## DECORATIVE WOODWORK (Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eston.)

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

HISTORIC STUDIES IN HOME FURNISHING

## By Margaret Ainsies. VI.

The successful manipulation of the vari-ous woods may truly be classed among the antediluvian arts, for the instructions given to Noah for making a water-proof ark are such as would have been given only to a workman of experience. The same, to an even greater degree, may be said of the directions for build-ing the tabernacle and the temple. Ow-ing to the perishable nature of wood, with the exception of a few specimens preserved in the dry Egyptian climate, no remains of the primal woodwork men-tioned by Homer and the early Hebrew writers are now in existence. We judge however, from ancient wase paintings. tions given to Nonh for making a waterhowever, from ancient vase paintings, however, from ancient vase paintings, tomb and wall pictures, sculpture and embroidery, that the general plan of using animals, slaves and splittzes for support was followed in woodwork as in the ancient metal tables, chairs and couches metal tables, chairs and couches now preserved in museums. Homer men-tions a most interesting historic woulden chest, seen and identified 600 years after-ward by Pausanias. This center chest, cerved and gilt, and decorated with bas-reliefs in gold and ivory, was once the hiding place of Cypnelus of Corinih. His relatives, having been warmed by the ora-cle of Delphi that the child would one day assume the relus of government, exught his life; buit, owing to his con-cealment in the famous chest, he lived to fulfill he Delphic prophecy and to relative. Corinih 30 years—655 to 655 B. C

Among barbarous nations wood carving as a subordinate form of sculpture showed itself in crude cuitings upon clubs and primitive weapons of warfare. Many of the most famous statues of aniquity were made of wood, sometimes carved with a rude, bold skill, sometimes over-

with a race, box skill, sometimes over laid with gold or ivery or painted and decked out with highly colored robes. A curious article of furniture, indespen-sable to the Roman library, was the scrinium or acrool bookcase. As the vol-umes of those days were rolls of parch-ment the bookcases must observe and ment the bookcases were circular and box-shaped. These becchen-wood boxes could be locked or sealed and were easily portable when the owner wished to carry illurary on his journeys.

Among the northern pettons may b found excellent spectmens of curred In-tuis failing from the early viking times. This wooden sculpturing, although rough, is, nevertheless, characterized by a singular freedom of outline, together with a fondness for the distorted as a decorative metive and an elaboration and adapta-tion of the grotenque to the structural and ormamental part of furnishings, as shown in the Norwegian doorway and the Scandinavian chair of the early Middle Ages.

During medieval times the style of arch-flecture known as Gothle-a term first used in reproach and signifying barbaric-grew into favor and beautified the finest



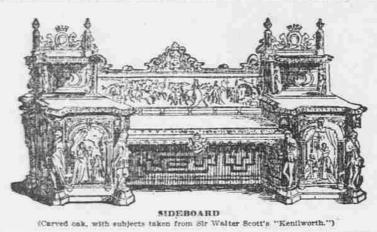
buildings of France, England and Germany. The pointed arch, verti-cal paneling, crocketed spires and foliated decoration characteristic of

perpendicularity with the new Italian

style. Many fine examples of the carved screens, fireplaces and wall panelings of this period are still preserved in England. An excellent example of Elizabethan woodwork is the oak screen or parti-tion of Gray's Inn, the carved screen sup-cording the missische callest being one while one, two, three, are slowly counted, when it is suddenly removed with a final push, which springs the operator back to his first kneeling position. After an interval, during which one, two, three. whowould us into the activel screen sup-porting the minatrels' gallery being espe-cially noteworthy. Those who make a study of the old wainscotings, richly carved without overcrowding, cannot but regret that so dignified and soothing a background should have been banished from modern furnishing. Without the li-lusory suggestiveness of tapestry, it had nevertheless a repose and harmonizing quality which none of our modern wall treatments even approximate. As a rule the old English paneling was espe-cially designed for the house in which it was placed. In cases where the panels were elaborately carved it is supposed that they were bought separately and are again slowly counted, the pressure is repeated, and the process is continued as long as necessary. on, another person, without in any way interrupting them, should cover the body interrupting them, should cover the body with the best available thing at hand and remove the wet clothing as quickly as possible, loosening the garments under the body and drawing them down over the feet. The body should then be gently slipped on to something dry and covered with a dry fabric, if the first has be come damp. Warmth is to be secured by now means that longenuity may suggest that they were bought separately and any means that ingenulty may suggest. Hot bottles, plates, bricks or stones, or even boards that have lain in the Sum-mer sun, may be utilized. placed in plain framework moldings by the local carpenter or by the "joyner" at-tached to every noble household. Often-times the paneling did not cover the en-

times the paneling did not cover the en-tire wall space, large wall paintings or a succession of pictures separated by bat. tens breaking up the wooden monotony. In time separate pictures, like mirrors, should be gently but constantly rubbed

