

DRESSES FOR BRIDES

MANY DIFFERENT MATERIALS NOW CONSIDERED SUITABLE.

The Important Veil Now as Popular as Ever—Trains that Are Things of Grace—Bride May Plan Gown to Suit Her Taste.

New York correspondence:



White satin is often used, but equally stylish are white silks in any weave, white cloth, mull, lawn, tissue or chiffon.

lace, so can be made as elegant as one pleases. The romantic veil, in opposition to the high mounted pompon pictured here, has considerable favor.

Bridesmaids' gowns are much more varied, and even when simple girlishness is aimed at there is a chance for a deal of originality. Among the available fanciful notions are wattleau gowns, shepherdess hats and wreath-bound hair.

Three bridesmaids' gowns may, perhaps, be likened to the swallow that doesn't make a summer, but it would take this page full of models to show the permissible fancies much more fully. The left-hand gown put here was very pale green crepe de chine, very delicately embroidered with gilt threads. Next this is a pale blue figured silk, with band trimming of ivory lace connected by garniture of black velvet. Last was a white broadcloth made with triple skirt. On each portion of the skirt was beautiful silver embroidery, and this appeared also on the jacket, which was over a gathered white organdie bodice. This last gown was for the maid of honor.

Good taste demands that the bride's mother should make no more of display in her attire than is consistent with a look of gracious, matronly dignity. This is true even when the wedding partakes of the character of a pageant. Depth of color and richness of materials are matters in which she may indulge safely. Purple, mulberry and deep blue are suitable. Silk or even velvet brocade is correct, satin or silk richly inlaid with lace and velvet is a handsome choice. Brilliant color in satin may be worn, canary or sea green being permissible. According to the formality of the wedding, the gown is chosen, and for a full-dress occa-

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Don't wear baggy trousers or shabby clothes. We call for, sponge, press, and deliver, one suit of your clothing each week, sew on buttons, and sew up rips for \$1.00 a month. Unique Tailoring Company, 247 Washington street, both phones.

Jno. P. Sharkey, manufacturer of harness, collars, saddles and strap work; importer of saddlery, hardware, whips, pads, etc. 55 Union ave., Portland, Or.

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French Dyeing and Cleaning Works. All work done at very moderate prices. Dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of ladies' and Gent's clothing. Mourning cloth dyed in 48 hours. J. Deleau, proprietor, 455 Glisan street.

The finest place in the city to obtain first quality cigars, tobacco and smokers' articles is that of Rosenthal & Budd, at 237 and 237 1/2 Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth. Give these genial dealers a call when you wish anything in their line. Telephone Main 75.

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Oregon Butchering Company, Fred Metzger, manager, dealers in all kinds of fresh and salt meats and fish, 415 Everett street.

Grebe, Harder & Co., Portland, Oregon, dealers in implements and vehicles. Milburn farm, delivery, spring wagons and buggies. Chase force lifts and tank pumps. Milwaukee binders, mowers and rakes. Engines and separators. Fountain City hose, shoe and disc drills. Wolf-American high art bicycles. Steel and chilled plows, disc, spring and spike harrows. Eclipse steel hay presses. Columbus Buggy Co.'s Columbus buggies and carriages. Phone, Oak 731. 182-84-86 Madison street, west end of Madison street bridge. J. F. O'Donnell, general agent, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

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ALMOST BAKED ALIVE

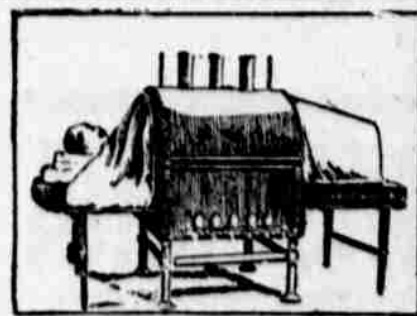
OVENS WHERE PATIENTS UNDERGO INTENSE HEAT.

Bakeries for Curing Rheumatism Where the Temperature in Extreme Cases Reaches 400 Degrees—Something About Their Construction.

Bakeries, wherein human beings are subjected to intense heat, are now established in New York, Philadelphia and other American cities, and physicians speak enthusiastically of the results attained in many cases.

