

# Home Beauties

## THE LIVING ROOM IN A HOUSE OF MODERATE COST

By Margaret Greenleaf  
Illustrated by G.B. Mitchell.

This is the first of a series of articles by Margaret Greenleaf on "making beautiful" the home. Miss Greenleaf is an expert on home decoration. Her articles in the Ladies' Home Journal, her editorial work on Home and Garden, and a three years' experience as a consulting decorator, have equipped her most thoroughly.

In connection with the present articles, inquiries accompanied by stamped envelopes will receive prompt personal reply. Letters involving replies of general interest may be answered through the columns of The Sunday Oregonian.

The plan is presented to the reader interesting, helpful and practical suggestions for remodeling or improving and beautifying the home at the least expense, supplemented with illustrations. Following are among the subjects to be treated in future articles:

Wall coverings and window curtains.

Dining-room. Working plans for built-in buffets and china cupboards, with suggestions for inexpensive furniture on artistic lines.

Bedrooms.

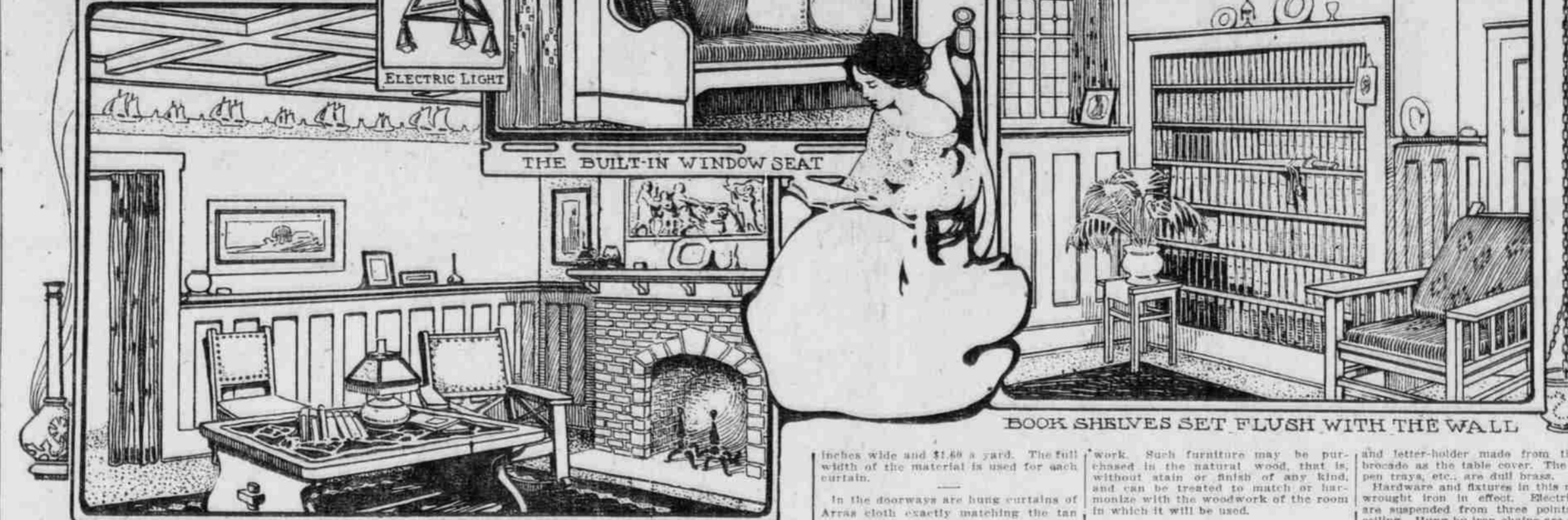
Bathrooms and kitchen.

Window boxes constructed and planted by the amateur.

Porches and porch furnishings.

Selection of hardware, tiles and fixtures for the redecorated room or new home.

Radiators and registers and the window seat.