While either of these processes is going



ere placed in separate frames, Holbein's | toward the heart, to help the blood in its

paintings for Henry VIII being the first pictures framed in England. A stimulant should be given as soon as The sustere goalus of inigo Jones was especially influential in patterns for wood-work fittings. A diligent study of the classic designs in Rome stimulated his As natural breathing begins to be at-tempted, it should be alded as much as possible by timing the artificial respira-tions to it. It may be stimulated by care-fully applying smelling saits or ammonia inthusiasm and chastened his taste. In England there is still preserved this origi-nal footnote to some of his famous work-ing plans: "In the name of God; Amen. The 2 of January, 1814. I being in Rome. The 2 of January, 1614, I being in Rome, compared these desines following, with the Ruines themselves. Inigo Jones." With Grinling Gibbons, who was trained through the great architectural age of Wren and Gibbs, woodcarving reached its culmination for delicacy, crispness and skillful craftsmanship. Chippendale, Hep-pelwhite, Sheraton and Gillow brought finely selected mahogany into prominence and did much good work in design, polish to the nose, by slapping the skin lightly, but smartly, or by dashing hot water upon the chest. Where it is available so as to cause a reflex sobbing or deep breathing by the pain it causes. Little by little natural breathing will take the place of the artificial, but it must not be left unwatched for some time. Nothing but danger from cold or press-

ing necessity should prompt the removal of the patient from the place where he is being treated. Not until respiration is perfectly established should he be disand did much good work in design, polish and inlay before the cataciysm of the 19th century. Since then good woodwork has been the



Cradle, in Boxwood, for Her Majesty the Queen

turbed. If removal cannot be avoided,

It must be effected with great care. After resuscitation, the patient should be pinced in a warm bed, being carefully

## assistant, who also holds the tip of the tongue over one corner of the mouth, grasping it with a dry handkerchief. The operator then kneels astride the patient's hips, and, with his hands resting on the toreach of the actions, measing on the **NEED OF AMERICAN SHIPS**

IMMENSE AMOUNT THAT WOULD BE SAVED TO FARMERS.

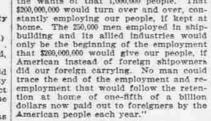
hips, and, with his hands resulting on the stomach of the patient. spreads out his fungers, so as to grasp the walst about the short ribs. He next throws all his weight steadily forward upon his hands, while at the same time he squeezes the ribs deeply, "as if he wished to force everything in the chest upward out of the mouth." This pressure is continued while one two three are slowly counted Foreigners Paid, in Normal Times, \$200,000,000 a Year for Carrying the Bulk of Our Commerce.

> COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 22-Alexander R. Smith, special agent on shipbuilding for the 12th census, ad-dressed the Farmers' National Congress last night on "Will American Ships Heip Our Farmers?" He said in part:

"About 20,000,000 long tons of American agricultural products, valued at between \$700,000,000 and \$300,000,000, are annually ex-ported from the United States. Ameri-can farmers have, therefore, a direct personal interest in the vessels that carry these avroats to their foreign destina personal interest in the vessels that carry these exports to their foreign destina-tion. Today the cost of carrying wheat from the Pacific Coast to Europe is over \$10 a ton. A fair profit is possible at not to exceed \$6. Rates on grain from Guif ports to Europe are \$5 a ton, which is about double the normal rate. The same is true on ocean rates of transportation from nearly ever port in the United States. Foreign ships practically monop-olize our foreign carrying. A year ago. olize our foreign carrying. A year ago, when 650,000 tons of British shipping were withdrawn from the channels of trade to carry troops and munitions of war to South Africa, a British news-paper stated that this withdrawal had council a class in comen faith. caused a rise in ocean freight rates of 30 per cent. Over 1,000,000 tons of British shipping are now engaged in the trans-portation of troops, horses, mules, provis-ions and other military necessities. On a

