 the acre, and well they may be.

I must reserve for another time some account of the undoubted change of meteorological conditions here consequent on the cultivation of land and planting of trees. It is a most curious fact—an instance of a climate essentially modified by the busy, myriad industries of a single generation of settlers.

Driving Nails With an Iron Hand.

San Francisco Chronicle: While passing down Dupont street, near the Academy of Sciences, yesterday, a Chronicle reporter observed a man pounding away on a nail with his hand. It was in a blacksmith shop which opens on the street. The nail seemed to penetrate further and further into the wood, and the man did not appear to feel as if the striking of his hand against the nail hurt him at all. Approaching nearer, the reporter saw that the hand was made of iron. The steel listed man said that while participating in a Fourth of July celebration in Marysville, in 1864, he lost his right arm at the elbow by the premature explosion of a cannon. Being a blacksmith and keyfitter, the loss compelled him to abandon his trade. For five years he wandered about the country doing one thing or another. One day while in a blacksmith's shop in Vallejo the idea entered his head to fabricate an artificial hand out of iron. He gave his directions and had the contrivance he now wears manufactured It consists of a steel cylinder about four or five inches long. To this is affixed a leather apparatus, which enables him to adjust the artificial hand on the stump of his arm. The stump fits into the apparatus and is carefully strapped. The hand may then be used as a hammer, and the dents in the steel show how much it has been so applied. The deficiency of fingers to grasp a file is supplied in the following manner: A long hole projects into the base of the cylinder, into which a file or knife may be screwed. This is properly tightened and the loss of fingers is not felt. If the iron-handed man desires to pick up anything, he adjusts a peculiar hook or an instrument resembling a chisel, and he can bring to his reach anything he may require. Besides the heavy hand, which he generally uses for hard work, he has a more delicate apparatus of brass, manufactured for himself, for easy work. He says that he has worn the steel hand for sixteen years and he has grown to regard it with great affection. He scarcely feels the loss of his natural hand. As he hammers or files at saws behind his little glass window on Dupont Street, the passers-by gaze curiously.

The Pies Would be Just as Wholesome.

Norristown Herald: "Housekeeper" wants to know how to prevent the juice of pies from soaking into the under crust. Our culinary education is extremely limited, but we should think that lining the under crust with sheet iron would nicely overcome the difficulty.

NEBRASKA CITY'S GROWTH.

Substantial Improvements Projected and Under Way in all Directions.

A Street Railway By Omaha Capitalists—New Additions and Residences—Business Changes General Affairs.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—"Retrograde" is no longer a word to be found in Nebraska City's vocabulary, but its place is filled by the new word, "Onward," and from present appearances our city will have no further use for the former quoted word, but will kindly present it to Plattsmouth, or some of the other towns that appear to need it. As an evidence of the progressiveness of this city I will cite the fact that the first addition to the city in years was platted yesterday. It will be called

NEW NEBRASKA CITY,

and is situated just south on the Dunbar road, and north of the new packing house. It is owned by the packing house company and it is intended to sell the lots to employes of the company and assist them it putting up houses thereon. The addition comprises 125 lots with streets and alleys of regulation width. Mr. John McIlreevy, ex-chief of police, has already purchased two lots in the new addition and will proceed at once with the erection of a hotel upon the same. Building operations adjacent to the new addition are booming along lively. The new packing house is up to the first story, the cooper shops are nearly completed and the railroad company are leveling the ground for the switches to their new stock yards. These several building operations give the southwest part of town a very lively appearance. With the advent of our new industries in the suburbs the talk of a

STREET CAR LINE

has assumed a tangible shape, and we are promised a line before the 1st of December. It will be built by Omaha parties, and will have the following route: Commencing at the Burlington & Missouri river depot running north up Sixth to Ferry, thence east to First, thence up Main street to Seventeenth, thence south to the packing houses and stock yards, circling them, thence north to Main, east to Eighth, thence south to the depot.

