



### Elegance in FALL SUITS

Daily arrivals are making our women's section, on the second floor, more and more attractive. The styles are so varied and there are so many new materials and effects that the finding of a style to suit each individual taste is surprisingly simple. Fashion's newest creations can be found here in a great variety.

**EXPANSION SALE PRICES PREVAIL**

### Children's Dresses

The new Fall Dresses for the little ladies possess all the newest styles and fancies in up-to-date year. Styles include the Buster Browns, Russian Blouse, Kilts, French and Fancy Dresses, etc. All sizes.

**PROTECTION SALE PRICES PREVAIL**

### Waistings

The cool days coming demand something warmer than the thin shirt waists, and every particular woman's wardrobe will include at least one waist made from the new heavy waistings. There are a variety of weaves; entirely new. Many different varieties and colorings to select from, and remember when making your purchase that the **GOODS ARE ALL NEW.**

**EXPANSION SALE PRICES PREVAIL.**

### Fall and Winter Underwear.

We'll all soon be buying new lots of heavier UNDERWEAR. If it's buying a fresh lot, that's where we figure prominently. When it comes to materials and weights we have no end of variety. Women's or children's, no matter what you want, we have it at a price to suit.

**PROTECTION SALE. 46c to \$2.25**

### Hosiery

Our stock is all carefully selected for superior quality and serviceableness. Hose for the entire family for all purposes, from the wee baby to the grown matron.

**EXPANSION SALE. 9c to \$1.85**

### EXPANSION



## BARGAINS FOR ALL OUR SALES

Increase every day, because our customers find **OUR STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT.** It's a case of **EXPANSION.** The style and appearance of our merchandise bring business. Rest assured that you will be shown the latest and newest styles, and not an accumulation of old shop-worn merchandise. Every article in this Big Store (except contract goods) radically reduced in price. Trade at the safe store.



### New Coats

for the little babies including the finest Crushed Velvet, Chinchilla, Bear Skin and Cloth Coats made up in the latest and best styles.

**PROTECTION SALE PRICES PREVAIL**



### Furs

Furs from fur headquarters, representing the largest furrier in America, from the small neck boa to the large, long furs.

**PROTECTION SALE PRICES**

### Men's Hats For Fall Wear



The great store has shown its superiority by offering special inducements in this section. Men's \$2.50 and \$3.00 hats.

**PROTECTION SALE. \$1.50**

### Skirts

The newest mannish effects in ladies' tailor made skirts for street wear. This season's styles. Prices range from

### WEDNESDAY ONLY

Wednesday Special Sale No. 106. Cotton Comforts, Silkline covered.

### WEDNESDAY ONLY 88c

## Jos. Meyer & Sons

SALEM'S GREATEST STORE THE WHITE CORNER

\$2.90

### CHANGEABLE SILK

The new changeable taffetas, for shirt waists, petticoats, etc. Positively the latest designs and colorings.

**EXPANSION SALE. 78c yard**

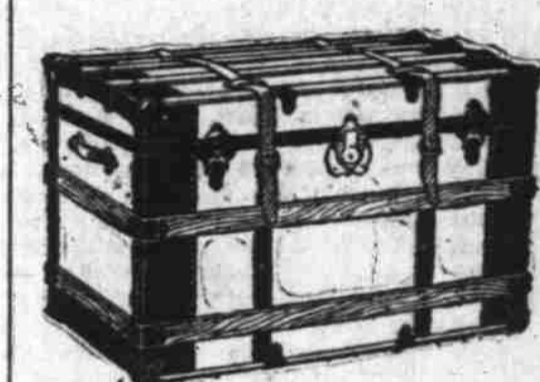
### Men's Shirts

The best shirts to be found in the city at prices not to be equalled elsewhere. Real \$1.50 values.

**PROTECTION SALE. 95c**

### Men's Neckwear, Men's Suspenders, Dent's Gloves, Men's Hosiery

The essence of quality prevails in the entire department. Prices to suit the occasion.