30 per cent advance in ocean rates the American people have paid \$20,000,000 above the usual freight charges during the past year, of which our farmers have paid one-half, or \$30,000,000 above the have paid one-hait, or \$30,000,000, above the normal freight charge. If the rates pre-vailing today obtain throughout the ensu-ing year, the cost of our ocean trans-portation will increase fully 50 per cent, or will closely approximate to \$300,000,000, all but 6 or 7 per cent of which will go to foreign shipowners. It must be vary clear that any prolonged continue. go to loreign suppowhers, it must be very clear that any prolonged continu-ance of prevailing occan rates will close many foreign markets to American pro-ducers, the high cost of transportation leaving them no profit. The further withdrawal of foreign tonnage for other than commercial purposes threatens still fur-ther to restrict the profitable exportation of our surplus products. An immense market for American coal could be found abroad today did we but have the ship-ping with which to carry it. We can readily see what it would mean to the people of the United States in bursting warehouses, overburdened wharves, cur-tailed production, diminished employment and widenread misers if of a new time the and widespread misery, if at any time the needs of foreign nations should compet them to withdraw from our trade the foreign ships which we now depend for the exportation of 30 per cent of our surplus products.

"In normal times \$200,000,000 are annually paid to foreign ships for carrying 53 per cent of our foreign commerce, or as much as the value of one-half our wheat crop, or as much as the value of two-thirds of our cotton crop, or as much as the value of one-third of our corn crop, and as much as is collected at all of our Custom-Houses, each year. American ships that can keep this \$200,000,000 at home och year instead of sonding it out home each year, instead of sending it out of the country, must be a benefit to our farmers. That sum would give steady employment to more than 250,000 men at \$250 a day; it would support 1,000,000 peo-ple. No farmer in the United States will contend that them will not be streat indi contend that there will not be great indicontend that there will not be great indi-rect benefit to him through the employ-ment in this country, in practically a new industry, of 250,000 men supporting 1,000,000 people. Think of the farm products re-quired to feed and clothe those people. and think of the farm products required to feed and clothe the merchants, the builders, the mechanics, the professional men and others who would minister to the wants of that 1,000,000 people. That



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When you have that obstinate ling-ering cough which will not be shaken off.

shaken off. "I have used three bottless of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery since my correspondence with you," writes Mr. A. F. Novotny, of New York, N. Y., (Box 1437). "I feel that I am in need of no more medical as-sistance. When I started to take your medicine I had a regular consumptive cough, of which I was afraid, and everybody cautioned and warned me concerning it. I was alosing weight rapidly, was very pale and had no ap-petite whatever. Now my condition is changed entirely. I do not cough at all, have gained eight pounds in weight, have recovered my healthy color, and my appetite is enormous."



England, from Boston for Liverpool, and

Cherbourg, Aug. 22.-Salled- Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, for New York.

San Francisco, Aug. 22-Arrived-Steamer Washtenaw, from Tacoma! steamer Newsboy, from Gray's Harbor, Sailed-Ship Lucile, for Seattle; steamer Progreso, for Seattle.

## Colliery Owners in Clover.

In London dear coal means misery; in Wigan it spells prosperity. Here in the very heart of the Lancashire mining world things are flourishing as they have not done for 27 years before, says a cor-respondent of a London newspaper. The grimy miners, whose clogs joudly clatter down the granite-paved stroets as they go to and from their pits, are busy con-ferring about the expected rise in wages. The shopkeepers are talking of extending their premises and taking on new assistants

ants, Even the mine managers, who consider it part of their business to look overbur-dened with care, are seen to smile as they send out notices of their 20 per cent divi-dends. Every one of the hundreds of giant chimneys that unceasingly beich forth great clouds of black smoke to durken the beaven talk of the suid that darken the heavens tells of the gold that

darken the heavens tells of the gold that is pouring into their laps. Two years ago the collery owner was counted the most to be pitied of all capi-talists. Now he is the most fortunate. By a single streak of good luck he has recouped himself for 20 had years. Men who bought mines at the prices of two years are have already in more than one years ago have already in more than on \*8:30 P. M. case entirely recovered the capital cost. Today the mine owner is king. He has the workmen at his mercy owng to a treaty with the Miners' Pederation signed \*8:30 A. M. before the present boom was anticipated. He has the whiphand over the consumer, and even the coal merchant has to yield to him or do without coal.

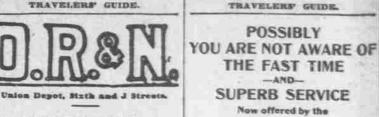
Tacoma Wheat. TACOMA, Aug. 22.-Wheat, dull, un changed, Bluestem, 58c; club, 55c, both for export.

