

NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York, July 1.—The overskirt, heralded by all sorts of double-skirt effects, has been imminent so long that should it actually appear under its rightful title its advent would hardly be noticed. Apron fronts that recall the 70s are no longer rarities, and neither are back draperies, which have become familiar in the dressy coats of the past year.

Of all the lovely gowns prepared for summer festivities none are more captivating than the frilly ones made of chiffon painted with quaint Watteau patterns in dainty pinks, blues, mauves and greens. Any number of little ruffles, edged and beaded with Valenciennes lace, trimmed a white robe of the order which had a faint pink glow from a foundation skirt under it.

Long coats to cover dainty summer gowns are made of the rough pongees, waterproof satins and silks, and fine mahairs in tender tones and are lined with white or delicately tinted taffetas. The sleeves of the garments are very voluminous, so much so, in fact, that many of them fall into cape effects. Linen is also used for this purpose, its surface lending itself to the tailor's neat finish and the fur-trimmed elaborations. With these long, loose coats, the mushroom shape hat is a general favorite, its style conforming well, as a rule, with the rest of the get-up. For evening wear the burlesque shape is seen frequently in fashionable gatherings.

There is a prevalent tendency to use white gloves only with white frocks for dressy occasions, and to wear soft tans, pearls and the lightest champagne with pale colored costumes.

With the transparent white dresses open at the throat, short sleeves and small, rose-garlanded Louis XV hats, which make up the smartest of smart evening toilets, very wide white tulle bows are the thing. Some of these fluffy neckpieces are so deep as to threaten an eclipse of cheeks, hair and hat. The typical bow of this sort is the easiest thing possible, to be made at home. It is nothing more nor less than a wide double ruche, the under part of plain and the upper of spotted tulle. It is worn well down on the shoulders, and the ends are finished

with tulle ends, or streamers, of inch-wide black velvet ribbon.

A London visitor at one of the famous English racecourses this spring gives these generalities of the costumes. "Muslins, printed with the faintest of colored bouquets; taffetas, shaded and flowered, used in Louis XV jackets over white gauze skirts; Irish lace boleros over white linens; voices in the palest of mauves and blues and white embroidered lawns made the scene a paradise for femininity.

Little chemisettes are more worn than tuckers, which are counted quite passe by the ultras of fashionable circles, in the décolletages of evening gowns. It is a quaint Romney touch.

To be quite a la mode one must have, now, a set of hat pins that belong together (five is the accepted number), in place of the hedge-podge of pins that has been used so long.

When it comes to a question of lace coats, description fails. They must be seen to be appreciated. Among the handsomest and most fashionable are other material elaborately trimmed in crochet; but, heretical though the utterance be, the coats of finer lace or those composed almost wholly of Irish Irish crochet are in line and grace far ahead of all Irish lace models.

Chantilly, both in cream and in black, has undergone a renaissance this season and many of the loveliest lace coats are in this lace, a fine all-over design being trimmed with bolder lace insertion, medallions, etc. Sometimes motifs of heavy lace are included in the trimming, and bands of velvet or satin ribbon often are used. The black chantilly over white is popular and a number of French coats worthy of admiration are in black chantilly made up over flowered chiffon. The chiffon is in either a white or black ground, with a flower design of delicate tints, and is usually accented plaited in the loose coats, while the lace falls over it in full folds, but without plaiting.

The bathing suit is an essential part of the summer outfit, and women noted for their smart dressing pay close heed to the correctness of its lines and finish. The skirts of the smartest bathing suits are full and devoid of trimming. The waist is also full, but there

is a plainness about all of them which is decidedly becoming to almost every woman who dons them. Of course, the sailor collar is quite essential, but some women will not even have that as a decoration. Just a plain, square neck is all that they wish.

A picture hat of rare beauty is made of deep maize-yellow tuscany braid, with the under brim faced with finely plaited ruffles of yellow tulle. A long ostrich plume and three ostrich tips in pale yellow trim the crown. The distinctive feature of the long tulle scarf at the back, the ends of which are brought around to the left side, and are softly tied beneath the chin.

One of the new fabrics of the season that has come in vogue with the popular Dutch neck is the wearing of a velvet ribbon around the throat; Our grandmothers in their young days wore them tied in back, the ends reaching almost to the hem of the skirt; they were known then as "follow me lads." But the ribbon of today simply crosses in the back of the neck, where it is held with a jeweled or other ornamented pin. The idea gives ample opportunity for displaying one's collection of pins, and is at the same time a most becoming addition to a frock.

ESTELLE CLAIRMONT.

Tarkington Serves as Stage Manager.