The Morton house, the finest hotel in the state, with the exception of the Paxton of your city, changes hands this week. The new proprietors will be Messrs. C. W. Reed and H. Birdsall, of Winterset, Iowa, said to be experienced men in the hotel business, who will keep the Morton up to its present high standard. Joe O. Pelt, the present proprietor, will leave for Oberlin, Kansas, where he will take charge of the leading hotel of that place.

Mr. F. W. Rottmann, one of our leading capitalists and land owners, is working up a

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,

and has nearly the requisite amount of subscribed. This association will have for its object the purchase of the various "soft snaps" in city property which are laying around, and the improvement of the same for sale and renting purposes by the erection of suitable dwellings and business houses on the same. This association will be a valuable factor toward the advancement of our city, as the crying need now is for more small dwelling houses, and the association will push their efforts in this direction at once.

A DRIVEWAY.

A movement is on foot also to make a grand driveway leading out of Nebraska City, north, past the blind asylun, thence west past several of our finest suburban residences, then returning via Arbor Lodge, Boscobee, the cemetery and the packing houses. Property owners along the proposed route offer to donate enough ground for the driveway and may also offer to stand a pecuniary share of the grading expense. This driveway, if established, will be one of the finest in the west, and it is to be hoped that the movement will be pushed to a speedy culmination.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

The "Mint Parlor," without exception the most gorgeous saloon in the state, changed hands last evening. Messrs. R. T. Shannon, of this city, and George Duncan, of Omaha, are the new proprietors. It is to be hoped that the new management will keep at least a respectable place, as of late the saloon has furnished the police court with an item or two almost every day.

L. A. Jones, the clothier, removes to Omaha the latter part of this week. He expects to go into the wholesale business, and Nebraska City's railroad facilities are hardly good enough to justify this point as a location for a wholesale clothing house.

Messrs. Reed & Frazier, of Louisville, Ky., are in the city and are negotiating for the purchase of one of our largest general merchandise establishments.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Rev. Wilson Denny, accompanied by his bride, arrived here from Illinois last week. They were given a reception Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. James Sweet, which was one of the pleasantest social affairs of the year.

Arbor Lodge was also the scene last week of a brilliant party given in honor of Mr. and Miss Cressy, of Detroit, Mich., who were visiting J. Sterling Morton.

The recent M. E. conference changed things considerably in this city. Rev. Britt, for the past four years presiding elder of this district, being transferred to the York district. Rev. J. W. Stewart filling Rev. Britt's place in this city. Rev. Stewart's late pastorate, that of the First M. E. church of this city, is to be supplied by Rev. Pearson, of Humboldt. Rev. N. G. Faubian, of the South M. E. church, has also been transferred to a Kansas charge, his place here being filled by Rev. E. B. Todd.

Several hundred of our citizens visited the state fair last week and all are loud in their praise of the "big pumpkin show."

LITTLE ONES.

Our gas company, with a generosity unparalleled in the history of gas companies, lowered the price fifty cents per thousand the past week. This has also proved an incentive toward many new consumers and almost the entire business portion of the city are now using the cheap illuminator.

The Burlington & Missouri pile driver arrived here Thursday, and work will be commenced on the new pile bridge across the Missouri at once. It is understood that this pile bridge is being built as an experiment which, should it prove as it is expected to do, means an iron suspension bridge for our city inside of two years.

The gentlemen who have been working up the granolithic pavement have succeeded in inducing quite a number of our business men to put down the granolithic, and several blocks already loom up in metropolitan style with the new pavements. Mr. J. H. Nicholls, the asphalt man, of Lincoln, will be in the city this week and figure with our merchants who have not secured the granolithic to put down his sidewalks, and it is fair to say that if the present indications are realized Nebraska City will soon have the finest paved streets of any city in the state.

William Wagner, who has been confined in jail since last spring on the charge of obtaining money in a fraudulent manner, was released to-day.

Williams, the murderer of Casper, has been released on $3,500 bail.

The Young Men's Christian association has been in session here the [illegible]

is fitting up larger quarters in Rottman's block and contemplate opening a free reading room this winter.

