



Dress Goods

We've chosen wisely for you, and you can depend upon it that every yard of goods we have in stock is critically correct. Notably among the things are a full line of

Cravenettes
which are sponged and shrunk ready for use. We show them in a wide range of wanted colors.

New Silks

We are showing a splendid variety of the newest changeable silks in the latest effects, for waists and petticoats. Among the most wanted colors will be found the different effects in Bronze, Green, Blues and Reds.

FIRST FLOOR.



New Underwear
For Fall and Winter

The immense purchases we make in underwear secures us concessions in prices that we give you the benefit of by offering you the very best garments to be had at a less cost than you would expect to pay for similar qualities. Your best interests should tell you to lay in your fall and winter supplies now.

Collars

An entire new line of those pretty and effective embroideries.

TURNOVERS
in all colors. 23c to 46c

Also a full line of the genuine Keiser Collars and Cuffs. 46c to 90c

Ladies' Ready-To-Wear

New Fall and Winter Styles in street and walking suits for women are arriving daily—beautiful creations, showing the latest approved ideas among the newest arrivals. The entire stock has been most carefully selected and shows an individuality that is sure to appeal to all well-groomed women. Then too, there are a number of the newest

Butcher Coats
Tourist Coats
Havelock Coats
Rain Coats

which have just been received. Come here for authoritative styles.

Umbrellas

Perhaps you haven't thought much about them the past week. All the more reason why you'll have to soon. Therefore be warned and armed in time.



SO MANY PEOPLE

Are prone to consider a store's advertising as a detailed announcement of everything that the store has planned as "special" for the different days. If you consider our advertising that way you are making a great mistake. Not one-tenth of the happenings for any special day is ever printed in our store talks, no matter how much space it may occupy—couldn't possibly be.

SUITINGS

A fine large assortment of Melton Suitings, 55 to 58 inches wide for skirts, coats, and suits. Real \$1.00 value.

EXPANSION SALE 73c

BELTS

New novelties in Ladies' Belts such as the Grand Velvets with pretty gilt buckles, tailored belts, etc., etc.

PROTECTION SALE 23c to \$2.25

Tomorrow Only

Wednesday Special No. 198
For this day's selling we offer the following lines of well known

Toilet Soaps
Witch Hazel, Mississ Olive, California Poppy, Bay Rum, Glycerin, Number Line

2 cakes for 5c Tomorrow Only

GLOVES

The season's best offerings in Silk Lined Mochas in browns, blacks, greys and modes.

EXPANSION SALE \$1.15 to \$1.38
Full line of Golf Gloves all colors

PROTECTION SALE 23c

ORNAMENTS

A fine assortment of the new Anchors, Stars and Eagles for the Buster Brown Suits.

New Sweaters
Now Ready

Goos. Meyers & Sons
SALEM'S GREATEST STORE
THE "WHITE CORNER" (Third Floor)

New Neckwear
Now Ready

The finest lot of Suit Cases we ever had in our store.

PRICES WERE NEVER LOWER

All styles. All Prices.

NEW Suit Cases

Another large line of Suit Cases received yesterday which added to our already large stock gives us the largest and most complete line ever shown in the city. Full stock sole leather Suit Cases in all grades.

Sole leather Case, linen lined, shirt fold, full riveted

Expansion Sale \$4.60

Other grades ranging in price up to \$25.00

New Hats

A hat salesman here doesn't have to tell you that that style is becoming unless it truly is. We instruct everyone to exercise every care and attention in seeing that each customer is "hatted" becomingly, if it takes a hundred try-ons. We can please you as to color, style and price.

Protection Sale 90c to \$3.00



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Dressy Coats

Your taste in Overcoats may be a little quieter than can be satisfied with many of the long, loose styles that are so popular. We have clothes for men of every taste and size and pocketbook.

The illustration gives you an idea of one of the new styles for men. Come in and see the full line.

