THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

HISTORIC STUDIES IN HOME FURNISHING

BY MARGARET AINSLEE.

Lace, that "most poetic of all textile tissues," has the peculiar charm of in-tensifying the beauty which it seems to veil. As a fantastic adjunct of dress it lms, therefore, appealed strongly to the courts distinguished for their love of personal decoration; and as it is of compar-atively modern development, having come into vogue as late as the early 16th century, its history is easily studied. "Lacis," or darned netting, and cut or drawn threadwork, are but the transition

alforms between em broldery and lacework proper (so closely allied that ne seems but an ingenious variation of the other). Lace, in its perfected stage differs from embroid-ery which postulates a foundation in that it is a textile fabric MENE in itself, both pattern and ground being devised by the 羅麗麗麗 aceworker. Hand. made lace is divisi-ble into two branches, HHHH named - from the method of construc-tion - needlepoint and pillow incomaking. The former method involves the mployment of a die which loops ntinuous thread invarious shapes and

ontterns, thus crentng a dainty, sculpturesque effect of gentle relief. The other method pro-Sampler With Squares of Cutwork. duces a softer blending of ornamental effects by means of twisting or braiding together a number of separated threads wound around the heads of lengthened bobbins and fastened in a row upon the cushion or pillow which gives it its name. In its original form it is closely allled to the reticulated weaving or fringe knotting of ancient peoples. In its present form it is said to have been invented in the Netherlands.

The art of incemaking has been followed by women of all classes, providing a graceful pastime for court ladies and an additional sustenance for the peasants, 200,000 of whom in France today eke out a livelihood by this means. As early as the 15th century various complicated atticheries, interlacing devices and de-signs for indented borders were eagerly sought after; and when the art of engray. ing and modes of printing made it pos-sible for books of needlework patterns to supersede the samplers which had been insufficient to meet the demand, lacemaking became a specialized industry and assumed a more independent individual-

where it is still one of the chief indus-

Fashion, through the introduction of the Medici collar into the French court, soon stimulated the making of lace edges in large quantities. In spite of poetic satire and slighting prose, men and wom-en continued to wear these curious stiftened collars, some of which were a quarter of a yard deep, with 12 lengths in each triple-staged ruff, all edged with



Portrait of a Courtier of the Period of Louis XIII. (After Abraham Bosse.)

narrow lace. Contemporary writers stigmatized them as "gadrooned like organ pipes, contorted or crinkled like cabbages and as big as the sails of a windmill." Yet people of high degree persisted in wearing them, the Londoners contemptu-ously terming the collar "the French ruff." while the Parisians invariably alluded to it as "the English monster." Catherine de Medici, who introduced the fashion, imported from Italy a court ruff-maker, to whom she accorded the sole right of making these trappings. Her son Henry III, having been trained from childhood with a lively taste for Italian affectations, became so punctilious about his ruffs that, rather than see them limp and irregular, he would launder and goffer both cuffs and collars himself.

Men even more than women adopted the wearing of lace, and thus contributed largely to the making of designs of a dis-tincily artistic character. Eventually lace figured so largely in the enrichment of court attire that not only great flat col-lars, turned-back cuffs, doublets, gloves and breeches were overloaded with cloudy fabrics, but even boots were so adorned. What wonder that when Henry IV contemplated starting a silkworm nursery his Minister, Sully, with Huguenot aus-terity, exclaimed: "You want iron and soldiers, not laces and silks to trick out The exaggerated use of laces spread from articles of clothing to furmishings, beds, canopies, curtains, even the windows of traveling coaches were so enveloped with these priceless, filmy fabrics that Henry IV passed sumptuary edicts endeavoring to restrict the absurd



Fragment of Point d'Alencon Lace (Enrly period of Louis XVI.)

outlay upon "glitterings and gildings. Nobles nevertheless continued to bring themselves to bankruptcy in their efforts to secure the greatest number of lace novelties, one courtier possessing nearly 400 lace-trimmed collars and cuffs. Louis to lessen extravagance by promulgating a severe edict known as the "regulation as to superfluity in costume." A carica-ture of the grief caused by this edict is shown in the illustration from an engrav-ing by Abraham Bosse.