A CORNER OF THE LIVING ROOM

Copyright, 1908, by Margaret Greenleaf.  
In the modern small house the parlor, sitting-room and even the hall are frequently supplanted by a well-proportioned and dignified room which unites the general term of living-room with all the requirements of a parlor. The plan is presented to the reader interesting, helpful and practical suggestions for remodeling or improving and beautifying the home at the least expense, supplemented with illustrations. Following are among the subjects to be treated in future articles:

work must be retained. It is possible to use varnish remover on this and thoroughly cleanse the stain or paint and varnish from it. The wood may then be retained and finished and the effect be quite as good as if new woodwork were installed.

When the furniture to be used in the room is of mahogany, cherry or mahogany-birch the varnish alone should be taken off; a slight application of the remover will do this. All woodwork should have then an undercoating of white lead, followed by ivory enamel, or the woodwork may be painted white in three coats. This work can be done successfully by an amateur, if ordinary care be used in the application of materials.

The plans of many of the small houses of recent construction show either a direct entrance into the living-room, or a slight concession made to old practice of a small vestibule in the form of a

small vestibule hall which practically takes nothing from the room proper.

It is, then, to this "heart of the home," the living or family room, that the householder gives the greatest thought and care in planning the decorating and furnishing.

In the drawing is shown an excellent suggestion for simple and inexpensive detail in the standing woodwork of such a room. The wood used here is yellow pine and has been stained a clean tan color. This room is well lighted and of southeastern exposure, thereby limiting the choice of wall color to a cool tone. The rough plastered walls are tinted a shade of tan, which is almost gray, and the fringe about the upper wall shows gray-brown full-sailed boards upon a quiet sea.

The ceiling is cross beamed, and between the beams, the squares of rough plaster are tinted a lighter shade than the side walls. The window is only five feet in height and is finished

by a shelf four inches deep. Such a shelf will be found a decided aid in floral decoration of the room, as it is wide enough to hold safely various pieces of brass and copper, as well as other cherished bits of bric-a-brac. The bookshelves, shown in the drawing, are set flush with the wall and framed about with boards of the pine eight inches in width, finished like the standing woodwork. The books on these shelves should be arranged with careful regard to the color of the bindings. It is inattention to such small detail in furnishing that the way to success lies.

This particular room has casement windows, which are hung with straight stripes of madras showing Oriental figures of green and orange on a yellowish tan ground. These curtains are run on small brass rods attached to the frame of the window, and extend only to the sill. They are finished with a three-inch hem. This madras is 48

inches wide and \$1.60 a yard. The full width of the material is used for each curtain.

In the doorways are hung curtains of Arras cloth exactly matching the tan of the wall. In a band across the lower edge of the curtains and within a foot of the top are stencilled figures of the same color and design as those shown in the madras. These, however, are much enlarged. This stenciling is done with oil colors thinned with turpentine. The Arras cloth is \$1.25 a yard and 56 inches wide, a single width being all that is necessary for a single curtain.

The built-in window seat on the opposite side of the fireplace from the bookshelves has an upholstered pad used upon it. The covering is of upholsterer's velvet in a shade of brownish tan. The pillows heaped at either end of this are covered with raw silk and velvet in various shades of green, orange and brown.

The rug upon the floor are of domestic make, and the designs and color are Oriental, toning perfectly with the scheme of the room. In quality they are of the best body Brussels, and in size 5x12 cost less than \$50. The furniture is of ash, built on simple, craftsmanlike lines, and in color and finish is an excellent match for the wood-

work. Such furniture may be purchased in the natural wood of any kind, and can be treated to match or harmonize with the woodwork of the room in which it will be used.

Above the wide, plain mantel shelf, which is of the same wood and finish as the standing woodwork of the room, is set a plaster frieze in a flat frame of the darkly stained wood. This extends the entire length of the mantel. The plaster has been stained a deep ivory, showing almost brown in the shadows, and given a final coating of wax, is mellow and beautiful in tone.

