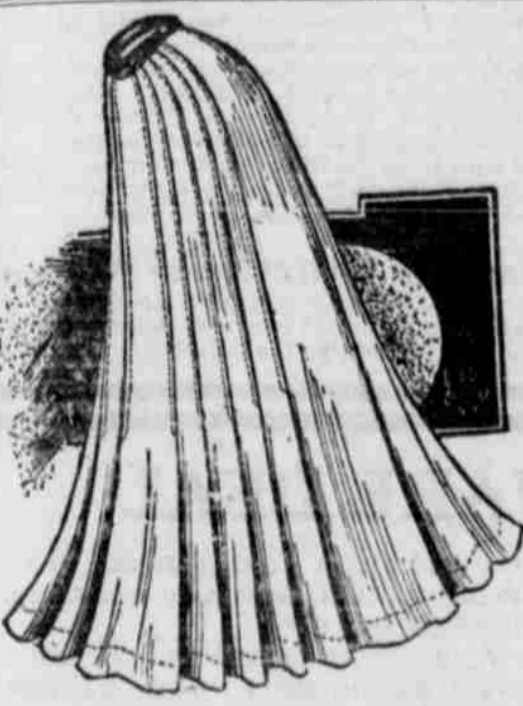


J. L. STOCKTON

THE OLD WHITE CORNER

Rush! Rush! Rush!

But everyone gets waited on in a courteous manner. The public is certainly showing its confidence in our methods of doing business. The people of this vicinity know full well that we can be depended upon for reliable merchandise at all times, no matter what others may do, no matter what inducements are being held out to the trading public, we will and can meet the prices, quality for quality.



Elegant Silk Skirts Drummers' Samples

Twenty-seven black taffeta silk skirts were sent us by one of our traveling friends especially for this sale. The prices are less than manufacturers' cost, and you should by all means avail yourself of this opportunity.

\$14.00	values for \$	7.00
16.00	" "	8.00
23.50	" "	12.00
17.50	" "	9.00

Hundreds of Assorted WAISTS

Will Be On Sale Today

25¢ EACH

White lawns and colored percales. Values 50c to \$2.50 each.

Trade With People Whom You Know

Drummers' Sample Sale of Waists



150 lawn waists, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, were left by a traveling man who was homeward bound **YOUR CHOICE, \$1.25.**

It does not require sale artists to hand out these



Ruffled Curtains at Half Price

All good values, fairly sparkling with true worth.



TOWELS AND TOWELING REDUCED

See our window display of special bargains in towels and toweling, 6¢ to 20¢

We Are Positively Enthusiastic Over Our Values

And we have just reasons to be so. We are encouraged by the remarks of our customers, who are unanimous in the opinion that we try to be fair.

FAIR every day in the year. We never shirk our responsibility.

Ladies' Suits Reduced

Some Half
Some One-third
Some One-fourth

Some \$15.00 to \$25.00 values reduced to **\$5.00** each.

The Capture of Azote.
The following is an extract from a paper recently read by a member of the French Institute before the French National Society of Agriculture on the production of nitrate of lime:

The only azoted fertilizer of quick assimilation which has been in use up to the present time is nitrate of soda imported from Chile. The air contains immense quantities of nitrate, offering an inexhaustible source to draw upon. The progress of electrical science has afforded us a means of capturing this useful element. Azote is captured from the air by means of an electrical furnace heated to a very high temperature. The azote in the air is oxidized and converted into azotele or nitric acid. Various ingenious applications take place in a number of granite chimneys accomplishing a gradual concentration of this acid, which is finally received into a wooden chimney filled with quick lime. This lime absorbs the nitric acid and is converted into nitrate of lime thus produced contains concentrated in basins heated to about 145 degrees. The matter in fusion is afterward poured into cylinders, then pulverized, when it is ready for use. The nitrate of lime thus produced contains an average of 13 per cent of assimilable azote. This powder is very hygroscopic—that is to say, it readily takes up the dampness in the atmosphere and gradually assumes a doughy consistency. The factory puts the article on the market in closely made barrels, containing 220

pounds each. The nitrate is thus delivered to the consumer in good condition and is kept close in the barrels until used.
Many experiments have proved that nitrate of lime is as good a fertilizer as nitrate of soda. Its action is the same in all kinds of ground, even in calcareous land. In some kinds of farming, especially in the cultivation of the beet, it is superior to nitrate of soda, which is sometimes detrimental to a perfect development of the plant.
Although the raw material for the manufacture of nitrate of lime is in the air and is cheap and inexhaustible in quantity, its conversion into an article for use is costly. An expensive element in its manufacture is the motor power which is necessary to obtain the high temperature of the electrical furnace. Waterfalls, carefully controlled, are indispensable, and Norway is exceedingly rich in this form of power. In France the cost of production will be much greater than in Norway.
Political bores in public school management is neither American nor decent.