Louis XIV, on the contrary, did all that he could to develop the lace industry in France. He sent lacemakers' daughters to the Venetian convents for instruction, and it was not long before the excellent results were shown in the justly celebrated "points de France." which touched the highest point possible to needlepoint laces. The wild caprices in lacemaking which distinguished succeeding reigns never surpassed the truly artistic work achieved, without regard to cost of trouble, under the protection of the grand

Thus, from a stiff, wiry-looking trim-ming, lace, passing from stage to stage,



Point d'Argentan. (Modern manufacture.)

Binck Silk

became more dainty and filmy in appear ance, geometrically planned patterns giv-ing away to flower and scroll designs, which in turn were superseded by graceful, fantastic effects bordering upon realistic representation. Machine-made lace was brought to an advanced stage of perfection during the latter part of the 18th century, menacing pillow-made lace more than needlepoint, which gained the public favor and reached its artistic climax in the early 17th century, 100 years before the bobbin lace enjoyed the same degree of favor. Belglum, through trade with England, has infused this



Cushion and Bobbins for Pillow Lacemaking.

method with certain technical characteristics never yet surpassed.

While it would be quite impossible to study the many kinds of lace now on the market, there are certain well-known hand-made laces which will always be in demand, and which every intelligent woman should, therefore, recognize at

Venetian needlepoint into the various in-significant lace centers of France, the most brilliant results came from the Alencon royal center, whose lacemakers showed exceptional talent in adapting themselves to the subtle developments introduced by the King's artists. That Alencon still holds herself worthy of her Illustrious past may be inferred by comparing the illustrations of the point d'Alencon of the 18th and 19th centuries. The beautiful Venetian laces copied by the French schools are classed under the general head of guipures de Venise. Originally the term guipures implied a filigree work stiffened with a glmp or wire, bent into designs and joined by fancy stitches; gradually the term was extended to all laces made with bars which distinguished them from those having small meshes classified as "dentelles." The finished crispness and firmness of outline of the Venetian guipures were attained by oast-ing minute stitches over horsehair. It is said that once when the lacemakers of Venice were striving to make for Louis XIV a collar (valued at \$300) which should surpass in marvelous delicacy all previous simens of their handlwork, they were satisfied with the fineness of the ordinary horsehair and used instead their own hair. The classic home of the modern guipure is in the Auvergne. Here more than 130,000 women live in great sim plicity, and by their versatility in using



Part of Flounce of Kenmare Lace (Ireland) Flat and Slightly Raised Needlepoint Lace.

threads of flax, silk, wool, Angora rabbit and goat's hair have made their mountain retreat one of the most important local lacemakings in the world. During the greater part of this century they have seen making rich black guipure of heavy Probably the French lace most widely

known because of its plentiful imitation is that of Valenciennes, made in the French town of that name since the 15th entury. It did not, however, acquire a distinctive appellation until the 18th century, and has not been made in Valen-cinnes since the revolution. The style of lace always identified with this name is now made in a small frontier town of France where a museum of laces has been established. Valenciennes lace is also made in two provinces in Beigium, where convent girls, spinsters and widows form themselves into lacemaking com-munities. This lace is one of the oldest pillow-made laces and is distinguished by a softness and flatness formed by very regularly plaited meshes of the same kind of thread used in the floral design It is differentiated from Mechlin, a pillow-made lace very popular in England, be-cause of a similar lightness and pleasing effect, by the lack of cordonnets or outlining threads. The absence of nny threadwork in the nature of relief ren-ders Valenciennes lace particularly flex-ible and suitable for laundering. For these reasons it was particularly prized for the lingerie of the great ladles of

the 18th century.