A central table of dark ash is of gothic style and sturdy built. Almost covering the top of this table, leaving a margin of the wood of about four inches all around, is placed a piece of bric-a-brac bringing together in vivid colors all the softer tones used in the room. The square is edged about with ball gold galleon. This supplies the most delicate note of color in the room, with the exception of the book bindings and the figures on the window and door curtains. A squat jar of olive glass green pottery has been converted into a lamp and topped by a spreading shade of dark brown open-work wicker, lined with pastel green silk. One end of the table is given up to a desk pad

and letter-holder made from the same brocade as the table cover. The inkwell, pen trays, etc. are dull brass. Hardware and fixtures in this room are wrought iron in effect. Electric lights are suspended from three points of the ceiling. Hung by iron chains are triangles about 15 inches in length, and from these drop three amber glass shades, each holding a single electric bulb. The color effect here is brown, which is much enhanced by the fact that the ground glass of the bulb is also amber in tone. These fixtures were carefully thought out to suit this room and also to conform with the modest price limit set for the lighting. It was found that the rounded link chains were less expensive than those with squared edges. This applied also to the rods of the triangle and the supports. These fixtures are of molded brass treated with a dull black paint, and the effect is quite the same as if they were of iron.

Some excellent pieces of hand-wrought copper and brass are used on the shelf that extends about the room.

Where flowers are used in decoration, thistles, blue and white poppies or peonies are chosen in preference to more delicate blossoms.

In looking at this room one can only marvel at the restraint that has been exercised in its decoration. It is dignified, restful and quiet, being in no wise over-decorated or overfurnished, and yet is thoroughly comfortable.

## ROMANCE WOVEN FROM RAGS

Unique Carpet Contains Uniforms of Five Generations of Soldiers.

Probably the most remarkable carpet ever brought to St. Louis, Mo., is the rug which covers the floor of the private office of Attorney William C. Leonard. To all appearances there is nothing exceptional about this carpet, and the casual observer would notice it only because, like Richard Harding Davis' doorman, it was laid in the middle of a bedroom floor in an unusual place. It is a rag carpet, and rag carpets are not often seen in downtown business offices. But it is remarkable in itself for the reason that its material spells the military history of a family from Revolutionary days to the present, including several great wars, and its manufacture represents the devotion of a quondam servant for the grandson of his former master.

The carpet is made of parts of uniforms worn by members of the Leonard family, who were officers in the British army in the battles of the American Revolution, on the field of Waterloo, during the Crimean War and the Sepoy mutiny, and by the owner of the carpet himself during the recent Spanish-American war.

A party of 25 or 30 other people from the same section of the country decided to leave home and try their fortunes in the new world. Finding things not quite to their liking in the East, they emigrated West and became pioneers in the settlement of Northern Minnesota. They underwent many hardships, of course, in blazing the trail through the great Northwest, but they prospered on the whole and all their sons, except the carpet-weaver, are now well-to-do farmers in Minnesota. They never returned to England, and knew nothing about their family except a few hearsays that had come to them in the most roundabout way, and they did not know that they had departed from the traditions of my family and studied law instead of entering the army, or that I had come to America.

"Who, then, the weaver who is a cripple, is especially devoted to the family traditions. With the usual longing of the physically weak to emulate the physically strong, he is consumed with the desire to become a soldier, and all his life he has revelled in stories of battles and histories of military operations. He probably understands the value of a uniform better now than he would have done if he had been a soldier himself, for in that case he would merely have followed plans thought out and laid out for him by some one else, while now he works out the situation for himself. Just before I left he showed me a lot of pieces of old uniforms, sleeves, parts of blouses and trousers and things of that sort which he said had been worn by my grandfather, and uncle of two generations, and one particularly faded and discolored sleeve, which showed a long, jagged tear made by a piece of shrapnel from an American cannon during the siege of Yorktown, belonged to my great-grandfather. Of course, I was greatly interested in the relic, and asked him to let me have them, never dreaming that he would consent to part with them, even to me.