The inventor of the idea, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, owes the discovery to an accident. A friend of his had rheumatism. He placed his arm in a metal cylinder and subjected it to heat every day for some weeks, and the rheumatism disappeared. This set the inventor thinking. The problem to be solved was how to make an oven which would bake human flesh without burning or cooking it. Ordinary hot air would burn or cook the flesh. By drying and ventilating the air this danger is avoided.

Experiments carried on by the inventor for many years resulted in the manufacture of a series of metallic cylinders, with a central hollow space as receptacle for the body of the person to be baked. The other cylinder is of sheet copper, nickel-plated, and lined with asbestos to prevent external radiation of heat. Next comes a steel cylinder, separated from the first by a few inches, and its interior is connected with the outer air by three smokestacks which carry off the products of combustion. Then comes a brass cylinder, perforated with hundreds of tiny holes through which the hot air, thrown off by the heated steel cylinder, is carried into the central compartment, in which the patient's body is placed. This central compartment is connected with the outer air by means of tubes which carry off the heated air, and render possible the drying of the atmosphere in the body space. A second system of



IN AN OVEN AT 380 DEGREES.

tubes runs down below the machine and sucks up fresh air to replace the moist and heated air in the central compartment, thus maintaining a constant circulation.

The edges of the steel cylinder are bordered with wood, backed with asbestos. The body space (central compartment) is lined with ribs of cork which run lengthwise along the brass cylinder and prevent the patient from being burned by the sides of the heated cylinder.

Patients are placed upon a sheet of fibrous magnesia. This substance, the inventor found, could be heated to a high degree before it would burn animal substances resting upon it. A man placed upon fibrous magnesia may stand 400 degrees, Fahrenheit, without serious inconvenience. Under the oven is a series of Bunsen burners. The patient is practically baked in a gas stove.

Sensation of Being Baked. The sensations experienced under the baking process are said to be unique. The patient is wrapped in an ordinary sheet before being placed on the sheet of fibrous magnesia in the oven. The ends of the oven are covered with canvas, which renders the central compartment airtight. The patient's feet are completely inclosed, but the head is left out. The application of heat up to about 120 degrees is hardly noticeable. Jets of hot air then begin to make themselves felt, and when 200 degrees has been reached the patient feels as if red-hot air were raining upon him. Water boils at 212 degrees, and yet in these human hot-air bakeries patients

are able to stand 380 degrees without serious inconvenience—168 degrees above the boiling point of water! Of course, this high degree of heat may not be sustained for any length of time; but it has been maintained with good results for upward of 15 minutes. Even 400 degrees has been borne for a short time, in extreme cases; but it is unusual to subject ordinary cases to such high temperature.

At from 200 to 300 degrees patients perspire freely, the perspiration being carried off in the form of steam through the funnels at the top of the baking machines. It feels at first as if one were actually melting away. The extremities tingle and then seem to become numb for the first 15 or 20 minutes after 200 degrees have been reached. After that point the sensation is pleasant, and one becomes somewhat drowsy. An intense thirst is experienced. Liquids are not forbidden while undergoing baking, and the patient may sip ice water whenever very thirsty. In order to keep the head cool, bags of ice are applied from time to time.

Baking as a therapeutic agent is not a "twentieth-century" idea. The Pompeians employed hot dry air for lithaemia 1,900 years ago. In Rome, the bath at Caracalla had their heat chamber and it is said that 25,000 persons availed themselves of the advantages of hot air. Hot baths, whenever they have been available, have always been patronized by the invalid, and hot air was used by the Arabians centuries before the Christian era. As is well known, the Arabian doctors were really the founders of medical science. They employed hot air regularly as a therapeutic agent, and there are records of remarkable results from this form of treatment.

MOVING DEPOT PLATFORMS.

They Are a Great Convenience and May Be Generally Adopted.