Another lace very popular in France, Brussels point or point d'Angleterre, was made in Flanders and sold in England. The English so greatly appreciated the novelties, one courtier possessing nearly femish laces that for a time they mon-opolized the wearing of them and ex-pended such immense sums upon foreign

point that Parliament was obliged to pass sumptuary laws, protecting the man-ufacture of English bone lace and proufacture of English bone lace and pro-hibiting the importation of foreign laces. The court of Charles II immediately pro-ceeded to evade this edict by smuggling in the richest laces in the Belgian mar-ket under the name of English point, an appellation coined for the purpose. The Flemish laceworkers invited to settle in England were not able to produce a fine quality of lace because they could not secure the necessary flax, so the point was thereafter made in Brussels under the English name. The invention of machines for making fine nets gave in 1830 a new impulse to the application of floral ornament upon tulle. In this way shawls and bridal vells of great beauty could be made at a comparatively lower price. Charming variations of the Brussels pillow-made applications are obtained by a combination with needle point. Equally popular among the modern Begian laces is the Duchesse guipure. An English pillow-made lace similar to Brussels in fabrication is the Honiton. Great care is given to the flower sprigs or separate ornaments, which are worked separately and originally joined together by small bars, which have developed into

Note-This study will be continued on Tuesday, October 2.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

block 5, Carter's Addition, September 16.

Sheriff, for J. P. Marshall, trustee, et al., to J. C. Ainsworth, lots 2 and 12. block 2; lot 1, block 3; lots 7 and 13. block 4; lot 11, block 5; lots 6 and 7, block 6; lot 3, block 7; lot 2 block 9; lot 5, block 13; lot 12, block 14; lots 14 and 15, block 15; lots 6 and 12. block 17; lot 3, block 18; lots 2 and 13, block 19; lot 11, block 30, and lot 13, block 22, Lincoln Park, September 25 13, block 2. Lincoln Fals, Spirit Ber 25.
L. Hawkins to Ainsworth National Bank, lots 2, 3, 28 and 32, block 8; lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9, block 9; lots 2, 5 and 6, block 11; lots 11, 13, 14 and 25, block 5, Orchard Homes, July 7, 1866.

1896
Same to some undivided one-half of tract in section 17, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., containing 15 heres; also 5 acres section 17, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; 2.36 acres same, July 7, 1896.
R. H. Holmes and wife to Mila Culver, lot 1, block 105, East Portland, September 8 Miry Riley to John Anderson, 2 acres
Powell's Valley road, Section 12, T.
1 S. R. 2 E. July 26.
Samuel Swanson to Charles E. Ashman, lot 7, block 24, Woodlawn, September 22

Building Permit. George W. Bates, two-story dwelling, Kerby street, between Russell and Knott; Births.

September 20-Girl, to wife of Frank Rumelin, 129 Gibbs street. September 23—Girl, to wife of Percy W Lewis, 215 Kelly street. September 22—Boy, to wife of A. J. Brault, 231 Chapman street. September 24—Boy, to wife of A. G. Fechtner, 600 Front street.

September 23—Girl, to wife of T. H. Kendig, 565 East Couch street. September 18-Boy, to wife of Russell P. Hunter, 255 Fifth street.

Deaths. September 21-Samuel Smith, St. Vincent's Hospital; corrosive poisoning. September 23-Oscar Landean, Alaska dock; drowning. September 23-Chow Lun Sheny, Josh House; septicama, September 24-Moses Hochfeld, 231 Grant street; typhold fever. September 25-Marguerette Marsell,

Good Samaritan Hospital. Contagious Diseases. Mrs. Howard, Fourteenth and Gleason;

Woman and the Ballot.

PORTLAND, Sept. 22.—(To the Editor.)

-An editor who is not particularly friendly to the rights of women, cries out in aiarm because certain political influences have been set to work in some states to intimidate voters, and he indignantly expresses himself thus: "Reader, step and think, how would you like to have some man dictate to you how you should vote? I don't care what your politics may be, how would you like it?"

Some of the women of this country would like to ask this editor and his followers a question: "How would you like to have some man dictate to you that you should not vote at all? And how would you like it, if not only one man, but a body of men, a Government, should pro-nounce this ultimatum to you?" And all this, notwithstanding the fact that you are a taxpayer and a wage earner, that you are amenable to the law and that you live under a Government which is said to "derive its just powers from he consent of the governed? How would you like it, Mr. Editor? Whatever your politics may be, how would you like it?

In 37 states today a married mother has no right to her own children. In 16 states a wife has no right to her own earnings outside the home. eight states a wife has no right to her own property after marriage.