"I'll tell you what I will do, Robert," I said to him, "I will give you a job that will give you a good deal of money, and I will send you the uniform I wore during the Spanish-American war."

"I did not expect to receive them, of course, for I know how he has been, but I sent him my old service uniform soon after I came home. You can imagine my surprise when this carpet came. The letter that came with it is an interesting one to me as the carpet was a moment. I'll show it to you."

"Turning to his desk he looked through a pile of letters, selected one and handed it to me. It ran as follows:

"William C. Leonard, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.—My Dear Master William: I am sending you by express today a rug which I have just made and which I hope you will like. The pieces of your relations' uniforms which I showed you are all in the carpet, as is also your own uniform, except a small portion of the sleeve, which I kept. You have in this carpet four generations of uniforms of the British army, uniforms worn in every important war in which Great Britain has had a part since the time of King George III, and one generation of the American army uniform. My only regret is that yours is not also a British uniform, for while you are an American by adoption and I am one by birth, we are both at heart, and will always retain our affection for our mother country. Yours very respectfully,

"ROBERT PARNELL."

"Now, don't you think that is a rug to be proud of?" Asked he as he folded

## POISONOUS ANIMALS OF DESERT

Gila Monster, Tarantula, Centipede, Scorpion, Skunk and Rattlesnake

NUMBERLESS are the sands of the Southwestern deserts are the myths of the deadly reptiles and other poisonous things that are commonly supposed to infest every bunch of mesquite and cactus. Nevertheless, it may safely be affirmed that there are only three dangerous creatures in the whole Southwest. Most of the rest are to be feared—the commonplace skunk. More deadly than either of these—but less considered because so rare that few persons ever see it—is the horned viper. The centipede, the Gila monster, the scorpion and the tarantula are not by any means pleasant companions, but none of them is dangerous—contrary to the assertion may be accepted traditions.

No living creature is more universal than the Gila monster. Yet inquiry fails to bring to light a single authenticated instance of the bite of this creature having resulted fatally. The fact that dissection and microscopic examination fail to reveal any trace of the glands for the secretion of venom ought to be regarded as satisfactory evidence that this member of the lizard family has been grossly maligned.

Some years ago William H. Cobb, a pioneer civil engineer, who has carried the transit over almost every mile now traversed by the Santa Fe route in the territories, with a few other inquisitive spirits of Albuquerque, undertook to settle the mooted point as to whether the Gila monster was really dangerous or not. A fine specimen was captured and confined in a wire inclosure. Then a chicken was secured, and the feathers removed from its breast, that the reptile might have a fair chance

to do its worst. The chicken was then held close to the lizard. It snapped viciously at the chicken's breast, securing a firm hold and not letting go for more than 10 minutes. When it released its victim it was found that the chicken's breast-bone was broken. Nevertheless, the bird quickly recovered, the bone knitting and the wound healing over without swelling or giving any indication of poisoning. This appears to furnish good foundation for the belief that the dreaded Gila monster is really as harmless as are all of its numerous relatives of the lizard family.

Possibly the widespread but apparently groundless fear inspired by it is due in part to its repulsive appearance. Possibly too, its bite may have been known at times to have proved fatal. It is fond of feeding upon putrid flesh. Should it bite anyone after partaking of a feast of that kind, blood poisoning would be the result. This, however, is not due to any venom secreted by the Gila's organism.

Whether the tarantula is star or death-dealer or not is another disputed point. However, there seems to be no doubt that the bite of this spider-like creature inflicts one of the most painful wounds that the human body can endure. It is a large hairy spider, known at times to have proved fatal. It is fond of feeding upon putrid flesh. Should it bite anyone after partaking of a feast of that kind, blood poisoning would be the result. This, however, is not due to any venom secreted by the Gila's organism.