Expansion Sale Prices Prevail

Ladies' Sweaters

Ladies' all wool Cardinal and Cream Sweaters in all sizes. Just received. Extra values.

\$2.50

New numbers in hand made goods up to \$7.50

CULTIVATION OF PEARLS IN JAPAN

It is at last a fact that the lowly and unromantic oyster, after much scientific treatment and urging by mere man, is turning out some of the most beautiful and perfect pearls the world has ever seen. Culture pearls, they are called, and they are being grown on the oyster beds of Japan as surely as cabbages and potatoes on the farms of America. The jewelry world was astonished at first, though just why this should be so, since the oyster and the clam have been the objects of experiment along these lines for centuries, is left unexplained.

Consternation, disquietude, fear and all the other melancholy emotions of the mind have shaken some of the big precious stone dealers of the country since they first heard of this last great feat of the bivalve. Now, however, all is tranquil again because it is explained that the art or science of growing pearls is an extremely difficult one, never will become popular with the masses and is a secret process. Some dealers insist that the present stock of pearls will not be cheapened by the forced growth, and that the demand of the great buying public will not even be slightly diminished by the unusual method of adding to the world's natural supply.

Nevertheless, the new discovery of a method by which the oyster can be made to produce pearls, whether or not it is inclined by nature to do so, is beginning to play its part in the economy of things. The method is practical, and while it has not yet been developed to its highest art, more than twenty-four thousand pearls were produced by it last year. This number of pearls, although by far the greater part of them are small, dumped on the market in one year from such an unusual source, cannot fail to have some slight effect. Yet despite this, and in the face of the fact that the increase in the yearly output of culture pearls will grow rapidly, dealers say that the demand for the gems is growing so and is so great at the present time, while the natural supply is diminishing, that enough of them cannot be obtained to meet the call of the jewelry wearers.

The Disappearing Pearl.

At the present time the American pearl fields in the Mississippi valley are almost depleted, and a territory that produced nearly \$1,000,000 worth of fresh water gems three years ago will not have an output of \$300,000 this season. What is true of these pearl fields is equally true of all the other sources of the world's natural supply. In the Persian Gulf, among the islands of the East Indies and off the coasts and in the rivers of China and Japan, the pearl-bearing mussel is rapidly passing. Precious stone dealers the world over know this, and the general public is beginning to understand it, too, when the price of pearls is increasing exorbitantly every year, until now the gem is reckoned as the most precious, elegant and chaste of all the world's natural gifts.

The present duty on unset whole pearls is 10 per cent ad valorem, while the split pearl, coming under the head

of the Tariff Act of 1897, which provides for "non-enumerated manufactured articles," is assessed at 60 per cent. Previous to 1902 the duty was 20 per cent, but the Board of Classification of the United States Board of General Appraisers handed down a decision in that year which overruled the protests of the importers and called for an increase rather than a decrease of the duty.

What will be the result of the new pearl culture upon the American market remains to be seen, but the probabilities are that pearls will be imported as manufactured articles and come under the 60 per cent ad valorem class. If the importations are large enough to affect the market the chances are that the new pearl industry will call for a revision of the tariff regarding them and that they will stand by themselves as a class.

Importers of gems are reticent with regard to the effect of the new industry upon the pearl market and regard it in the same light as the recent claims of the makers of diamonds by the carbon process, neither of which has materially affected the market value of these two precious stones.

The diminishing supply is not the result of any sudden misfortune, but is the outcome of a steady and thoughtless onslaught against nature until the poor oyster or clam has been destroyed in such numbers that births in the bivalve family cannot keep up with the death rate. Knowing that some time the natural source of pearls would be greatly diminished, various experiments have been in progress for years to discover some means of cultivating or raising pearls. It was commonly known that pearls were formed naturally by the mussel by a necrotic substance being poured on a grain of sand or some other foreign substance that gets into the shell. Starting with this as a basis, scientific experimenters subjected the mussels to all sorts of indignities from inserting small grains of sand to large particles of softer substances, but without satisfactory results until K. Mikimoto, a Japanese pearl dealer, entered the field.