In seven states there is no law compell-ing a man to support his wife and family. In all the states (except the four in which women are voters) there is dis-crimination against women in the matter of employment and compensation. Such conditions in the closing days of the nineteenth century show that there is still work for women to do and that they cannot safely trust all to the men ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

"Greedy Commercialism." A Western Congressman seemed to hit the nail on the head recently when he

said: I had supposed, until the present cam-paign, that it was to the credit of any party or Administration to extend com-merce and secure foreign markets. Ac-cording to Mr. Bryan, this is "greedy commercialism." We are an agricultural Nation, raising more of agricultural products than we consume; we are a large manufacturing Nation, becomore so every day, manufacturing than our home markets require. so every day, manufacturing more being so, I believe it is the clear duty of the Government to extend our commerce and seek foreign markets wherever we can. By pursuing this policy we will pre-vent stagnation at home and will keep

It Is More Important.

Des Moines Leader. The money question is more importan than the colonial one, and there is more reason for hoping that the President will become right on the imperialism issu than there is that Mr. Bryan will become right on the money issue.

our people steadily employed,

A Study in Colors. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1896 Colonel Bryan predicted pale faced penury and hollow-eyed famine. This year the country is being devas-tated by red-haired imperialism and blue-coated militarism.

BRYAN-CROKER DEAL

CABINET OFFICER PROMISED FOR NEW YORK.

Murphy for the Navy and Federal Patronage for the Boss in Return for \$2,000,000.

Up to a very recent period it was be-lieved that the Democratic boss of New York polities, Richard Croker, now more than ever the autograt of the Democrat machine in New York since he knocked Hill out of the ring, was insincere in his pretended support of Bryan. But within the last 10 days it has become manifest that Croker has, by some means, been sardently enlisted on the side of the Nebraska boy, and that he is doing his ut-most to secure for Bryan the electoral vote of New York. At first his change of front was generally received with such incredulity that The Oregonian did not think it worth while to p int the startling stories which came from New York on this subject, but they have been con-firmed by such an accumulation as to leave no doubt that Croker is fighting with all his energies and with all the powerful means at his command to carry the State of New York for Bryan. How his conversion to the cause of Bryan was brought about has been the subject of a number of dispatches from New York to the Chicago Times-Herald and Chicago Record, which substantially agree as to the main facts, the latest phase of which is embodied in this dis-patch of September 19 to the former pa-

science by Richard Croker and William Jennings Bryan. Their solution is: From Tammany's Boss.

Campaign fund of \$2,000,000 with which to carry New York State for the Ne-braskan and a promise to obtain such victory. Contribution of \$100,000 to the Democratic National campaign fund.

Mr. Brynn's Quid Pro Quo. Promise of the Secretaryship of the Navy, in case President McKinley is defeated, to ex-Senator Edward Murphy,

Jr., Mr. Croker's bosom friend. Promise, under like conditions, that Mr. Croker shall be the undisputed dispenser of Federal patronage in New York State. Such are the positive statements of knowing politicians in this city. They are given as the reasons for Mr. Cro-ker's sudden conversion to active interest in Mr. Bryan's election. The story as revealed is one of political ambition and cupidity, of open bargain and saic, with a little dash of vengeance thrown in.
Incidentally, the story explains the sudden development of unpleasantness between Mr. Croker and Thomas C. Platt. the two opposing bosses, who usu-ally manage to remain the best of friends. Since Mr. Croker has begun to fight Senator Platt out in the state the latter has been charging Tammany's chief with levying the biggest campaign tribute ever known on the saloon and dis-reputable resorts of New York City. Mr. Croker has retorted by calling Senator Platt an "old liar."

The story of the Croker-Bryan deal in political futures is of National interest. About a month ago National Vice-Chairman William J. Stone came to New York to look over the ground and have heart-to-heart talks with Eastern leaders Mc53rs. Croker and Hill and Gorman and Murphy were all either quarreling or sulking, and between them the party was

in a bad way.

