

FASHION SHOW IN NEW YORK WAS A GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF WHAT A WELL-DRESSED WOMAN WOULD NOT WEAR

With the Exception of a Very Few Gowns of Foreign Design the Dresses Had a Tendency to Over-trimming, in Ugly Contrast to Former Simple Styles--Military Idea, from Venice, Is Good, Serving to Offset Lydia Languish Notion of Paris.



STRIKING GOWNS SEEN AT THE FASHION SHOW, NEW YORK.

Beginning on the left-hand side, the first is of gray broadcloth, trimmed in piping. The long shoulder effect is noticed here. No. 2 is a coat of white broadcloth perfectly fitted, having small sleeves--military in style. The third is a mole-skin coat with applique of lace, and the next is a military suit of red broadcloth with gold buttons and Oriental braid. The fifth is a coat of white kid.

From a Staff Correspondent.
New York, Sept. 5.—"What not to wear, and how not to wear it" would be a good device for the sadly over-rated "Fashion Show" at Madison Square Garden. With the exception of six or seven models—all by foreign designers—there was not a gown that would be worn by a woman with the barest knowledge of dress. All were the plainest in design and coloring, but they showed the tendency of overtrimming, which ran toward extravagant rick in the many disappointing exhibits.

The most expressive fact was that the road of fashions is leading fast to decay. It was, I think, two years ago this fall that we made the acquaintance of the Paquin sleeve, harmless enough in the infant state, but the first break in the artistic and exquisite lines we had had for a few previous seasons.

What Will American Girls Do?
I am wondering what the handsome, wholesome, broad-shouldered type of outdoor-loving American girl—the type that Mr. Gibson has made us familiar with—will do? It is a Japanese puzzle how she will get her shoulders into the chopped off short bias lines that even the best French designers seem to be about to become the worst that has ever ravaged the island. Millions of dollars of American capital are invested in the island, and should the plague continue, much of this will be imperiled.

In Daiquiri, province of Santiago, where the plague first manifested itself, much American money is invested in the iron mines of that locality.

The disease first appeared among the miners there, and already the inhabitants are becoming panic-stricken. The Spanish-American Steel Company, which has offices in Philadelphia and New York, was the first to move in the matter. Its company physicians, unable to cope with the situation, sent to the Philadelphia office for aid. Their plea was turned over to Hon. E. C. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which also has interests in Cuba. The case was forwarded to the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and passed through the hands of Dr. Joseph S. Neff, the medical director. By him it was referred to Dr. S. Solis Cohen, professor of medicine and a scientist of note.

and proportion. Thankfully she can modify the fullness of the skirt, often of brocade velvet, made in clumsy pleats.

The tendency is certainly to over-trimming, and I was inclined to wonder if the present awful elaboration were not a tradesman's revolution directed against the golden age of simplicity of a few years ago, when a little real lace and exquisite handwork were the cry. Now fringes, coarse lace, brass buttons, small plaitings run riot over everything.

The most fearful and wonderful example of this was an evening gown of three-quarter length, made of maize-color satin. Its trimming actually included ruffles of salmon and yellow chiffon, coarse cream lace finished with fringes and relieved by motifs of red embroidery. Bunches of brown fur tails were distributed at intervals over the whole.

A Few Charming Exceptions.
While giving vent to ire that such ridiculous things should be worn, we must not overlook the few charming exceptions for which their designers deserve much credit in the present chaos.

The 1830 style was exemplified beautifully in a gown of mode broadcloth, with trimmings of fat little quillings and ruffles, which were not unlike the sleeves and lines were all strongly suggestive of this period, but so modified as to have the crispness of the present

day. A collar and cuffs of the new mole-skin gave a chic touch.

One of the most artistic things was a coat of soft green. Nothing more beautiful could be imagined than the long, curved seams edged with white kid, which reached from shoulder to hem. The military idea, another of the new features, was shown in the row of small silver buttons. The sleeves were graceful puffs ending in a white kid cuff which matched the collar. This white kid, often with a stamped colored border, is one of the prettiest new ideas of the season. In this model especially we saw how charming the new things were when adapted by good taste.

Mole-skin Is Latest Fur Fad.
Another coat was of the latest fur fad—mole-skin. It was a short jacket, loose, while in no way baggy. This had a decoration of rich lace, which was a decorative touch over the sleeve tops.