### Going to St. Louis?

One customer yesterday bought an expansion sale trunk at \$11.40, which was better than a \$16.50 offered elsewhere.

**YOU CAN DO AS WELL.**



Copyright 1904 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

### Men's Clothing

Dozens of fine looking young men were here every day last week buying their Fall Suits and more will come this week, for the word seems to have gone round that this IS THE STORE for young men's clothing. It is. All the newest effects in fine Fall Clothing is here in the largest variety to be found in the city and at prices that mean savings for you.

**PROTECTION SALE PRICES PREVAIL.**

### Boys' Clothing

Is the boy all fixed for school? Did you find you had forgotten anything in the boy's outfit. If there's anything missing, anything that a boy wears, you can buy it here at a lower price than you can buy same quality for anywhere else.

**EXPANSION SALE PRICES PREVAIL.**

# Oregon Only at the Threshold of Her Possible Development

What May be Done in the Cultivation of New Products in Various Parts. Walnuts and Chestnuts Offer Peculiar Opportunities.

There is no question that Oregon is only at the threshold of its development and what the future may bring to the people who are inhabiting this great region is a question full of wonderful possibilities.

Only a few years ago prune culture was in its infancy, yet on Friday a sale was made here in Salem of 400,000 pounds of this succulent fruit in one lot.

But a short time ago hops as a merchantable product were unknown to Oregon, yet this year there will be sold at least 70,000 bales which will bring \$3,500,000 to Oregon.

Other experiments are being made in fruit, vine and arbor culture, and in many things are being developed possibilities for the future that are wonderful.

One of the most promising of all these is the culture of nut bearing trees, such as English walnut and the chestnut of the East. While very little effort has been made to develop the chestnut industry in this district yet there are a few trees bearing fruit. The growth of the English walnut however is no longer an experiment but a well established fact. A good many walnut groves in this valley are paying big returns to their owners. A man by the name of Price has sixty acres of walnuts near Dundee, planted in his prime orchard in many cases alternating with his prune trees, and he claims planted farther apart, and that the walnut makes an excellent side crop.

That his prunes do better by being planted a few days ago bought twenty acres in the Rosedale district on which he intends planting English walnuts, and there are a number of others growing them here now. Mr. S. D. Kimball of this city has a good many on his cherry orchard on the Polk county hills across the river. A Mr. Dixon near Brooks has been supplying a number of private families with walnuts for some years, and everybody pronounces them of most delicate flavor and of excellent quality.

Men who have investigated the matter say there is a great deal more profit in walnut culture than in prune culture under ordinary conditions. The quality is evidenced by the fact that Oregon took the premium at Chicago on English walnuts over the California products. As a good deal of interest is being taken in this matter now, the following by Dr. J. R. Pilkington of Portland is taken from the report of the Northwest fruitgrower's association and the same will do doubt be of very great interest.

The walnut today occupies a similar position in horticulture in Western Oregon that it did in California twenty or thirty years ago, and as a distinctive and very important branch of horticulture, is entitled to as much consideration as was given it there. In preparing this paper I have carefully digested

all available writing on the subject and have made deductions from personal observation. The very interesting writing of Mr. De Long, of the California State Board of Horticulture, which is published in the report of our State Board of Horticulture, goes into detail, Origin, longevity, pollination, varieties, including European, Oriental, and of home origin, planting, soil, propagation, pruning, and lastly, harvesting, are extensively treated. While this work is familiar to many, a review of some of its subjects may be interesting.