This was in 1890, but for centuries previous to this the Chinese, who have some of the nearest to success in cultivating pearls, had a method of making mussels produce pearls of a very inferior quality and shape. The Chinese experimented with fresh mussels, inserting into them small metal stamped faces of Buddha. After this insertion the mussel was buried in the lake from which it had been taken and left about three years. When it was removed it was found that the mussel had covered the inserted particles with its secretion, forming a hard, pearly substance over the metal stamped face of Buddha. But despite all their efforts the Chinese experimenters, as well as other experts who were carrying on scientific investigations in other parts of the world, could not produce a perfect pearl or one that even remotely approached one from the standpoint of beauty.

Japanese Enterprise.

So far as known M. Mikimoto is the

only person who has been successful. And he has succeeded to such a degree that the Japanese government has loaned him an island called Takoku and the Bay of Ago, located off the southeast coast of the mainland of Japan, for his work. There he has pearl oyster beds of about 50,000,000 square feet, and employs more than 200 workmen. Recently an American pearl expert who was sent to Japan by Maurice Brower, one of the most widely known domestic pearl buyers in the United States, to study the conditions there, returned but little wiser than when he left. Mikimoto will not give up his secret, and although the Japanese government shares in it, not a word of explanation concerning the process can be learned.

In an interview obtained in Tokio, Japan, from Mikimoto a few weeks ago he frankly explains how he came to take up the work of pearl culture and how well he has succeeded.

"The culture pearl," said Mikimoto, "is quite different from the imitation pearl, for the former is obtained by compelling the pearl oyster to produce pearls; that is—after the seed pearls, or small round pieces of nacre (mother of pearl) are inserted into the living oyster by a certain secret method. Then the oysters are put back into the sea and are kept there for at least four years, during which time they cover the inserted particles with their secretion and thus form pearls. They look and are exactly like pearls formed in the natural manner, both as to color and lustre.

"Before I began the culture of pearls I had already been engaged in the pearl business, and knowing that the natural supply of pearls in our country is decreasing year by year, I was dismayed at the promise of the early extinction of the bivalves and wanted to restore the former condition of things if possible. Therefore I studied the method of the propagation of the pearl oyster. I was assisted in this study by the late Mr. Yuesu Yanagi, then the director of the Japanese Fisheries Society. At the third National Industrial Exhibition of Japan, held in 1890, I became acquainted with Professor Kakichi Mitakuri and Dr. Kamakichi Kishisone, then the commissioners of the Fisheries Department, who told me that the art of encouraging pearl production might possibly be accomplished in some way, and encouraged me a great deal. After the exhibition was over I went to see Professor Mitakuri, who was then at the Marine Biological station of the Imperial University of Tokio at Misaki. The Professor kindly suggested to me the production of pearls artificially by the living pearl oyster.

Experimenting With Pearls.

"I then returned to my native place and made experiments by putting some pearl oysters into the waters of the Bay of Ago, after the application of a certain treatment. Since then I have put my energy into the work and made a great many experiments, using different methods, but nothing like pearls could be found for a long time. Once during my trial there occurred the 'red water' (an unusual invasion of minute organisms), which destroyed almost all the oysters that I had put into the sea. Although it caused me much trouble and disappointment, still I continued my experiments, and one

day in July, 1893, I found some pearls in several oysters planted for trial. At last I had found success and was overjoyed. I then established pearl banks on the shore of Takoku Island, an uninhabited place in the Bay of Ago, and settled there with my family, determined to make the business my life work. I made rapid progress, and at present a great number of pearls are cultured within about fifteen nautical miles of the banks, which were granted by license of the Japanese government for my private use.

