

**WILL IT WASH OR NOT?**

THAT IS THE QUESTION WITH MANY "WASHABLE" GOWNS.

Great Many of Them Cannot Go to the Tub at All, but Require Very Careful Restoring at the Hands of the Professional Cleanser.

New York correspondence:

ORE salt than ever must be taken with statements as to the manner in which summer materials and trimmings wash. The classification wash gown covers much that not only will not wash, but that must have the most careful cleansing to come out well. Then even with standard wash stuffs, materials that will wash and no guesswork about it, are made so elaborately that going to the tub in every case means fair chance of disaster. There is one very stylish sort of wash dress that is simple, hence literally washable. It has a blouse bodice opening over a narrow V-shaped vest of tulle or chiffon and is without other trimming. It is in box-pleats at the shoulder,



THREE THAT ARE WASHABLE.

a ruffle coming below the elbow. On the other hand are many muslin dresses that are much elaborated. The accompanying initial shows the degree that rules very often. The gown from which this sketch was made was white muslin, over white lawn, with cerule lace insertion for trimming. Dimity is used as much as muslin, and is made up prettily, often with showy elaborateness. But originality is seen in less complex gowns. Thus a pretty light blue dimity was made with an embroidered yoke on waist and skirt. The cuffs were of the same material, and the whole effect was very dainty. Heavier wash goods are commonly in tailor finish. White is used thus a great deal, and some very striking examples are seen. Striped and plain pique are also used in one gown, at times. The plain appears in vest and collar, and the skirt usually is made with a deep Spanish flounce head-



GOWNS THAT IN TIME WILL NEED CAREFUL CLEANSING.

ed with plain pique. Duck and madras are made in tailor fashion, too, and look as trim as the pique models. Linens in stripes, solid colors, checks and mercerized effects are to be added to this list. All stylish colors and white are found in this service. In this classification were the gowns from which the three-quarter length figures of the next picture were drawn. The first was heavy white linen, crimson lined and crimson braided. The other was ocean blue pique, with collar and belt of black Louisiana satin and trimming of black bone buttons. Among wash silks none is more stylish than pongee, which abounds in natural color; blues, greens, pinks and white. Bands of colored silk, rows of braid or colored stitching and narrow ribbons are used for trimming. Three styles of bodices prevail in this material, the blouse, the waist with a box-pleat in front that gives a broad shouldered effect, and the

short pleated bolero worn over a blouse of thin silk or batiste. A linen colored pongee may be seen at the right in the second picture. Red silk cord, bands of embroidered pongee and white lace supplied its embellishment. Most pongee skirts have side pleats or graduated box-pleats all around except across a narrow front breadth. Pin tucks in various designs are used, anything that has some suggestion of simplicity being better than elaborate employment of lace and embroidery. Some blouse bodices have a basque finish made by two shaped flirts that fit the hips closely. These are slashed at either side and are finished to match the rest.

Among the summer dresses that must go to a skillful cleanser for restoration, organdies are abundant. Always perishable, they now are more than ever sensitive to damage because of the delicacy and elaborateness of their trimmings. Their beauty is unquestionable; has it not been the undoing of many a woman who should have economized? But they're far more fit for large than for small wardrobes. One is shown at the left in the concluding picture. It was linen colored, tucked and trimmed with batiste embroidery. Foulard, while in much the same classification as regards means of restoration, is generally more satisfactory, and this year is extremely stylish. No other material has been more favored this summer, and its stylishness is sure to hold well with the autumn. It is especially attractive in shirt waist suits, for which polka dotted weaves with dark or bright blue ground are the stylish choice. These suits are cut on rather severe lines, being tucked and trained a little, bias folds of solid dark blue fou-

**A DREAM OF FUTURE POLAND.**

Hopes of Reviving the Old Kingdom Are Not Dead.

To the majority of people Poland is only a name—the memory of a kingdom which has passed away forever as a national entity. But Poland as a living fact, as a nation whose dismembered fragments were still filled with life and struggling so vigorously to reunite themselves as to disturb the governments of Central Europe, has heretofore been unknown to us. The statement of Wolf von Schierbrand that the Polish problem "is of its kind—and perhaps without that qualification—the most serious which the Prussian monarchy has to face," comes therefore as a surprise, and the account he gives in the Forum of the work doing and already done by the Poles for the resuscitation of their country as a nation is a revelation. More progress has been made by them in Austrian Poland than in the provinces which fell to Russia at the dismemberment, and most of all has been accomplished in the territories allotted to Prussia.