Mr. DeLong commences: "Holding a prominent place among the fruit products of California, stands the walnut. The position it has attained in the past few years, and in the result of experience—and many failures—which have shown the proper conditions under which this fruit will thrive, its requirements in soil, climate and location, and the production of varieties adapted to the peculiarities of our state. The old-time saying that the area of walnut culture in the state is 'very limited,' and confined to any particular section, has by happy chance, proved a fallacy, and is disproved by the numerous productive orchards that bear witness to successful culture. While the early planting of walnuts in the southern counties, where the culture of the walnut is pursued with great magnitude, the industry is gradually spreading and broadening. While the walnut will withstand a very low temperature, it is drop and render the crop a failure. For this reason a location free from waiving frosts, or one where the sun will not strike the trees until the effects of the cold have been overcome, is very desirable. The latter trouble can be largely overcome by planting some of the late blooming varieties which do not send forth their catkins until danger from frosts is largely past. California walnuts are fast supplanting those from foreign countries. Only a few years ago the growers of these nuts here had a very hard struggle to introduce them, being obliged to accept the humiliating price of from three to six cents a pound less than that paid for imported walnuts. Gradually, however, a reduction came in favor of the California product, and now Eastern dealers will take the best walnuts at prices, equal to, and in many cases exceeding those obtained for those coming from abroad. Our state affords a splendid field for the walnut industry, and although thousands of trees have been planted and the acreage is being extended every year, it is believed that over-production need not be feared. Our producers have all America for a market."

This article, in the main, is equally applicable to Oregon, and we stand today where California stood twenty years

ago. We have demonstrated that we can grow walnuts and of a quality equal or superior to those grown elsewhere, but this success has been achieved by the experimenter, the amateur and the enthusiast. We are reaping the reward of their experience and we also can profit by the Californian's success and can avoid many of their failures. We have many of the same congenial conditions of soil and climate that they have, and today it is not a question of planting a tree or two for the kitchen garden, but a commercial proposition.

The large acreage which is being planted to walnuts in the Willamette valley, and I understand that Southern Oregon and the favorable sections of Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho, are taking advantage of their possibilities; these facts go to show that the walnut is coming to the front, and its importance as a commercial article. From a grower's standpoint, is recognized, and in a few years will be rated, not by a few trees, but by hundreds of acres.

In 1901 California exported 6,000 tons, worth over one million dollars. Our people, too, are eating more nuts and consumption will keep pace with production.

In 1880, Prof. E. J. Wickson, of the University of California, wrote: "There is not, however, at present any disposition to large plantings of the walnut, though the trees are being continually put in in small groups, or in border trees around fruit orchards; still for home use, suitable varieties should be given place on most valley and foothill farms."

Twelve years later he writes: "Walnut growing is quite rapidly extending in both the coast and the interior valley regions of Central California, and is also successfully accomplished in favorable situations in the foothills up to an elevation of 2,000 feet. There are also many instances of thrifty and prolific trees in Northern California and Southern Oregon. The northward extension of successful walnut growing is conditioned upon the use of the best French varieties and the rejection of the inferior ones popular in the chief commercial districts in Southern California. These varieties are harder in resistance to frost and leaf burn from summer heat."

The French varieties referred to are Tripartitiens, Franquette, Mayotte, Chabrisse and Parisienne, all of which are successful here, and I find that all writers concur in this, that the French varieties are late bloomers and often bear full crops, while the tender, soft-shell varieties are destroyed by frost. As an example: On the 2d of March, 1896, portions of California were visited by a severe frost and snowstorm. On March 15 the pistillates of the home varieties made their appearance, but the male oaks had dropped off. On March 22, the European varieties began to put forth and produced a good crop, while the early varieties had no crop. Nuts of the French varieties are of good size and excellent flavor, and while not as large as the paper-shell and

soft-shell varieties, they are equally as good.

Speaking of the quality of the nuts: Last October I collected a quantity of nuts grown in the vicinity of Portland, which, for my own curiosity, I distributed among people who were interested in them, but did not know of their source and the contents of the opinion was that they were fine, sweet, have the true nutty flavor, lack the hardness, oiliness, and sometimes bitterness, that is so common in the California nuts and surprise that they were home grown. Furthermore, the trees are free from bacteriosis, which is the great enemy of the California soft-shell nuts. The Japanese walnut makes a very handsome ornamental tree. It produces a small, elongated, hard nut with a sweet kernel, but will have no commercial importance.