The centipede leaves a little trail of white bilaters wherever it crawls over anyone, and each of these bilaters develops into a painful ulcer. Its bite is extremely painful, but rarely is ever fatal since the discovery of iodoforn and similar remedies, although if the traditions of old-timers are to be believed, it used to be considered a serious matter. "Doc" Thomas, of Old Albuquerque, was bitten severely by an enormous centipede years ago, but cured himself by the use of no other remedy than liberal potations of whiskey.

The scorpion is another unpleasant companion on the desert whose venomous powers have been grossly overestimated. It is in the habit of secreting itself in one's clothing at night and making its presence felt when one begins to dress in the morning. Its sting is severe and painful, but rarely is ever fatal.

The hog-nosed viper is found in Southern New Mexico and Arizona—sometimes wandering as far north as Gallup and Lamy. It is, however, not common anywhere in the American Southwest, although in parts of Old Mexico it is a terrible scourge. It is about as ugly a creature as one can well imagine, talking its name from its turned-up nose that strangely caricatures a hog's snout. Over its eyes are two horn-like scales, somewhat similar to a chauffeur's goggles. It rarely attains a length of more than 18 inches. It hides in the sand, which is exactly the same color as its body, so that one is likely to provoke it to wrath by treading upon it without noticing it. Many sheepherders have been fatally bitten by it. The fangs of this ugly creature are precisely similar to those of the rattler, and its venom fully as deadly.

Which is the more deadly—the skunk or the rattlesnake? It is a question that a frontiersman would ponder long before answering. There are two species of the skunk, or polecat, indigenous to the Southwest. One is greatly similar in appearance and characteristics to the

matador little animal that is familiar to every one. The other is a little striped creature of about half that size, most common in Southern New Mexico and Arizona and Northern Mexico. Both have been known to bite man, but the small, striped animal is the less vicious of the two.

It is said that the commonplace polecat has to its credit what has been numbered at least 600 soldiers of the United States Army. From the time the American occupation in the Mexican War dawned until the final rounding up of Geronimo and his band of Apache braves in the Sierra Madre of Mexico, the skunk was responsible for from 10 to 25 fatalities among the soldiers stationed in the Southwest every year. Soldiers on the march in the warm climate of the Southwest were accustomed to sleep on the ground. While they slept the skunk would steal up on Geronimo and his band of Apache braves in the Sierra Madre of Mexico, the skunk was responsible for from 10 to 25 fatalities among the soldiers stationed in the Southwest every year. Soldiers on the march in the warm climate of the Southwest were accustomed to sleep on the ground. While they slept the skunk would steal up on Geronimo and his band of Apache braves in the Sierra Madre of Mexico, the skunk was responsible for from 10 to 25 fatalities among the soldiers stationed in the Southwest every year.

Mr. Cobb, the pioneer surveyor of the Santa Fe route, already mentioned, states that he has seen the worst of the fright he ever had in his life was due to three skunks. He was sleeping in the open, on the Arizona desert. Awakening suddenly about daybreak, he was horrified to see a large skunk asleep on his breast, another on his stomach and a third on his legs. The night was frosty, and the warmth of his body had evidently wooed them to slumber. To throw the three off his body by a sudden spring from his recumbent position, without giving them time to sink their teeth into his flesh, was a gymnastic feat that he attempted with entire success, although he admits that nothing but the strength inspired by terror made it possible. Next night he camped in the same place, but abstained from watching for skunks, instead of to sleep. Before morning dawned he had shot seven. Evidently the three he had unwittingly entertained the night before had spread the news of his hospitality among their friends.