The distillery has about completed its improvements and will start on full capacity October 10. The Nebraska & Iowa Packing company will resume operations November 1, and it is expected that the new packing house will be ready for business by the 1st of December. The new cooper shops are nearly completed, and part of the working force are here ready to begin work at once, and so we boom. "EYE SEE."

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE.

Mexican and American Methods Jostling for Supremacy in the Quaint City of Santa Fe.

Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, is on the river of the same name, which, although this is the rainy season, is now quite dry. On all sides of the city are city are mountains, either towering up near at hand or in the distance, blue and hazy. It is 7,000 feet above the sea, and the air is so pure that the very act of breathing is a delight. On first coming here people say, "what a lovely morning!" But this soon grows monotonous, for nearly all the mornings are lovely. There has been but one real rainy day this season, and a great treat it was. The sun shines with a brightness that those who have always lived here cannot appreciate. But people coming to Santa Fe from much lower altitudes generally have to become acclimated before they feel very well. A little boy whose parents have moved here from Washington, and who had no doubt heard a great deal about the elevation of the place, said to a neighbor the other day that his mother was "very sick," for she had "a bad attack of high altitude." This illustrates the fact, that strangers here when they do not feel as well as common, always attribute it to the altitude. It affects people in various ways. Some cannot breathe at all here. Others, after a few weeks of puffing get used to the air, and have no difficulty; while others still do not notice the change. Judge Flemming, the newly appointed associate justice of the territory, says that he cannot appreciate any difference between the air and that in Kentucky. Some people cannot sleep in this altitude; they say the air is too exciting. Chief Justice Vincent says that his brother, a perfectly well and strong man, was obliged to leave Santa Fe because he could not get any sleep here. Others want to sleep all the twenty-four hours; it requires an absolute effort for them to keep awake.

The climate is said to be a sure cure for throat and lung troubles, if the patient comes in time, and many advanced cases have been cured. People with diseases common in the east often receive great benefit here. But there is rheumatism in Santa Fe, and once in about seven years the small-pox rages, though the latter is chiefly confined to the poorer Mexicans, who live in filth and rags.

Santa Fe has about 8,000 inhabitants, 6,000 of whom are Mexicans, and the majority of them are most wretched people. They are dark and swarthy, live in one-story adobe or mud houses, and speak a dialect of the Spanish language. They do very little cooking, but at this season live almost wholly on fruits. It is amusing to see them returning from market with a half of an animal at a time, for in this climate meat never spoils, and they buy at one time enough to last for weeks. The meat sold here, however, is the poorest ever eaten. In passing through the Mexican quarter of the town, which is on the other side of the river from the American quarter, the visitor sees their tables always set. The dishes are few in number. At each plate is a goblet or tumbler filled with apricots, a fruit much like the peach, but smaller and with less flavor. The tables are near the floor, because the Mexicans do not sit on chairs but use their feet instead. One peculiarity of the Mexican taste is their fondness for chili. It is a national dish with them, and the quantity which they devour is simply astounding. It is made of green peppers chopped fine, and a Mexican will sit down and eat plate after plate of this hot stuff, not as a sauce for his meat, but simply as Americans would eat cold cabbage. They are the laziest people under the sun. They sit from morning till night on the ground, leaning up against their houses and smoking. Their only occupation besides this is attending church, and they go to church several times each day, and some days they only go home to their meals apparently.

The one thing besides church which rouses the people is a funeral. Such funerals were never seen before. First marches the band. They sometimes play "Marching Through Georgia," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and other equally inappropriate selections. After the band come two little boys dressed in scarlet, one carrying a crucifix. Behind them walks a little fat priest dressed in white, reading from a book. Next comes an express wagon in which is the coffin, the lid off, and the hot sun pouring down upon the dead. Along on each side of the wagon sit four young girls dressed in white, with long veils. Last of all follow the relatives and friends. Altogether it is a strange sight.

It is often painful to see these Mexicans at work—for instance, the women whitewashing the adobe buildings with their hands instead of using a brush. Of course it is a tedious and disagreeable job, but they would scorn to use a brush if one should be offered.

The Mexicans have some schools, but they lack the ambition to learn, and it is said that the Mexican children are extremely slow in comprehending the most simple truths. The kindergarten system would be a most excellent thing here.