The walnut does best on a moist, warm sandy loam, well drained, and perfect drainage is, absolutely necessary. It is a very vigorous grower and requires ample room, vertically and horizontally, and shows its appreciation of good things of the earth, as do other fruit trees, and yet it attains satisfactory size and bearing in less favorable situations. Soils which have a hardpan near the surface, or soils which hold too much moisture, are to be avoided. A fairly light, durable loam, of good depth and easily worked, offers perfect conditions in the matter of soil for the walnut.

In regard to the best tree to plant there is considerable difference of opinion. Many contend that large trees are best, while others prefer small ones, as in planting them it is unnecessary to cut any of the roots, especially the tap root, and the cutting of the tap root is the basis of much controversy.

I would say that if you have to cut it, do so, and the tree will form another or several of them, as the case may be. If the trees are planted in good soil the cutting of a tap root will not materially affect it, or if it does, for the better. A planter living near Portland, when I asked his views on this subject, told me to cut them or not, just as convenient. When he planted his walnut trees he found several deep spots in the tap root as a result of poor digging, and he gave them a vigorous pruning. The trees flourished, and three years later, when he had occasion to transplant one of the trees, he found three tap roots.

Pollination is a very important consideration in the planting of walnuts, and its study is a vast one, even more so than in fruit culture, and it is incumbent upon the grower to know the varieties in the pollination of one another. In this way, too, will be the means of improving our varieties.

Pruning is largely governed by local conditions; here the tendency is to have the tree headed high, say six feet, while in California low heading is practiced, but after the head is formed little or no pruning is necessary.

The time of bearing varies, six to eight years after planting being an average time, and impatient planters

must find consolation in the fact that precocity in bearing is not desirable, for walnut trees do not produce profitable crops until they attain a sufficient size to sustain them, but having reached that stage, they become a heritage unto the third and fourth generations.

**The Value of Chestnut Trees.**

Throughout the Northeastern States, from Massachusetts to Maryland, and as far west as Indiana, chestnut holds an important place as a timber tree. Commercially, it is chiefly in demand for poles, telegraph and telephone poles and posts, for all of which purposes, as well as for some constructional uses, it is especially adapted by its peculiar power to resist decay in contact with the soil. It is also largely used for fuel and general farm purposes. In Maryland alone, according to the Twelfth census, its annual market yield of lumber, railroad ties and telegraph and telephone poles amounts to over \$100,000, besides large supplies of material for home consumption. It happens that chestnut is especially fitted for management in farmers' wood lots. Before scientific forestry began to be heard of in the United States, and when forest preservation was not uncommonly talked about as a sentimental fad, the thrifty owners of the small tracts of woodland which cover so much of Southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania and neighboring states, had long been cutting successive crops of the hardwoods, which sprout rapidly from the stump, thus practicing more or less rudely what the forester calls the "pure copious" method of management. The superior market for chestnut, combined with its rapid growth, gave it, on the whole, the leading place in the esteem of these wood lot owners, who by winter cutting, were able to turn to good account time for which farm occupations gave no employment.

The results of a study recently conducted and soon to be published by the bureau of forestry, show strikingly the advantages of chestnut for this kind of management, and at the same time suggest some very practical conclusions concerning how the methods now in vogue may be improved. Like other trees which reproduce by sprouting, chestnut loses its vigor when the root system becomes too old. Trees grown from seeds increase, both in height and bulk, much more slowly for many years than those grown as sprouts from the stump. But by the time the trees are from eighty to one hundred years old, the seedling trees will catch up and eventually reach a larger size than the others. For ordinary use, however, chestnut is cut long before this age is reached, and coppicing is therefore the best way to raise it. But unless new along with the sprout growth, the declining vigor of the old root system will result in smaller production until only a sickly stand of inferior timber is left to draw on.

