

J. L. STOCKTON

THE OLD WHITE CORNER

Preparing for Another Busy Month

We are turning the dull summer days into busy ones by offering to the public such inducements as will bring them to our store, despite the burning sun. Our store is cool all day long, and our customers say it is a very pleasant place to spend an afternoon. Greater bargains will be offered on account of the approaching fall season being close at hand. Only two more months for us to close out our immense stock of summer goods.

ANOTHER GRAND ASSORTMENT OF SKIRTS

Drummers' Samples—One of a Kind

The New York travelers are now touring homeward. Those who finish their work in Portland or Salem close out their samples at great sacrifices, rather than carry them back home. Being in close touch with many of them, we have secured several good lines at a reduction of one-third. They are now on sale at prices much less than you expect.

New Long Coats for the Coast

Sixty-five sample coats, no two alike, just received from our Eastern representative. They are the advanced fall styles sent on early especially for vacation trade.

SUITS REDUCED

Some half-price.
Some reduced one-third.
Some reduced one-fourth.
Some \$15 to \$30 values.

\$5.00 a Suit

SHORT COATS REDUCED

Our entire stock is on sale at a reduction of

One-third

Making Good Use of Formosa.

The lower house of the Japanese Diet has sanctioned a loan of \$950,000 gold to the Formosan government, to be paid in two installments, beginning with the fiscal year March, 1907, for the installation of a plant for supplying 3,000,000 gallons of water daily to the city of Taihoku. The water is to be pumped from the river into a settling tank, thence over a series of two filter beds. A second pump will force it into a double-compartment reservoir upon a hill 100 feet directly above. These pumps are to be operated by electric power, to be furnished by a generating plant a few miles away. From the reservoir the water is to be conducted in a twenty-inch iron pipe a distance of two miles over an alluvial plain to the city of Taihoku. The main conducing the water through the capital quarters for distribution will be a twelve-inch iron pipe. As there is at present no running water in any of the households in Taihoku, the installation of this plant will necessitate putting in complete piping and fitting equipments for private consumers and fire plugs for public use. The buildings are almost entirely confined to one and two-story structures, and there are no indications of higher buildings being erected; hence the pressure to be obtained by the location of the reservoir upon a hill 100 feet above the level of the city is sufficient.

It has not yet been decided whether to advertise for bids for materials or to make the purchases direct. In either case the law provides that materials for public works must be purchased through houses resident and registered in Japan or Formosa for more than two years. Thus American firms with agencies in Japan for a period of two years are entitled to submit tenders on bids for public works.

There is at present a 660-horse-power electric generating plant at Kuchagu, which transmits its power a distance of fifteen miles to Taihoku, the capital city. This plant is inadequate for present demands. There is now before the Japanese Diet a resolution providing for a loan of \$750,000 gold to the Formosan government for the purpose of installing an electric generating plant at Keibel, five miles distant from Taihoku city. It is proposed to run a line from Shin Tien, on the headwaters of the Tamsui river, to Keibel, a distance of two miles. At Keibel there is to be erected a power house for the generation of 2000 horse-power of electricity, for transmission to Taihoku. The specifications will call for five 500-horse-power alternating current generators and for turbines, transformers, conductors, and other equipments. The present plant is equipped with American made machinery throughout. It is proposed to utilize the power generated by this new plant for operating the pumps in connection with the water works mentioned, as well as to supply light and power to Taihoku city. It is quite possible that in the event of the consummation of the scheme for a system of tramways for Taihoku, motive power will be furnished by this plant.

The administration is at present housed in what was before the Japanese occupation the Chinese official quarters. These are poorly adapted to present needs. The insular government is desirous of erecting a building for civil administrative purposes. The civil Governor has applied to the Japanese Diet for a loan of \$750,000 gold for this purpose.

As Formosa has been financially independent of Japan since 1904, there is every reason to believe that the Japanese Diet will sanction the proposed loans, in the event of which work upon the public improvements as set forth will shortly begin.