"In the culture of pearls there are many enemies, chief among which is the 'red water,' which kills the oysters; a kind of seaweed called 'mirumo' (Codium tomentosum), which prevents their growth; next the octopus and the star fish, that feed upon them, and last of all the chill of winter. A great many diving men and women are employed in removing the seaweed and in killing the octopus, but the struggle against natural animosities is the hardest task of all. Furthermore, my work is one of the most dangerous tasks tried by men, and it is quite certain that the culture pearl cannot be produced easily.

"In 1900 some specimens of the culture pearl were exhibited in the Paris International Exhibition, and a silver medal was awarded. The art of growing them had progressed so in 1902, the time at which the Russian International Fisheries Exposition was held, that a gold medal was awarded me. A year later I was awarded a first prize medal at the Japanese National Industrial Exhibition.

Under a Royal Favor.

"The late Prince Komatsu, with his attendants, came to Takoku Island to see my work, and after he had inspected it he told me he was quite satisfied with it and exhorted me further to continue my research. After he returned to Tokio he sent me a large silver cup, on which is engraved in fac-simile of the Prince's handwriting 'The works of my help nature.' The Minister of the Agricultural Department, many ladies and gentlemen and some English and American gentlemen came to visit me and my works. I have the honor of receiving orders from His Imperial Majesty of Japan, through the Emperor's household department."

Maurice Brower, who has done more than any other one individual to bring the American pearl into prominence, and who is recognized as one of the leading connoisseurs on all matters concerning this precious gem, says that culture pearls are just beginning to appear in the American market.

"And they are coming to stay," says Mr. Brower. "The only trouble with them at the present time is that they are rather small and the vast majority of them are not round. So many of them are of the so-called 'button' shaped variety that their exact effect on the market cannot be felt. I understand that a great many of the culture pearls are beginning to appear in Paris and London, the European market centers for pearls, and that they are gradually gaining ground there; but there is some prejudice against them on the part of the buying public because it is hard for the average individual to get over the impression that they are artificial and not genuine."

"In time, however, I believe the culture pearl will be considerable of a fac-

An Elevator That Will Lift Steamers and Barges

is the largest of its kind in the world. There are two steel basins or chambers working up and down between guiding towers 125 feet high from the bottom of the pit, which is 27 feet below the level of the water in the lower reaches. Over the central tower is the lockmaster's cabin, from which the operation is controlled. The basins measure 140 by 33 feet, and weigh about 400 tons each. When filled with water to a depth of eight feet they weigh 1,700 tons. They are supported by heavy steel trusses of the double cantilever style upon rams nearly eight feet in diameter and weighing 120 tons each. These rams have a sixty-five foot stroke and work in two, steel-water-tight presses, one under each chamber. The foundations for the presses are on solid rock in wells seventy feet deep.

The two presses are connected by a pipe twelve inches in diameter, and this connection enables the two chambers to work practically automatically—that is, when the valve connecting the two presses is opened the upper chamber, which has been loaded down with eight inches of extra water, giving it an increased weight of about 100 tons, will descend and for the other chamber up to the higher level. This operation may of course be carried on without regard to whether there are boats in the chambers or otherwise, since it is a well known scientific fact that anybody floating in water always displaces its own weight. A chamber, therefore, containing one or half a dozen boats may be raised by the weight of the other chamber with the extra eight inches of water. Leakage is taken care of by an accumulator in one of the towers, this accumulator also being used to operate the hydraulic engines with which the gates are opened and closed, as well as for operating the capstan by which the vessels are towed in and out of the chambers. The spaces between the movable lock chambers and the upper and lower reaches of the canal are provided with collapsible tubes, which when inflated with air supplied by a hydraulic air compressor effectively prevent leakage.

The total length of time required to make a lockage is about twelve minutes from the time that the gates are lowered at the bottom to allow the boat to enter until it leaves the chamber above. In making the actual ascent about three minutes is required.

Canada realizes that if it is to raise its share of export grain traffic from the great wheat growing territory of the Northwest, or increase it, better facilities must be provided in order to meet the competition of the enlarged Erie Canal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