One of the good gowns in a soft, red color was strictly military in its build. The pretty, little close-fitted monkey jacket, with its postillion back, was fastened with a row of brass buttons. The trimming of this was red velvet threaded with gold, while ruffles of soft lace falling from cuffs of the velvet gave an unexpected daintiness to his elegant theatrical development. The skirt, which had a plaited flare, was one of the best shown.

A somewhat useless affair, good in its

construction, was an automobile coat of white kid with big enameled buttons and a collar and cuffs in the stamped work, colored to match these.

A black taffeta with little rows of velvet ribbon and a plaited flare to the skirt, while not particularly new, was a very Frenchy gown which a woman would approve.

Military Idea Is Good.
There was but one evening gown that I cared for. It was a French affair of white illusion with little quilling and big tufty elbow sleeves, in bell shape, covered with "blonde" lace.

A pretty conceit was shown in another of the white gowns, where hand-worked spider webs with tiny red jewel spiders in the center formed the trimming.

The military idea is a good one because it brings a good cut. It is a safe haven to sail for this season. For its full detail its tendency is loud, but it may be modified and for walking and cloth costumes is particularly fitting. It is a style least to wish from Vienna and is in healthy contrast to the Lydia Languish notions that the French designers seem to be trying to foist upon us. I think these will go the way of the hoopskirts that threatened us not long ago.

We have learned a thing, too. Let us have another fashion show by all means, if only to show what we must escape.

NEW DREAD IN CUBA.
Fever Prevails, Unknown to Science, Worse Than Yellow Jack.
From the New York Sun.
Menaced by a terrible plague which seems uncontrollable, and which has been hitherto unknown by the physicians of that country, the people of Cuba look to the United States for scientific aid. They have sent to Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, an appeal to get the best French designers to design for them. They fell sleeves usually draped with yards of goods, even when made of heavy cloth, defying every line of beauty

until blood gushes from the nostrils and the terrific fever consumes the tissues of the body.

The disease is contagious. After trying many remedies, the local physicians have fallen back to the use of quinine exclusively and trust to nature to work the cure. Few recover, and only those who are treated within a few hours after the fever is contracted have any hope of surviving. So insidious is the growth of the malady that the victim is likely to think he is suffering from some simple ailment until the case is too far advanced for recovery.

In almost every case the victim has suffered from intermittent malarial fever, and an examination of the blood reveals the presence of micro-organisms of malaria. From this it was surmised that malaria invited the disease. Yet it is proved that these micro-organisms repel it if they are present in sufficient numbers. Those who are filled with malarial microbes are likely to recover, while those less affected surely die.

At first the disease was treated like other tropical fevers, but as the cases became more numerous the symptoms were more closely observed. By this time the plague had spread until the entire island seemed menaced. The Spanish-American Steel Company, which controls large holdings in the infected territory, began the investigations. Its company surgeon prepared a descriptive paper on the new disease, which was forwarded to the Philadelphia headquarters with a plea for assistance. A correct copy of that report is now made public for the first time. It is as follows:

"Attacks all persons who have suffered from intermittent malarial fever; commences with very heavy chills, lasting from 15 to 20 minutes. High fever, 107; severe pains in joints and anxiety at end of chills or before patient begins vomiting, which is almost impossible to control. About six hours from

commencement of attack the patient assumes a yellow color, more or less pronounced, in proportion to the attack, always, however, being more pronounced than in yellow fever. The breathing becomes labored, affecting all the thoracic and abdominal muscles. Hiccough is frequent. Patients not treated during first few hours of attack have not the slightest hope of recovery. Pulse is 160, respiration 38 to 58. A microscopic examination of the blood shows the micro-organisms of malaria. Treatment is of quinine.

A copy of this report was sent to E. C. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, with a request that he present it to the scientific world for consideration. One copy was sent to the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and another is now said to be in the possession of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.

Medical Director Joseph S. Neff of Jefferson said that Dr. Cohen had not outlined any plan of attacking the plague.

"Judging from the reports submitted," he said, "the disease is some peculiar fever of a particularly malignant type; and as such is vitally interesting to medical investigators. It is probable that Dr. Cohen may be able to pursue his investigations without going to Cuba. Samples of the blood, sputum and other specimens will be forwarded and the investigation conducted from them. If this method fails of satisfactory result, it may be that Dr. Cohen will go to the plague-stricken districts."

While Dr. Neff would not admit that the plague was at this early stage a menace to this country and Cuba, his manner indicated that he considered the situation grave.