The Formosa Iron and Engineering Works, Limited, has been organized in Tokio, with a capital of \$500,000 gold. The bulk of the company's stock has been purchased by the owners of the Formosa sugar mills, who find their work greatly hampered by the lack of proper facilities for short-notice repair work. The proposed foundry will be erected in South Formosa, and will have a business office in North Formosa.

Consular Report.

Abraham Lincoln

was a man who, against all odds, attained the highest honor a man can get in the United States. Ballard's Horehound Syrup has attained a place, never equalled by any other like remedy. It is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza and all Pulmonary diseases. Every mother should keep supplied with this wonderful cough medicine. Sold by D. J. Fry.

Manufacture of Graphite in Canada.

One of the most important electrical industries at Niagara Falls, Ontario, manufactures graphite from anthracite coal and petroleum coke and converts into graphite the forms of raw carbon used in electric furnace work, where high temperature is required, and for electrolytic work, such as the manufacture of caustic sodas, bleaching powders, etc.; in fact, practically all methods of electrolysis. The raw materials used consist of anthracite coal, glass sand, foundry coke and sawdust, all of which are imported from the United States except the sawdust.

The furnaces used for the conversion of the anthracite coal or petroleum into graphite are in the form of long, narrow troughs, built of fire brick and lined with some suitable refractory or insulating material. In this case the sand, coke and sawdust are used for insulating by mixing them together in the proper portions. At the end of each trough

is a terminal built of carbon rods, to which is connected the cables conveying the current. The trough is filled with anthracite coal, in which is embedded a carbon rod to make electrical connection between the terminals, as the coal is a very poor conductor of electricity. The temperature at which the coal is raised before conversion into graphite is very high, and is said to approximate 7500 degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature at which all bodies except carbon are evaporized and driven off.

It is possible to make the graphite practically chemically pure, but for ordinary commercial purposes such a high degree of purity is unnecessary, but it is possible to so regulate the operation that a degree of uniformity of purity is attained which is not possible to secure in the production of natural graphites. When the furnace has cooled sufficiently the graphite is removed, but it is not yet in commercial form and has to be ground to powder and finally separated into the sizes necessary for the various uses to which graphite is put, one of the most important of which is its application as a protective coating for iron and other metal structures.

During the year 1906 there were upward of 454,311 pounds of graphite manufactured here, the greater part of which was exported to the United States. The demand in Canada, though steadily growing, has not warranted the construction of a complete grinding factory such as would be necessary to make all the forms and grades ordinarily required in the trade. It should be emphasized that this graphite is not a mined product, and in comparison with the production thereof of the quantity mined in Canada is surprisingly small, the report for 1905 showing that only 541 short tons were mined, valued at \$17,032, while the value of artificial graphite for 1906 was \$21,579.—Consular Report.

Salt Making in Mexico.

The manner of extracting the salt from the many shallow lagoons along this coast is primitive and simple. At a convenient place, generally at high-water mark, the following is constructed: On top of four strong posts, placed upright and protruding out of the ground about six feet, a flat covering is built of poles; on top of these about a three-foot thickness of dry grass or straw is placed. When completed it is a flat-roofed shed, with straw covering. This is to serve as the filter. Underneath this a receiving bowl is made of stone and lime mortar. At one side of the filter and bowl the evaporating pans are made of lime mortar, being shallow tanks not over six inches deep and divided into squares of about 150 superficial feet each. This completes the salt works. A layer of earth one-fourth to one-half inch is then scraped daily from the exposed land that was covered with water when the lagoon was full in the wet season. This earth is carried in baskets on men's heads to the top of the filter and emptied on to the straw roof. Water is then filtered through the earth and straw, and falls into the receiving bowl highly charged with salt. The liquid is passed to the evaporating pans, this being done with earthen jars. The sun evaporates the water and leaves the pure salt, which is piled up in the sun to dry. It is then packed in bags and conveyed by mules to the market.

The cost of making this salt is about \$3.50 United States gold per ton, and it sells for at least twice that much, even when the prices are lowest. It is considered the best of the Republic, and commands the highest price. About 15,000 tons are now produced each year during the three months' season. With machinery much more could be made, and no

THE ELEVENTH HOUR

It is not quite that late in the sale of the crockery, glassware and dishes at our store. But they will soon be all gone, as they are being sold below cost, to make room for more groceries.