Booth Tarkington has added to his many other accomplishments that of stage manager. His play made by himself from his own novel, "The Gentleman from Indiana," was being rehearsed for its initial production at Indianapolis when the stage manager fell ill. Knowing that Mr. Tarkington had had plenty of experience with plays during his college days, the management telegraphed asking him if he would be willing to take up the disabled stage manager's work. Mr. Tarkington replied by appearing on the scene and achieving the success in the role of stage manager that he has the habit of achieving in whatever he turns his hand to.

In Mad Chase.

Millions rush in mad chase after health, from one extreme of faddism to another, when, if they would only eat good food, and keep their bowels regular with Dr. King's New Life Pills, their troubles would all pass away. Prompt relief and quick cure for liver and stomach trouble. 25c at J. C. Perry's Drug Store.

JAPAN FACES CRISIS

Cost of Feeding Russian Prisoners Greater Than Killing Them

Aside from the tremendous burden of the active campaign itself, Japan must find herself saddled with a heavy indirect expense in caring for her Russian prisoners. Already there are at the different prison camps—that is, the places which have been chosen as headquarters for receiving the prisoners—some 30,000 Russian captives, officers, privates and supernumeraries (these last including a few women and several children,) all of whom have to be clothed, fed and guarded, and if all of the Port Arthur garrison who are not to be permitted to return to Russia on parole are taken to Japan this number will be very materially increased, without taking into consideration any more who may be captured in other engagements. At a very moderate estimate these three items of primary expense, namely, food, clothing and guards, cannot be much less than 50 sen a day, and at that rate the total which Japan will have to provide for one year's maintenance of her prisoners of war is upward of 5,000,000 yen, and there is the disagreeable fact confronting the Japanese government that it is probably impossible for it to use the labor of those prisoners in any advantageous way.

No wonder, then, that the people of Japan are grumbling at this heavy expense that is already added to their already onerous burden. The legitimate expenses of the war they bear cheerfully, as a matter of principle, although these have already reached a sum twice as great as that which was announced by the government at the commencement of hostilities; but there is a noticeable in the vernacular press a disposition to ask if the authorities are not needlessly coddling the prisoners doing too much for them in a sentimental way, and if the men cannot be compelled to do something that shall at least contribute towards their keep, if not pay the whole expense thereof. Yet there is no open revolt at the expressed intention of their government to do what it can to make the Russian prisoners at least comfortable.

Russians justly have the reputation of being heavy eaters, and they are not accustomed to the simple diet which is satisfying to the Japanese, so that even if the prisoners are kept upon a diet that to them it might seem almost abstemious, the cost of it would quickly run away with three times the sum that is sufficient to feed a Japanese prisoner. In the Japanese jails it can hardly be necessary to spend more than 10 sen a day for the food of a native prisoner, who gets no meat, but little fish and absolutely nothing of what a native in that land would call "luxuries." With the Russian prisoners it is very different.

To keep them well they must have a good deal of meat and other things that are never dreamed of in arranging the fare in Japanese prisons at ordinary times; to such an extent is this true that the prices of meat and vegetables have nearly doubled in the last few months. So that it will be seen at once 30 sen a day for food is not an extravagant sum to allow per capita to these Russian prisoners.

This leaves only 20 sen for clothing, medical attendance and expenses of guards, a sum scarcely sufficient, and it is quite likely that the estimate of 50 sen a day will be almost doubled when the bills are actually settled. Besides this burden of expenses there is staring Japan in the face the grave danger to her people of an outbreak of disease among the Russian prisoners. In part of the Japanese guards, it is well nigh impossible to make the Russian prisoners take necessary sanitary precautions.

If an epidemic of dysentery or small-pox or something even worse should break out at one of the prison camps it will have sad effects upon the Japanese people in the neighborhood, and may spread all over the country; and with the approach of warm weather that danger will become a positive menace. It would be interesting to know just how the Japanese prisoners in Russian hands are faring. Exact knowledge is not available, and, besides, the number cannot be comparable with that of the Russian prisoners in Japan, for no such disaster as the surrender of Port Arthur has befallen the Japanese. It is certain, however, that a considerable number of Japanese have been taken by the Russians, but where are they and how have they been treated? The disagreeable impression created at the time of the

surrender of Port Arthur, when the disparity between the number of Japanese prisoners actually accounted for with the number that must have fallen into Russian hands became evident, has not yet been removed, and is not likely to be effaced.—Shanghai Mercury.

The Irresponsibility of Express Companies.