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ATLANTIC EXPRESS. Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at P. M.; arrives at 8:40 A. M.

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OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

2 DAILY FAST TRAINS 2 OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. OCEAN DIVISION - Steamships sall from Ainaworth Dock at S P. M. Leave Portland-State of California, Sunday, Aug. 5; Wednee-day, Aug. 15; Saturday, Aug. 25; Tuesday, Sept. 4; Friday, Sept. 14. Columbia, Friday, Aug. 10; Monday, Aug. 20; Thursday, Aug. 30; Sunday, Sept. 8; From San Francisco-Leaving Sptar-Girset Pier No. 24, San Francisco, at 11 A. M., as follows: State of California, Wedneeday, Aug. 1; Saturday, Aug. 11; Tuesday, Aug. 21; Fri-day, Aug. 11; Monday, Sept. 10; Columbia, Monday, Aug. 6; Thursday, Aug. 14; Sunday, Aug. 26; Wednesday, Rept. 5; COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION. If you cannot take the morning train, travel via the evening train. Both are finely equipped.

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Tickets good via Sait Lake City and WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

Steamer Ruth, for Salem and way points, leaves Portiand Mondays, Wedneedays and Fri-days at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thurndays and Saturdays at 6:00 A. M. PORTLAND AND SALEM OR

Jenver. It is to your interest to use THE OVER-LAND ROUTE. Tickets and sleeping-day berths can be secured from GEO LANG, City Pass, and Ticket Agent. J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, LIS Third St., Portland, Or.

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Albany passenger

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\*7:45 A.M.

\*8:30 P. M.

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and Fridars at 6 A. M.
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The boxwood cradle shown in the illus-tration is generally conceded to be the most important example of English wood.

breasthone may sometimes reveal pulsa-tion of the aorta, or main artery of the heart and body, when it cannot be found

Asiatics Abstain From Ment.



(Designed and carved by H. Rogers, London.)

a one the infiniture market. To the in-vention of machinery, which reproduces a popular pattern for the million more than to any other cause may be attributed the decline of high-art carring. The result-ant elimination of individual taste led to a monotonous fussiness in modern fur-nishing, a restless alertness for cheap novely, and an absence of pride in the possession of intrinsically beautiful pieces

able that the architect who planned the monasteries and cathedrats also designed their furniture upon the same general plan, carving in wood the popular orna-ment in stone, and consecrating the finest results of his handlwork to the

While a few impressive examples of true Gothe art may be found scattered throughout Italy, it was never entirely naturalized there. For this reason the return to classic models brought about by the Rennissance was especially acceptable to the Hallan taste. Thenceforth wood carvings of battle scenes, triumphal marches, allegoric representations of the virtues, seasons and elements, and esp cially scenes from classical mythology, replaced the more antiere modieval repre-sentations of sacred subjects or the be-roes of metrical romance.

Fireplaces, which until the end of the Firefunces, which until the end of the lith century had been made of stone, were thenceforth richly carved in oak. In England and neighboring countries the oak has been the standard of strength, louzhness and durability, notstrength, tournness and durability, not-withstanding the fact that its cross grain makes its management difficult where nicety of detail is especially desirable. In Italy wainut, despite its brittleness, has always been the favorite, and has been used most effectively in elegantly curved "cassone" fronts, panels, cheir stalls and furniture. Oftentimes it was picked out with gilt or color, and occa-sionally decorated with wooden mossale or ivory inlay. The exuberance of Italor ivery inlay. The exuberance of Italian wood carving, which showed to such advantage upon the ormate and imposing chest fronts, was neverthered distinctly out of place upon chairs and tables, giving them that overcrowded effect wi is such a defect in our modern woodwork