H. M. BRANSON

Phone 131. 432 State St.

doubt at much less cost. There is a ready market for many times the quantity now produced.—Consular Report.

COMING BY WAY OF VICTORIA

Vancouver, B. C., July 6.—Labor men are up in arms over the threatened invasion of thousands of Japanese from Honolulu. The labor market is now almost overstocked, and will not stand for the coming of such numbers. Immigration department records show that 1500 have arrived in British Columbia since the first of the year, 700 from Japan and 800 from Honolulu. These were admitted without much question by the immigration department, as help was much needed in many industries, but now Dr. Alex. S. Monroe, Dominion immigration inspector, announces that the law will be rigidly enforced, and all who cannot qualify will be refused admittance.

The chief requisite qualification is possession of at least \$25 cash, and Mr. Monroe says this is to be rigidly enforced. Past experiences with the Japanese from Honolulu shows that not one in ten has this amount. This means they will have to return, as they will not be allowed to land either here or at Victoria. The French steamer Admiral Jauriberry is due here Saturday morning with 225 Japanese from Honolulu. They must qualify or go back. One thousand more have already left Honolulu. Acute complications are almost certain, as the local Japanese consulate is quite aware they are coming.

All the World.

knows that Ballard's Snow Liniment has no superior for Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Sprains, Lumbago and all pains. Buy it, try it and you will always use it. Any body who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment is a living proof of what it does. All we ask of you is to get a trial bottle. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by D. J. Fry.

YOU WILL FIND ON OUR BARGAIN TABLES SPLENDID VALUES IN

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS

Which we are closing out at 75c yard. Reduced from \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.25 lines.

Also another lot of seasonable patterns of Novelty Dress Goods at 35c yard. Reduced from 50c.

All our 50c Fancy Organdies now 35c.

Our line of Fancy Printed Lawns in 13c, 14c and 15c values now 10c.

A small lot of Fancy Printed Lawns, 10c values now 5c.

THIS IS THE SEASON FOR "BAREFOOT" SANDALS

Are your children supplied? We have a good line of "Barefoot" Sandals at extremely low prices.

Barnes' Cash Store
E. T. Barnes, Prop.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

Oakland, Cal., July 6.—Further effort to affect a settlement of the telegrapher's strike came today when Attorney W. W. Allen, representing the operators, had a conference with Assistant General Superintendent Miller. Neither the

attorney nor Miller would discuss what took place at the conference, but it is believed that an understanding was arrived at that is expected to greatly clarify the situation.

The Gillette Idea

NO STROPPING NO HONING

This is the feature of the Gillette Safety Razor.

The secret is in the blade.

The Gillette Blade is thin flexible steel, hardened and tempered by our secret method which produces a cutting edge not only of



marvelous keenness, but of such endurance that each blade will give an average of twenty satisfying shaves without stropping.

When dulled, throw away as you would a used pen.

A new blade inserted in a second.

The Triple Silver Plated handle is a marvel of workmanship and mechanical ingenuity, and will last a lifetime.

The blade is tightly held between the cap and guard, giving it absolute rigidity. The edges and corners of the blade are perfectly protected, making the Gillette a safe safety. It is the only razor that can be adjusted for light and close shaving.

The Gillette is unique. It stands by itself. A trial convinces every user.

The Standard Gillette Razor outfit includes the Triple Silver Plated handle and twelve double edged blades, 24 cutting edges, in compact full leather case.

Wade, Pearce & Co.,

204 Com'l St.
Phone
Main 191

Smoke Glasses

Protect your eyes from the glaring sun. We have them in all sizes and prices.

REMEMBER

We do all our own lens grinding. We get the benefit in promptness, careful workmanship, and the price is so small matter to overlook. We save you money. In case you get with an accident we can replace lenses the same day they are left out of us.

HAS. H. HINGES

Com'l Street, Graduate Optician.