But the rattlesnake is the most omnivorous of the deadly rattlers of the Southwest. On the Mojave and Colorado deserts one's ear is always strained to catch the warning "buzz"—for if never struck without giving notice of its presence, it is a deadly foe. A day's travel across the desert, one is sure to see or hear anywhere from 15 to 20 of these dangerous reptiles, and some days he may see 30. Consequently, no one should travel on foot, or on horseback, in New Mexico or Arizona, without the appropriate remedies, these are plenty of "Tan's lightning" or strong whisks, for internal use, and plenty of permanganate of potash for immediate application to the wound. Soon after being bitten the victim becomes unconscious. It is the constant wearing of leather leggings, or at least corduroy or other heavy trousers, through which the rattler's fangs cannot pierce. This precaution is all that has saved the writer from being bitten on more than 10 different occasions.—Kansas City Star.

## OLDEST AMERICAN CRAFT AFLOAT

Built in 1835, Served in the War of 1812 and Still in Active Commission.

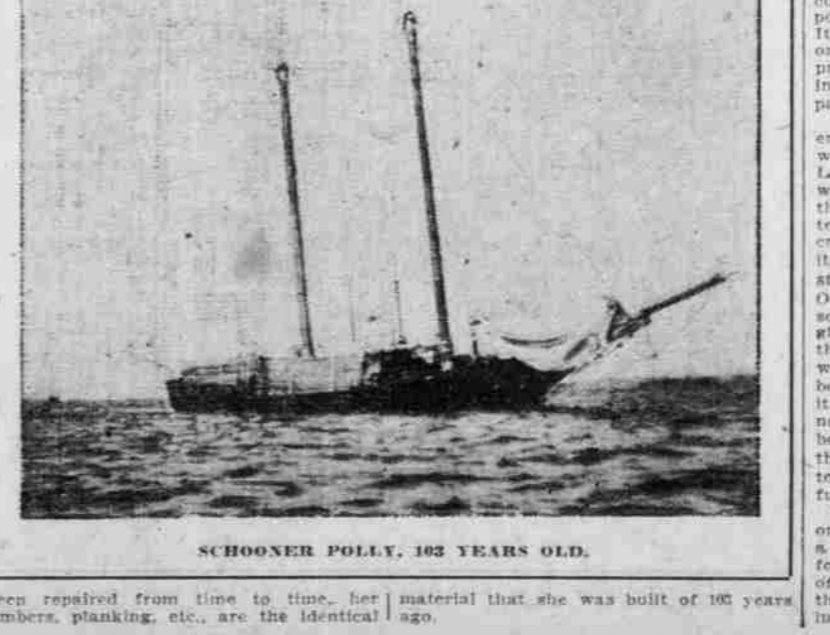
THE famous schooner Polly is now in Southern waters in active commission. Captain McFarland sailed her to the Jamestown Exposition and has not yet brought her back to Maine.

The Polly is the oldest American schooner afloat and one of the oldest vessels in the world in actual commission. Built at Amesbury, Mass., in 1835, no schooner sailing in any waters has had a more varied life. The little 5-ton craft was a privateer in 1812, was captured by and escaped from the British, sailed to the Golden Gate in 1819, and around the world several times, being regarded to her time as one of the fastest sailers on the seas.

Even today, after more than a century of buffeting the billows of many oceans, the Polly can show her heels to many a more modern coaster in a run from Calais to Boston.

Under the command of Captain Jeduthun Upton, of Salem, Mass., more than four score years ago the Polly's decks bristled with guns as she scoured the seas preying upon British commerce until captured by His Majesty's ship Phoenix of 41 guns. Captain and crew were taken to England and held as prisoners for several months.

The National Society of the Daughters of 1812 are doing everything in their power to preserve complete records of the Polly's career, and have obtained much valuable data. The craft was built of best white oak, and was now topped with timbers, planking, etc., are the identical material that she was built of 183 years ago.



SCHOONER POLLY, 183 YEARS OLD.

been repaired from time to time, her material that she was built of 183 years ago.

Old James had a brother in America who wrote him some glowing accounts of conditions here that he said his wife and