The United States government has been fully aware of the dangers of the plague. The officials have offered to cooperate with the college having the investigation in charge. The reports received from the medical institutions will be forwarded to the government officials at Washington and Havana.

A MART OF TRADE.
UNCLE SILAS—Look here, Marial This must be the place where them society people go when they want to get divorced an' marry somebody else.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of crowd if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand for the emergency.

FROM KANSAS FIELDS.

Story of the Year's Harvesting—Types of Workers.
Ralph Page, in New York Mail and Express.
Kansas is prosperous, Kansas is generous, Kansas is friendly. And the people in Kansas who talk about the greatest country on earth, and invite you to work in the harvest fields, are somewhat indignant at the attitude of the East—that is, they are indignant, when they are not amused. They are used to hearing Kansas coupled with a laugh and a jest. For instance, in the early days of prohibition they enjoyed a cartoon that represented a countryman in red shirt and horse-pistols, planting a two-gallon jug on the drug store counter saying, "Fill her up, baby's-slo." But the farmer does not like the misrepresentations that have been made about him in Eastern newspapers as an inhospitable man who drives a hard bargain. The people are happy here and the stranger is welcome. And the truth has not been told about this year's memorable harvest. Large headlines in Eastern journals have represented brave bellboys and shipping clerks who joined the stevedores and footmen of the colleges and fraternities on their way to the rescue of Kansas. And the newspaper artists have drawn pictures of the broken backs of the new harvesters, of the endless labor in the hot sun, and the superfluous bed under the rafters. The poor boys, it was said, reached Kansas penniless to find no reaping to do, and struggled back home to tell a tale of hardship against the wily farmers who enticed them and despoiled them.

The plain story of this year's harvest is not exciting. The wheat is thick and the straw is heavy on the shoulders of the young men. But usually the school-boys of Topeka and the college students, Huck Finns from Missouri and men who drop off the through freight trains during the night are able to supply the extra demand. The Kansas lover of the wheat field as the sailor loves the sea. A prominent editor in Kansas City says that his son is now at it for the fourth year—a boy just graduated from the high school. He does his 12 good hours, eats a huge supper and goes to bed—and comes home in the fall with a round chest and a straight back, with his pocket full of specie.

But this year the call was greater. The demand was sent to the farmer's friend and agent, State Labor Commissioner Gerow, to supply over 29,000 men. And, as usual, low rates were granted from St. Louis and Chicago to the place of action. There was no violent all; the gentlemen of the grain lands are not likely to fall, with their \$80,000,000 in the bank. And least of all were the showpans and the epicures demanded from the seaboard. But the papers published headlines calling desperately for Kansas men from a field of wheat, and \$5 a day, or anything else to any human being willing to go to the harvest fields—all because Commissioner Gerow sent to New York asking for harvesters until July 25.

His request was: "Send only able-bodied men accustomed to hard labor." And then they began to come—at Topeka on one day two great carloads of men—little men with spectacles and Patent leather shoes, hollow-chested and consumptive coming for their health, and men on more curious errands than seems possible. They were of every class, but they had one trait in common—they were small. And they were lost—a hundred miles from a field of wheat. But they were gladly welcomed and sent upon their errand. And then July 11 Mr. Gerow telegraphed to send no more.

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VOTARIES OF THE BLACK CAT.

(Journal Special Service.)
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 8.—This morning—the ninth day of the ninth month of the year—found assembled in this city the faithful followers of the great black cat for the 12th annual concatenation of the Order of Hoo-Hos. There were several hundred delegates present when W. H. Norris, of Houston, Tex., gave a six weeks in a harvest field gets a wholesome respect for every other man who does the same thing.

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THEY ALL SMELL OF CLOVER.

Please haul us some wood.—Harrodsburg (Va.) Spirit of the Valley.
Some of our young folks went to Orkney for their health last Saturday. They got home that night, about Sunday morning.—Edinburg (Va.) Sentinel.
Sam Bullard drank 15 bottles of lemon extract one day last week. His remains were interred in the Mount Cemetery.—Patrid (Ill.) Record.
We are glad to see Chris up and well again and calling on his many lady friends with old-time regularity. Chris is surely a winner with his fair sex. Keep up the good work, Chris. Eagle is proud of you.—Eagle (Wis.) Quill.
Miss Martha Griggs of Buffalo, in town briefly on Saturday last.—East

A MART OF TRADE.

UNCLE SILAS—Look here, Marial This must be the place where them society people go when they want to get divorced an' marry somebody else.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of crowd if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand for the emergency.

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