They have no desire to amass wealth. They require very little to live on and give all they can possibly spare to the church. Their condition is doubtless the result of a kind of serfdom long ago established here. Under the old Mexican rule the land and money were in the hands of a few, and since this country became a part of the United States this state of things has remained unchanged. Had New Mexico come to the United States freed from the incubus of her numerous and extensive Spanish grants, through which the soil has been ruinously monopolized, so that the work of settlement under American pre-emption and homestead laws could have proceeded as in the country east, the present state of ignorance and wretchedness would have been rooted out. The Mexicans would then have been compelled to compete with the whites, and to do this they would have been obliged to educate themselves. Schools would have been established and this territory would doubtless now be a state.

However, things might be worse. The Mexican people, as a class, are said to be perfectly honest, notwithstanding the evil influences that have surrounded them for so many years.

There are some notable people either sojourning or permanently located in the territory. Among them is Dorsey, the great, who lives on his ranch north of here. Steve Elkins, famous throughout the country as the chief of the Blaine circus last year, is now in Santa Fe. He looks sleek and fat, and judging from his face one would think him all "sweetness and light." But he is not so. He has vast tracts of land in New Mexico. "Pap Elkins," as he is commonly called here, is Steve's father, and lives in Santa Fe. He never tires of dilating upon the many virtues of his son, and says that if Steve had been the republican candidate, instead of Blaine, success would have been assured. But the elder Elkins is a regular dyed-in-the-wool democrat.

The hide of Jumbo weighed 1,600 pounds, and required a ton of salt and 180 pounds of elm bark to cure it.

CUT THIS OUT. IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

Nebraska Cultivator & Housekeeper.

PREMIUMS.

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Knitting & Crochet.

Knitting and Crochet.—A guide to the use of the Needle and the Hook. Edited by Jenny June. In arranging this work the editor has taken special pains to systematize and classify its different departments, give the greatest possible variety of designs and stitches, and explain the technical details so clearly, that any one can easily follow the directions. There are a large variety of stitches and a great number of patterns fully illustrated and described, which have all been tested by an expert before insertion in this collection. The aim of the editor has been to supply women with an accurate and satisfactory guide to knitting and crochet work. This book is printed on fine paper, bound with a handsome cover, and contains over

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NEEDLE-WORK

Needle-Work: A Manual of Stitches and Studies in Embroidery and Drawn Work. Edited by Jenny June. This manual is an attempt to systematize and arrange in an order convenient for workers, the modern methods in Embroidery and Drawn Work. The author has felt the desire and the responsibility involved in aiding women to a true and practical guide to the beautiful art of needle-work. When the Angel of Mercy begged fast woman might not be created because she would be abused by man, as the stronger, the Lord listened, but felt that he could not give up the whole scheme of creation, so he gave the pleading Angel permission to bestow upon the erring one a compensating gift she chose, and the Angel pityingly endowed her with tears and the love of needle-work. This book is printed on fine paper, has a handsome cover, and contains

200 Illustrations

The list of stitches, with illustrations, are: Buttonhole—Hemstitch—Briar Stitch—Crow's Foot—Herring Bone—Feather Stitch—Two Tie—Three Tie—Drawn Work—Stem Stitch—Twisted Chain or Rope Stitch—Split Stitch—French Knot—Solid Leaf—Satin Stitch—Padding—Darning Stitch—Skeleton Outline—Couching, Kensington, Filling, Coral, Italian, Leviathan and Holbein Stitches—Applique—Interlaced Ground—Weaving Stitch—Gold and Silver Thread—Arrasene Ribbon Work, etc.

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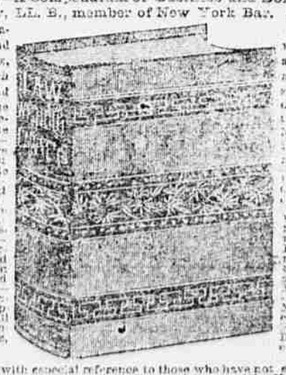

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