John Perry, an English engineer, is the author of a rather novel application of the "moving platform" in connection with boarding and alighting from moving railway trains. It had seemed to him that on the underground road in London much time was lost and a great amount of energy wasted in stopping and starting the trains. In order to avoid this waste he suggests the following device: At each station the platform is a turntable about 500 feet in diameter. This turntable is kept continuously revolving at such a rate that its rim travels at the same speed as the moving train. At the center of the turntable is a spiral staircase, which, being at the center, of course moves very slowly, by which the passenger reaches the main floor. He then walks toward the circumference. The speed at which he is being carried along gradually increases until at the edge he is traveling at the rate of the moving train, which he here finds seemingly at rest, and with the doors open.

He enters, and as the moving platform is left behind the doors are automatically closed, until the next station is reached, when they are automatically opened again. With such an arrangement the track, of course, at each station would be built on a curve closely following that of the turntable for about half the latter's circumference. Mr. Perry thinks that with this system it might be expedient to have a continuous train on such roads as the underground of London or the elevated of New York City, so that no matter when a passenger might arrive he would always find a car open and apparently waiting for him. There are a number of obvious difficulties, not the least of which would be the great expense of such a construction, and the danger which might result from the occurrence of any sudden inequality between the two motions. It is not at all improbable, however, that something of the sort will in the near future be put to a practical test in London.—New York Times.

After a woman has spent a week in a larger town, she never enters a dry-goods store without abusing the proprietor because he doesn't carry a larger stock.

In no country in the world are fools encouraged as much as in America.

STYLISH GET-UPS FOR BRIDE AND BRIDESMAIDS.

If the heavier materials in silken weaves are used, they are so lightened by the insertion of lace in scrolls, flat figures and trailing designs following the lines of the figure, that all stiffness is obviated. If softer stuffs are employed, then applications of heavier material are added. In either case there are clinging effects and a shimmer of broken surface. An exquisite quality of cloth, delicate as silk, with a soft gleaming finish inlaid with satin, the satin overlaid with lace, gives an idea of the possibilities in combination. If embroidery is used, a twinkle of silver is likely to show, and some exquisite effects are accomplished in crystal and silver. The best taste dictates that such effects should be delicate, the glint of

fringing may be open at the throat. Then long gloves are worn with elbow sleeves. This means that few restrictions are imposed. But one gown of this grade appears here. It is in the initial picture, and was sketched in purple satin embroidered delicately with white. Ruffles on skirt and bodice were edged with black velvet, and a white mull fichu almost filled the neck.

There is a noticeably sudden uprising against the uniformity and ugliness—yes, ugliness is charged—of the tailor-made dress many have come to admire, and a lot of novelties may be expected. Three gowns are put here. The first was a biscuit broadcloth, with knit skirt and bodice pleated to match. Lace yoke and collar, and triple ruffle and revers of the



SUCH HEADWAY MADE AGAINST TAILORED UNIFORMITY.

fringing on the pane, or dew on cobweb, not a clank of spangles, nor a thick crust of beading.

So, within certain limitations that should not oppress anyone, a bride may plan her gown according to her taste. Rarely have the "mists" and "dots" been less harassing. The artist sketches a bride's gown that was remarkably handsome, yet in any of the points suggested in the foregoing depiction it could be changed to suit its wearer's ideas. As sketched it was white silk mull, in princess cut, and with rich trimming of white lace that was aglitter with crystal and silver and that was caught up with orange blossoms. White chiffon gave sleeve puffs, and white tissue supplies the veil. The veil is not a positive requirement, but a big majority of young women regard it as romantic and becoming, so the crusade against it does not take on much headway. A new sort of veil is circular, reaching to the knees, and is of very delicate net edged deeply with shaded

gowns were other bodice trimming. Next is a pale gray camel's hair trimmed with black velvet in bias folds, tiny bows and belt, and having a deep yoke of black headed net. Last is a dark green cheviot trimmed with stitched bands of white cloth. If such fashions will make headway it will be but a short time before tailor gowns become almost as varied as the dressmaker's product.

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Sin Defined. "Sin is the transgression of the law," says St. John. But a Boston medical student thus defined it in a prayer-meeting, and the pastor kept his face straight:

"Sin may be defined as the metamorphosis of transformation, and may be diagnosed as to its pathology as devitalization."

Curiosity fattens on sealing wax.