SOMETHING NEW In Bifocal Lenses

Let us show you a neat, up-to-date lens for near and far-seeing. It is really as good as the expensive kind, and half the cost.
Don't throw away your broken glasses. Bring them to us. We can duplicate any part, with little expense.

Chas. H. Hinges
Graduate Optician.
12 Commercial Street, next door to Capital National Bank.

LEAGUE ARRANGES SCHEDULE

Also Gives Notice of Line-Ups Which Will Not Be Changed

At the meeting of the officials of the City Baseball League last night, where all the teams were represented, except the Fairmounts, the following schedule was completed for the rest of the season:

- Merchants vs. Y. M. C. A. . . June 26
- Merchants vs. Woolen Mills June 28
- Fairmounts vs. Merchants . . July 1
- Woolen Mills vs. Y. M. C. A. . . July 3
- Y. M. C. A. vs. Fairmount . . July 5
- Y. M. C. A. vs. Merchants . . July 8
- Woolen Mills vs. Fairmount July 10
- Merchants vs. Woolen Mills July 12
- Fairmount vs. Y. M. C. A. . . July 15
- Merchants vs. Fairmount . . July 17
- Y. M. C. A. vs. Woolen Mills July 19
- Merchants vs. Y. M. C. A. . . July 24
- Woolen Mills vs. Merchants . . July 26
- Merchants vs. Fairmount . . July 29
- Woolen Mills vs. Y. M. C. A. July 31
- Y. M. C. A. vs. Fairmount . . Aug. 2
- Merchants vs. Y. M. C. A. . . Aug. 5
- Woolen Mills vs. Fairmount Aug. 7
- Merchants vs. Woolen Mills . . Aug. 9
- Y. M. C. A. vs. Fairmount . . Aug. 12
- Fairmount vs. Merchants . . Aug. 14
- Woolen Mills vs. Y. M. C. A. Aug. 16
- Fairmount vs. Woolen Mills Aug. 19
- Merchants vs. Y. M. C. A. . . Aug. 21
- Woolen Mills vs. Merchants . . Aug. 23
- Woolen Mills vs. Y. M. C. A. Aug. 26
- Fairmounts vs. Y. M. C. A. . . Aug. 26
- Y. M. C. A. vs. Woolen Mills Aug. 28
- Merchants vs. Fairmount . . Aug. 30

Besides finishing this schedule a lineup for the three teams represented was agreed upon, which lineup is not to be substituted by any other players throughout the season, except by consent of the teams.

Following are the lineups of all teams, except the Fairmounts:
Y. M. C. A.—Fleming, Forbes, Gabrielson, Bishop, Cox, Coleman, Thielsen, Brown, Allen, Grannis, Easter, J. Hunt, W. Hunt, Jory.

Kay Woolen Mills—Bowen, Sheridan, E. Kay, Eyre, Farmer, Revaux, Fry, Melson, Fisher, Rice, T. Kay, Kozler, Hatch, Donaldson.

Merchants—Nace, Morgan, Carey, Ott, Roadnight, Phillips, Holman, Holman, Rudolph, King, Harriett, Perkins, Sanders, S. Hunt.

As seen on the schedule a game will be pulled off tonight between the Y. M. C. A. and the Merchants, the one at the head and the other at the lower end of the league standing. The Y. M. C. A. has not lost a game yet, and the Merchants have already lost two. But that is no sign that the game tonight will be any walk-over, as the Merchants now have their full lineup, which they didn't have when they played the other games.

Most of the games so far have been close, and the one tonight will probably be no exception.

Frank Grannis will do the umpire act tonight.

All of these scheduled games will be played on the Willamette field at 6:30 p. m. on the date of the game.

Occupations of Wage Earning Women.

According to the Census Bureau the number of women, indeed, engaged in agriculture and the rougher kinds of labor is small in the United States, as compared with the number relegated to such toil in parts of Continental Europe. Nevertheless, the statistics now put forward show that in 1900 there were no fewer than 456,000 women farmers and farm laborers in this country; indeed, there were more of these 118,000 than there were who pursued the relatively feminine occupation of dressmaking. It will surprise many persons who look upon the female sex as by comparison physically feeble to learn that there were 185 women engaged in blacksmithing and 508 as "machinists." Indeed, there were eight employed in boiler-making, than which no occupation imposes a greater strain upon the muscular system. Forty-five were classified in 1900 as locomotive engineers and firemen; thirty-one as brakemen, and ten as baggagemen on railways. Many more were earning a livelihood as switchmen and flagmen. There were even six women ship-carpenters and two slat-roofers. Indeed, one or more women had invaded all of the 303 occupations once monopolized by male breadwinners—except nine. Among the very few callings as yet exempt from feminine competition were those of United States soldiers, marines and sailors, members of city fire departments, or of the "line-man" department of telegraph or telephone companies.
The data collected in 1900, and

WHITE SUMMER PARASOLS



In embroidered designs and **PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED** pongee silk covers are the correct styles for these bright, cloudless days. You will find a choice assortment of patterns at extremely moderate prices in our line.