Mr. Stone quickly picked out Mr. Croke as the man without whose aid it would be futile to attempt to carry New York State. The National committee had no funds with which to make a fight, and the Empire State leaders were indifferent as to whether Mr. Bryan was elected or

Messrs. Stone and Croker talked long and frequently. Mr. Stone made several trips to Elberon, on the Jersey coast, where Mrs. Murphy, in her Summer cot-tage, was actively planning how to get her husband into Mr. Bryan's Cabinet, if such a body should ever be called into being. The Murphys and the Crokers are phy was laboring to wake up Mr. Croker to the need of Democratic victory in New York. But always and ever Mr. Stone had to face Mr. Croker's practical ques-

"What is there for us in the Presiden-Mr. Croker pointed out in substance that with Willis J. Abbott, Mr. Bryan's closest friend at the Chicago headquarters, slated for the place of Secretary to the President, Tammany could hardly hope to fare well with New York Federal patronage, for Mr. Abbett had fought the organization long and hard in this city. "Suppose," suggested Mr. Stone, finally, Mr. Bryan should promise to give the

Federal offices in Greater New York to Tammany? What, then?" "I would believe Bryan's promise," was Mr. Croker's reply. "But we want not only the Federal offices here, but also a member of the Cabinet. We want the Secretaryship of the Navy for Edward

The proposition having reduced itself to definite terms, Mr. Stone became busier than ever. First he communicated with Chairman Jones. Then a conference with Mr. Bryan in Chicago was arranged. Messrs. Johnson and Campau went there too. All the other leaders labored to make plain to Mr. Bryan that without Mr. Croker's assistance New York could not be won, and that without material con-sideration, Mr. Croker would not carry New York. Mr. Bryan protested, but sur-

rendered.

Then Mr. Stone hurried back to New York and opened the "Eastern headquarters." Mr. Croker agreed to make his end good by raising \$2.000,000 for the New 1000 to the York fight and by giving \$100,000 to the National committee. He also began pub-licly to announce his bets on Mr. Bryan's success. Then Tammany began to appl success. Then Tammany began to apply the screw wherever cash could be raised. The picking of ex-Senator Murphy for the Secretaryship of the Navy has a separate story behind it. His brother-in-law, Captain Daniel Delehanty, was recently retired from the Navy, after a conflict with Admiral Crowninshield and other bureau officers. He tried to prevent his being sent out on sea duty instead of being sent out on sea duty, instead of being kept as Governor of the Sallors' Snug Harbor. The Captain preferred vol-untary retirement to leaving his snug berth on shore. He worked up his sister, Mrs. Murphy, she her husband, and her husband. Mr. Cooker, to be the detailed. husband Mr. Croker, to enter into a scheme for vengeance, one of the features of which is placing Mr. Murphy where he wants to be, in the Cabinet, and let-ting Captain Delehanty pull the wires from concealment,

The Imbroglio of Life.

Myrtle Point Enterprise.

A man's life is full of crosses and temptations. He comes into this world without his consent, goes out against his will, and the trip between the two extremities is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the important features of the trip. When he is little the big girls kiss him, and when he is big the little girls kiss him. If he raises a large fam-ily he is a chump, but if he raises a small check he is a thief and fraud, and is shunned like a Chinaman with the seven-year itch. If he is poor he is a bad manager; if he's rich, he's dishonest; if he don't give for charity, he's a stingy cuss and lives only for himself; if he dies young, there was a great future ahead of him; if he lives to an old age, he has missed his cailing. He is introduced into this world by a doctor, and to the next world by the same process. The road is rocky, but man likes to travel it.

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Water lines schedule, subject to change without notice.

OCEAN DIVISION — Steamships sail from Ainsworth Dock at 8 P. M. Leave Portland—State of California Tuesday, Sept. 4: Friday, Sept. 14: Monday, Sept. 24: Thursday, Oct. 4: Sunday, Oct. 14: Columbia Sunday, Sept. 29: Wednesday, Sept. 10: Saturday, Sept. 29: Wednesday, Sept. 10: Saturday, Sept. 29: Tuesday, Oct. 16. Sept. 3: Saturday, Sept. 3: Saturday, Sept. 3: Saturday, Sept. 15: Tuesday, Sept. 25: Friday, Oct. 15: Monday, Oct. 15: State of California, Monday, Sept. 10: Thursday, Sept. 20: Sunday, Sept. 30: Wednesday, Oct. 10.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. . Steamer Hassalo leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 P. M.: on Saturday at 10:00 P. M. Beturning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M.
WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

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Steamer Ruth, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoor, Dayton and way landings, leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 A. M. Leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridaya at 6:00 A. M. SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

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