Italian grace was eventually grafted upon the vigor, descertly and fantasy of the Flemings, and so closely allied with contemporary England carving that Figuresh and English woodwork were frequently indistinguishable. The Ger-mans, too, showed themselves thorough-by to have mastered the Renaissance wood It is have mastered the Reminisance wood carring, both on a gigantic and a minute scale. This interminging of German, Femnise and italian styles with the Angel-can Gothic, distinguishes the woodwork of the English Reminisance from that of France and Italy. Interlaces the store wood carring, beth on a gigantic and a minute scale. This interminging of German, for subscale and that as the store of the first place, the operator places imself on his knees behind the patient's arrite ethows, and sweeps them around briance and traity. Interlaces the store and traity is a strong pull, which he keeps up for one asch other during the Remainsance that it is sometimee difficult to approximate the is designs were used as late as the 15th defining were used as late as the 16th formt surface of the chest, and makes a strong pressure against the lower ribs and produces a respiration. This occupies and produces a respiration. This occupies and produces a respiration. This occupies and produces a respiration in a minute, and keeps it up respiration in a minute, and keeps it up respiration in a minute, and keeps it up or it is certain that life is extinct. By the second method the operator lays

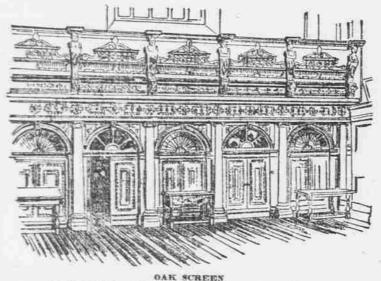
foliated decoration characteristic of this noblest style of architecture also largely influenced the interfor furnishings, as shown in the magnificent choir stalls, pulpits and other equipments able that the architecture this quite probdeath, as life may be present where even an acute ear cannot detect the sound on the heart. Deep pressure with the finger ends just below the lower end of the other those of H. R. H. Prince Albert,

IN CASES OF DROWNING.

An Expert Describes Two Ways to Resuscitate Victims.

New York Tribune. To restore the drowning no time should be lost in moving the patient or walting for a doctor. To knew what to do, and do it with all speed, may save a life that a minute's loss of time might lose. Many dered on its upward way;" besides, ac-

anywhere else.



(In the hall of Gray's Inn, showing furniture at that end of the hall.)

are the methods that have been em- cording to the doctrine of the transmigra

that sould be attended with expansion or the their carued enrich-ments, showing the admixture of Gothic

Chicago Chronicle. A civil engineer who is in Alaska has written home to Chicago that the rails on the Chilkoot Paes railway expand with the cold instead of contracting, as they would be supposed to do. A temperature ranging from 12 to 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit would not appreciably affect the length of rails, but severer cold than that would be attended with expansion. This is certainly an exception to a law of nature, although water shrinks as it

Mrs. W. A. Tetrick, of Alpowa, has

of artificial respiration. But this should be resorted to upon the first intimation that natural respiration is falling. The cessation of the pulse at the wrists loaded with cement for McCracken & took berth at Columbia dock. She is loaded with cement for McCracken & must never be taken as an indication of Co.

> Domestic and Foreign Ports. Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Aug. 22.-Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind, north; weather, clear. Arrived-Steamer W. H. Harrison, from Tillamook. Hoquiam, Wash, Aug. 22.-Sailed-Schooner Ida McKay, from Aberdeen, for San Francisco.-Arrived August 20, schooner Roy Somers from San Francisco.

schoner Roy Somers, from San Fran-cisco, for Aberdeen, New York, Aug. 22.-Sailed-St. Louis, for Southampton; Noordiand, for Ant-werp; Germanic, for Liverpool,

Antwerp, Aug. 22.-Arrived-Switzer-land, from Philadelphia. London, Aug. 22.-Arrived-Marquette, from New York.

Irom New York. Liverpool, Aug. 2.-Arrived-Ultonia, from Boston. Boulogne, Aug. 2.-Arrived-Amster-dam, from New York, for Rotterdam. Liverpool, Aug. 2.-Sailed-Cufic, for New York New York.

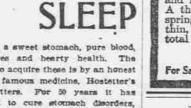
Yokohama, Aug. 21 .- Sailed-Victoria, from Hong Kong, for Tacoma. Queenstown, Aug. 22-Salled-Ivernia, from Liverpool, for Boston.

Moville, Aug. 22.-Sailed-Montfort, from Liverpool, for Montreal. New York, Aug. 22.-Arrived-Majestic, from Liverpool. Southampton, Aug. 22.-Arrived-Lahn,

from New York, for Bremen.

from New York, for Bremen. Queenstown, Aug. 22.-Arrived-Teuton-ic, from New York, for Liverpool. Southampton, Aug. 22.-Arrived--St. Paul, from New York. Seattle-Salled August 21. - British steamer Athenian, for Kobe; steamer Ruth, for Skagway. Queenstown, Aug. 22.-Arrived-New

SOUND



of the bottle.