Chestnut tends to produce seed abundantly, and if the nuts were left to sow themselves the forest would take care of itself very well. But crows and squirrels and other animals levy a

## Attempt to Wreck Battleship Connecticut

New York, Oct. 1.—The Herald tomorrow will say: "Three times in a half year the hand of treachery has been foiled in attempts to wreck the battleship Connecticut launched at the New York Navy Yard, on Thursday. Only today the last drop of water was pumped from a compartment which had filled from a hole bored through the half-inch steel keel plates of the ship's bottom. The story says that six months ago were found holes bored through the center rivets in the hull, allowing leakage. The second attempt was made when the ways were obstructed and before launching. Their effort was discovered soon after the vessel touched water. In one of the compartments water was discovered. It entered through a hole bored through the keel plates. The compartment quickly filled. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrages is yet in the hands of the officers."

heavy toll. Far more formidable, however, in well settled regions, are the gatherers of nuts for the market. With chestnuts selling at an average of \$2.50 a bushel, there is a premium on the seed crop which makes propagation of the tree through this means a matter of dubious chance. When in addition the hogs are permitted to range the woods for mast, and cattle to browse the tender shoots as they rise from the ground, the prospect of seedling growth is small indeed.

Chestnut is not exacting in its soil requirements. Its roots spread comparatively deep, so that it is not so conducive to fire or humus destruction from any cause as most species. Its sprouts grow so fast that a height of seven or eight feet at the end of the first season is not uncommon, and its stumps are so vigorous that one will often produce forty to fifty sprouts. Not more than one in eight or ten of these will mature, but by selecting the most promising, the full vigor of the parent stump may be concentrated on them to the great improvement of their rate of growth. The observations of the bureau have shown that low stumps produce more vigorous sprouts than high ones, and that winter or spring cutting is followed by better results than that done in the summer or fall. Telephone poles are grown in Maryland from healthy stumps in from 35 to 3 years, and ties may profitably be cut in about 29 years. Too early cutting of ties should be discouraged as wasteful in the long run. The practice of permitting contractors to cut unrestrictedly for a given sum is one which works much injury to the permanent productivity of the woods.

Although the study of the bureau of forestry, and the work of the bureau of Southern Maryland, many of its conclusions are applicable with proper local modifications, to chestnut throughout its range. It is an illustration of the practical work which the bureau is doing for the benefit of the forest owners of small tracts of timber land, for whom the employment of the services of a forester is out of the question, but for whom the application of the knowledge furnished by scientific forestry is essential, if they are to reap the full value of their holdings.

### INTO TREASURY.

State Land Agent Turns Over Money to the State Treasurer.

The following statement is made out by Clerk of the State Land Board G. G. Brown:

Memoranda of moneys paid over to the State Treasury for the month of September:

Common school fund principal, payments on certificates and cash sales of school land	\$14,923.69
Common school fund principal, payments on sales of lands acquired by deed or foreclosure	712.32
Common school fund principal, sales of tide lands	2,686.97
Common school fund interest, payments on certificates	3,758.68
Common school fund interest, rents and payments on sales of lands acquired by deed or foreclosure	1,205.70
University fund principal, payments on sales of land acquired by deed or foreclosure	115.00
University fund interest, payments on certificates	29.45
University fund interest, rents and payments on sales of lands acquired by deed or foreclosure	121.40
Agricultural College fund principal, payments on certificates and cash sales of school lands	216.80
Agricultural College fund principal, payments on sales of lands acquired by deed or foreclosure	685.00
Agricultural College fund interest, payments on certificates	67.10
Agricultural College fund interest, rents and payments on sales of lands acquired by deed or foreclosure	629.94
Swamp land fund	613.95
Total	\$25,922.78

**CABOTIA.**  
The Kind You've Always Bought  
Beware the Signature  
of *Dr. J. C. Fry's*  
Legal Blanks, Statesman Job Office.  
Legal Blanks, Statesman Job Office.