The Poles dream of a Poland arising "on the ashes of the past," which shall stretch from the Baltic to the Black Sea—a country 720 miles in length and almost as much in width, comprising 400,000 square miles and with a population of about 35,000,000. It would embrace the so-called Polish provinces of Prussia to within a short distance of Berlin, with half the Prussian shore to the Baltic. It would also embrace Galicia and the whole of that portion of Russia which at one time, some of it 300 years ago, formed part of Poland at her largest.

The material development of Prussian Poland in the last half century has been remarkable. The nobility have changed from riotous spendthrifts to thrifty and intelligent lauded proprietors who live on their estates and improve them steadily. Agriculture and mining flourish, and education has made such strides that the illiteracy is only slightly above 3 per cent. Since 1880 the number of Poles studying at German universities has increased tenfold. Gymnastic associations, or "sokols," "serve as similar organizations did in Prussia when that country was preparing to throw off the yoke of Napoleon in 1813, for the purpose of forming the nuclei of armed bodies," and could to-day furnish an army of 50,000 drilled troops supplied with modern arms of precision. In Austria and Russian Poland these sokols also exist.

But it is not for an immediate military uprising that the Poles are planning. Austrian Poland enjoys autonomy under the name of the Kingdom of Galicia, and representative government has given the Prussian Poles thirteen representatives in the Prussian Diet and in the German Reichstag, where they play the part of the Irish Home Rule members in the British Parliament. Germans sent into Prussian Poland to Germanize the country have instead become themselves Polandized or have suffered social and business ostracism. A Polish middle class has been fostered and has grown in power and numbers, the leaders remembering how large a part the absence of such a class aided in the downfall of the old kingdom. Prussia is really on the defensive against her Polish provinces, which take the lead in the movement for the rehabilitation of the nation of Sobieski and Sigismund. Taught in the bitter school of disaster and defeat the Polish leaders are content now to work for the end in view and put off the overt act until such time as the course of events shall afford them the longed-for opportunity for a successful appeal to arms. And the strength of this movement seems to lie in the fact that it is content to bide its time and to spread the interval in thorough preparation for the event.

**WEEDS AS FERTILIZERS.**

Their Great Value in Fructifying Sandy, Barren Soil.

The manner in which weeds are known to improve poor soil forms a remarkable scientific discovery. Their roots extend into the stiffer and more compact subsoil, where no ordinary plant can reach, and, after loosening and opening it up so that air and water can have action upon it, suck up from below great quantities of potash salts and phosphoric acid. When these weeds are plowed under or die these salts and acids are left near the surface, where they can be utilized by the cereals and root crops which live upon them. For instance, wheat and potatoes flourish well where these weeds have gone before and done the work of getting the necessary food for them from the subsoil and the air.

Much land is of no value until these weeds come in and make it so. This is particularly true of sandy soils and reclaimed marsh lands, which are deficient in potash, a thing necessary in all farming lands. On these the deeper-rooted legumes, such as gorse, broom, alfalfa, lupines, sula and the perennial beans are of great value. Their roots not only reach down very deep and bring up potash from the subsoil in the manner described, but their leaves take great quantities of nitrogen from the air. Now, when a soil is rich in potash and nitrogen it is good soil, and as these plants die and leave their gathered potash and nitrogen on the surface, the sandy and marshy soils become good land. All the farmer has to do is plow these rotting weeds under, and he has land on which he can raise cereals, root crop and tobacco—that hardest, most wearing plant upon soil.

Hardy Trees. The birch grows farther north than any other tree. Next come the Siberian larch, and then the fir.



REV. W. T. BIGGERS. BIOGRAPHY.

Rev. W. T. Biggers, the poet preacher, now pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church, Portland, Oregon was born in 1870 in a small country village in the state of Tennessee. The house in which he was born was a little log cabin erected by his father. At the age of seven he, with his parents, moved to Owego, Kansas, where he spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. The opportunity for receiving an education in his youth was very limited, owing to the fact of there being a large family of sixteen children. But by perseverance and hard study, with the consumption of much midnight oil, he obtained a common school education. At the age of twenty he took a course in art under Prof. G. Coleman, at Winfield, Kansas, and after having completed it he taught an art class in Guthrie and Elreno, Oklahoma. He was converted to Christ in 1889 at Owego, Kan.-as. Soon afterward he felt an inspiration to preach the gospel, and was licensed at Winfield, Kansas, by Rev. J. B. Wallace and W. S. Wilkerson. He studied theology at Western University, Quindaro, Kansas and was ordained deacon by Bishop James A. Handy, D. D., March 6th, 1896, at Kansas City, after which he took another course in theology, and with a class of eight other ministers was graduated with honor and ordained an elder by Rev. R. T. Tanner, D. D., in 1899 at Omaha, Nebraska. Rev. Biggers spent eight successful years in the pastorate in the state of Kansas, and under his administration here in Portland the church, with an additional membership, has been beautified and the work improved along all lines. He is a strong advocate of union, and has played an active part in harmonizing the churches in Portland. The elder says that much of his success is due to his amiable and proficient wife. Rev. Biggers, members and friends are making great preparations to entertain the annual conference which convenes here in Portland August 20th, 1902. The New Age with its many friends wishes him much success in closing up his conference year.