That the express companies are common carriers is no longer an open question. Their relation to the public has been many times judicially established. Congress has recognized their character by including them in legislation affecting common carriers, engaged in interstate commerce, in such acts, for example, as that prohibiting the transportation of obscene literature, and that for expediting the delivery of imported parcels. Upon this common carrier the public relies for the performance of a particular service. The shippers have no dealings with railway companies; in case of loss or damage to property in transit, they look for relief to the express company; and this agency enjoys an immunity from interference all the more extraordinary when contrasted with the policy of government toward the railways upon which express companies operate. In return for their franchise, the railways are subjected to control both as to the reasonableness and the equality of their rates; they are required to make reports which throw the business open in large part to the inspection of the public. The express companies, likewise common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, secure by contract with railway companies all the privileges which railways enjoy, but because of a slight variation in the character of their business are exempt from that control to which railways submit in return for advantages secured.—Frank Haigh Dixon, in the July Atlantic.

Furious Fighting.

"For seven years," writes Geo. W. Hoffman, of Harper, Wash., "I had a bitter battle, with chronic stomach and liver trouble, but at last I won, and cured my diseases by the use of Electric Bitters. I unhesitatingly recommend them to all, and don't intend in the future to be without them in the house. They are certainly a wonderful medicine, to have cured such a bad case as mine." Sold, under guarantee to do the same for you, by J. C. Perry, druggist, at 50c a bottle. Try them today.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.

Corporations Must Be Controlled. United States Senator Charles W. Fulton, to whom was accorded the place preceding the guest of honor, whom he introduced, at the Cotton dinner given at the American Inn in Portland last evening, took occasion to refer to the fact that it seemed rather extraordinary that in this day, when so much is being said about the regulation and control of corporations, that a distinguished official of one of the largest of these companies should be selected for appointment, but declared that no discordant note had been heard, because the public reposed the most absolute confidence in the sterling integrity and unimpeachable character of Judge Cotton, whom the senator declared that he believes will in time be justified by elevation to the highest tribunal of the land. Senator Fulton took occasion to proclaim in positive terms his conviction that the time has come when transportation systems of the country must be controlled under government supervision, and that the so-called private-car companies must be regulated or abolished.—Astoria Budget.

Oregon Suburban Auto Co.

Automobile car leaves Willamette Hotel for Independence, week days, at 7 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Returning leaves Independence at 8:30 and 5 p. m. Sundays leaves Salem at 8 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leaves Independence at 9:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. Connects at Independence with motor for Monmouth, Dallas and all points on the West Side. Special for evening parties. 6-17-11 M. P. BALDWIN, Mgr.

"Nearly every person who commits suicide by drowning partly undresses before entering the water," said Dr. Wynn Westcott at an inquest in London.

Dr. Stone's Drug Store

does a strictly cash business, owes no one, and no one owes it; carries large stock; its shelves, counters and show-cases are loaded with drugs, medicines, notions, toilet articles, wines and liquors of all kinds for medicinal purposes. Dr. Stone is a regular graduate in medicine and has had many years of experience in the practice. Consultations are free. Prescriptions are free, and only regular prices for medicine. Dr. Stone can be found at his drug store, Salem, Oregon, from 6 in the morning until 9 at night.

EUGENE REGISTER SOLD.

Three Men From Illinois Said to Have Bought Out Gilstrap Brothers.

The Guard is reliably informed that the Register newspaper plant and business has been sold by W. G. and W. F. Gilstrap to three gentlemen formerly of Illinois, and that the new proprietors will take charge on July 1st.

The names of the purchasers are not learned by the Guard, but it is said to be a certainty that the purchase has been made.

Torture of a Preacher.

The story of the torture of Rev. O. D. Moore, pastor of the Baptist church, of Harpersville, N. Y., will interest you. He says: "I suffered agonies, because of a persistent cough, resulting from grip. I had to sleep sitting up in bed. I tried many remedies, without relief, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds, which entirely cured my cough, and saved me from consumption." A grand cure for diseased conditions of Throat and Lungs. At J. C. Perry's Drug Store. Price 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Pretty Good Scheme.

A Somerville man is thinking seriously of keeping his furnace fire going all summer long. He heard his wife say the other day that it isn't any use at all to begin cleaning house until after the furnace fire had gone out.—Somerville Journal.

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Oregon State Bank

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President
M. J. CAMPBELL,
Cashier



SOMETHING SUBSTANTIAL FOR JULY 4TH.

The use of which is a good and fitting celebration of the day. Be independent of inferior and unsatisfactory kinds—get the Salem Flouring Mills flour, and you will always have good, wholesome, nutritious bread, light, dainty and delicious cakes and pastry.

SALEM FLOURING MILLS.



Anniversary promises to be a pretty warm one as the Fourth of July usually is, so declare your independence of midsummer heat and wilted linen by having it laundered at a place where they will give you high grade laundry work with the exquisite color and artistic finish that is the stamp of perfect laundry work, such as the Salem Steam Laundry always gives you. Get your work early, we want to celebrate ourselves.

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