SWING ONE OF OUR **Comfortable Hammocks** In a shady corner and take life easy during the warm summer days
Our Prices, 55c to \$4.20

Barnes' Cash Store
E. J. Barnes, Prop.
WE UNDERSELL REGULAR STORES.

now for the first time published, show that of 23,485,000 women over 16 years of age, more than one-fifth, or upward of 4,833,000 were breadwinners, of whom only 1,124,000 were domestic servants. The proportion of feminine white wage earners, both of whose parents were born in this country, was less than 15 per cent. The proportion of white women paid workers, one or both whose parents were native born, was 37 per cent. The native white women workers both of whose parents were born abroad, represented more than 22 per cent; the white women workers who themselves were foreign born, more than 17 per cent; the negro native-born women, 22 per cent. As compared with the census of 1880, the number of women breadwinners in 1900 had increased by more than 100 per cent, an increase which, of course, can be only partially ascribed to the expansion of population during the two intervening decades. Obviously, the number of occupations open to women had been augmented signally during the interval. There is no evidence that the remarkable extension in the number of women wage earners has been attended by any decrease in the number of marriages, or by any moral deterioration. From the viewpoint of the political economist, however, it is to be regretted that the census takers of 1900 throw no light upon the proportion of women wage earners who, on one hand, support not only themselves, but others, or those who, on the other hand, are partially indebted to men for their own support. Those who pertain to the latter category obviously subject the members of their sex belonging in the former, and also their masculine competitors, to unfair competition, and are partly responsible for the tendency to pay women somewhat less than men for performing the same kind of work. We say partly, because there is no doubt that a chief cause of the difference in respect of remuneration is the fact that in all states in the Union, except four women do not possess the full franchise, and, therefore, are unable to make good at the ballot box their claims to equal compensation for equally good work.—Harper's Weekly.

general use may be predicted for it. The method is given as follows:

The meat to be preserved is hung up in a tight box, and then a few sulphur threads are placed in it and ignited, after which the box is closed. The meat will be preserved for a longer time than is necessary in housekeeping, and its taste is not at all affected. If it is intended to preserve meat for several months, it should be treated with sulphur fumes as soon as possible after the slaughter; the meat should not contain any sawed bones, as decomposition proceeds from them; the boxes in which the meat is kept ought to be airtight and be filled for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours with carbonic acid.
By analysis Professor Lapparent proves that meat which in this manner has been preserved for three months contained no free sulphuric acid, and after being boiled contained only three to four ounces of sulphuric-acid salts in 220 pounds, a perfectly harmless quantity.

A Great Machine.
A Coos Bay paper claims that the first milking machines in Coos county were recently installed on the bay. You are away off, neighbor. Frank Schroeder, who has a dairy a few miles above Coquille, has had one about a year, and there are others. Mr. Schroeder's cows are so pleased with the arrangement that they come up three times a day to be milked, and the flow is increasing at such an extent that he will soon be obliged to use barrels for milk buckets. Coos Bay is not in it.—Coquille Sentinel.

Lawyer Cotton, of Portland, listens to himself talk in the hotel corridors in Washington, and warbles about the iniquity of automobiles and newspapers that do not tell the truth. It will be seen that both the objects attacked infringe on Cotton's territory, the railroads and the law.

Chicago Markets.
Chicago, June 26.—Wheat 91 3/4 @ 94 1/4, corn 52 1/4 @ 52 1/2, oats 42 @ 42 1/2.

Ancient Rome
Is now merely a memory of the past. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the family liniment of the twentieth century. A positive cure for Rheumatism, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc., Mr. C. H. Runyon, Stanberry, Mo., writes: "I have used Snow Liniment for Rheumatism and all pain. I can't say enough in its praise." Sold by D. J. Fry.

A New Meat Preserving Process.
A new process for preserving meat is reported from Paris, writes Consul-General Richard Guenther of Frankfurt, Germany, who says that Professor Lapparent has discovered such a simple process that, indeed, a