**TOLSTOI TALKS OF CREEDS**

He Inquired Mysteriously About American School Systems.

"But don't you still teach creeds in America?" Tolstoi asked me. I said we did not allow creeds to be taught in public schools. He asked me to explain the public schools of America, which I did. "Oh, that is grand," he cried, "knowledge, true science for every child." Still, he said, he was under the impression we taught creeds. "Now the Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, as well as the Catholic, they must teach the church beliefs somewhere." I said that in the parochial Catholic schools I understood there was a certain amount of the creed taught. "But in your home your mothers, your teachers, somebody, somewhere teaches a great deal of church belief." I replied that some parts of the Bible, like the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer, were read in our schools.

"That is good. How about the parents? Do they teach dogma to the infant?" I had to tell the truth, that some of our mothers teach dogmas, but nearly all let the young brain of childhood form itself according to reason, and teach the child by example rather than precept.

"No creed should be taught a child," exclaimed the philosopher. When I said that some parents are so afraid to wrong the child's intellectual freedom that they do not teach the child any religion at all, just hoping it will grow up and be converted, he said: "Ah, that is fatal to religion. God, morality, the divine, the sublime. It wrongs the child for a parent to withhold strong, definite teachings there. But religious and moral teachings should be all proved, all true, all scientific, all fact."

Why Didn't He Wait? "Follow out in my country," said Representative Cushman, the State of Washington humorist, "owed another fellow \$10. It was due on Tuesday. At midnight on Monday night the man who owed the money came around, woke his friend up, and told him he couldn't pay the ten."

"It worried me so I couldn't sleep, and I just thought I'd tell you now," he said.

"Dern it," said the other man, "why didn't you wait till morning? Now I can't sleep, either." — Baltimore News.

The German woman is the only woman who is taught to mind. "we heard an Irishman say to-day. 'If you want to marry, marry a German girl. It is born in them to mind and to help the men.'"



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**CITY NEWS.**

Mr. and Mrs. Haines are residing at 33 North Seventh street.

Mrs. Cooper left last Tuesday for a summer's outing at the beach.

Miss Grace Ross, who has been visiting relatives in Sacramento, Cal., returned home last week.

Mrs. Trusty, who left for Seattle a few months ago, has returned and is stopping at 335 Couch street.

A nice furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen can be secured by applying at 307 Couch street, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Mr. Henry Taylor has made extensive improvements to his residence, No. 269 Wheeler street. He has enlarged and remodeled it, greatly enhancing its appearance.

The Lucy Thurman League, W. C. T. U., held another of their interesting parlor meetings at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, 104 Tenth street, on the 10th inst.

No pleasanter place to spend a few hours can be found than in attending the meetings of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Literary society, which meets each Thursday evening at the A. M. E. Zion church. All are invited to attend.

There will be preaching Sunday morning and evening at Mount Olivet Baptist church by the pastor, J. L. Allen. Morning subject, "Duties to God;" evening subject, "Christ in the Ship." All are invited to attend these services.

It is rumored that there is a possibility that the two colored men confined in the county jail under an indictment for murder may not be guilty of the crime. Is this not a case where the Afro-American league should interest itself.

Mr. Warren Boyle, a young man who was born in Walla Walla, and is now a resident of Honolulu, engaged in the practice of chiropodist, is very much pleased with his new home. He says that that country offers many opportunities for advancement to members of the Negro race.

The social event of the coming week will be the union picnic at Brussels Gardens, Tuesday, July 15, under the auspices of Household of Ruth No. 844 and New Northwest Lodge No. 2554 G. U. O. of O. F. Gardens open at 12 M. Refreshments abundant. Excellent music. Come and enjoy yourself.

The news has just reached us of a disastrous fire in the A. M. E. Zion Publishing house in Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of July 1st. The flames gutted the three floors and it was necessary to flood the entire building ere the flames could be subdued. The costly printing press was in the midst of the fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

A. D. Griffin, accompanied by his wife, left on the 8th to attend the 23d annual meeting of the Afro-American Press Association, to be held in St. Paul, commencing July 7th. He will also attend the meeting of the Afro-American Council, after which he will take a trip through part of the South. He expects to return home about August 1st.

Sunday appointments, A. M. E. Zion church, corner Thirteenth and Main streets, as follows: Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor; class meeting, 12 M.; Sunday school, 1 P. M.; In the evening the members and friends of the church will attend Rev. Biggers' church, Tenth and Everett streets. It is hoped that the members and friends of Zion church will turn out at 11 A. M.

Mr. H. C. Scott, a native of California, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, of Seventh and Davis streets, this week. He has spent the past eight years traveling through Africa and is well posted as to the needs and resources of that country. On last Monday evening he lectured at the Bethel A. M. E. church and on Wednesday at the A. M. E. Zion church. His lectures were highly interesting and instructive.

Sunday, July 6th, will be long remembered by the members and friends of A. M. E. Zion church as a gala day. Three large congregations were present through the day. "Woman's Day" was the announcement and all day the exercises were conducted by the females. In the morning service the misses under 16 officiated; at 3 P. M. the unmarried ladies over 16, and at 8 P. M. the services were conducted by the married ladies. Each service was interesting and instructive, and we regret the fact that lack of space precludes more extended notice at this time of the various features. We would like to be able to reproduce in full many of the papers. Never before was the musical part of the program more deserving of praise.

"Twentieth Century" exercises and rally at Bethel A. M. E. church Sunday as follows: Morning services—Preaching at 11 o'clock by pastor, subject, "The Desire of the Heart;" class meeting at 12 M.; Sunday school at 1 o'clock P. M. Evening program—"Coronet on;" choir and congregation; invocation by pastor; selection by choir; declamation led by Mrs. Birdie Woods; declamation by Mrs. R. B. Perry; duet by Misses Etta and Hattie Wright; song, junior quartet, viz: Misses Eliza Day, Oran Rhodes, Georgie Edwards and Pearl Miller; piano solo, Miss May Moore; vocal trio, Mesdames M. E. Fullilove, Anna Rhodes and Maggie Barnard; selection by the choir; recitation, Miss Lucile Perry; trio, Misses Lucile Perry, Bonnie Thomas and Marion Lee; solo, Mr. R. B. Perry; paper, "The Twentieth Century Church," Rev. J. W. Wright, D. D.; duet, Mesdames D. M. Newman and Katherine Gray; piano solo, Miss L. Fogg; "Twentieth Century Collection;" doxology by choir; benediction by pastor.

Honored His Uniform. The capital police wear natty uniforms of blue cloth adorned with brass buttons, and, taken all together, are an attractive body of men. One of these public servants, a rather young and good-looking man, was greatly embarrassed the other day by a handsome young creature from Virginia, who, tripping gaily up to him, pinned a handsome rose to the lapel of his coat. "Take that with my gratitude," she said, theatrically, "my country's defender."

"Country's defender, miss?" echoed the astonished man. "Yes," replied the enthusiastic young woman, "you have got a new uniform on, but for all that you look brave and I know you were in the thick of the fight at Santiago."

It was useless to attempt an explanation with so determined a hero worshiper, and the member of the capital police force beat a hasty retreat, still wearing his rose.—New York Tribune.

Increase of Cancer. In 225 years, if cancer increases at the present rate, that part of the human race over 30 years of age will be practically extinct. This statement is made by Dr. William F. Whitney, the bacteriologist of the Massachusetts general hospital.

TRY BIG BEND FLOUR. Unquestionably the best grade of family flour on the market today is the product of the Big Bend Milling Co., of Davenport, Wash. Bread made from this flour is pronounced by epicures, chefs and cooks generally to be unsurpassed.

This well-known brand of goods has an increasing sale in Portland and Oregon. The wholesale agents are C. W. Nottingham & Co., foot of Washington street, Portland, Oregon. Ask your dealer for Big Bend and be convinced of its superiority. Both phones 381.

Ford & Laws, successors to J. T. Wilson, auctioneers, household furniture and bankrupt stocks bought and sold. Office and salesrooms 182 First street, Portland, Oregon. Columbia phone 505; Oregon phone South 261.

Van Kirk & Wilson, 150 Front street, Portland, Oregon; general commission, harness, farm machinery, groceries, flour, feed. Columbia phone 194; Oregon phone Grant 606. In connection with D. E. Melke.

J. E. Rogers. Ice cream parlor and confectionery. All kinds of cigars, tobacco and fruits. Agency Union Laundry Co., Columbia phone, 409, 307 First street, Portland Oregon.

Call at Eunson & Watkins, dealers in cigars, tobacco and confections, soda water, etc. 63 Sixth street, Portland, Oregon.

The Yakima Market, H. A. Brasen, manager, fresh and cured meat and poultry, 149 First street, Oregon phone Main 989.