

J. L. STOCKTON

Our Hosiery Department

PONY STOCKINGS.



PONY STOCKINGS.

25c pr.

25c pr.

We could easily devote a page of this paper to hosiery talk, and the printer would have to use his smallest type to tell all the merits of our stocking values. You know it is said "the difference between a pessimist and an optimist is indeed droll; the optimist sees the doughnut and the pessimist sees only the hole." The "hole" is the item of price, so why not take the optimistic view and look only at ("the doughnut") the quality. We honestly believe it pays to buy good goods even at a slight advance in cost, but we have cut off unnecessary selling expense and extravagant indulgences so we can afford to give you better goods for the same money that the other fellows ask for inferior qualities. We honestly believe it will pay you to carefully read our ads, and visit our store often.

"STOCKTON'S SPECIAL" is the name of a hose that is made expressly for our valuable trade. We have a little more yarn put in them and a little better grade; we have them made a little better and take large quantities at a time so we can afford to give you a better hose for 25c.

25c

25c



Pony stockings are made for boys and girls both, and come in several different weights. They always please the youngsters and save the parents money and trouble.

You know what it is to wear loose, baggy stockings. They sag and slide around; they are anything but comfortable, and don't last long. Pony stockings fit snug.

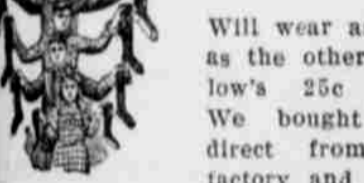
Our 3 for a Dollar Specials

A splendid wearing hose made expressly for us and put up three pair in a box, because we want them that way. They will outwear 50c values in other makes.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| OUT SIZES
Real outsizes in 50 gauge hose, 50c, 50c and up. | FLARE TOPS
French fashioned seamless hose 50c a pair. | STRETCHY KIND
Made so when you bend your knees they won't break, 50c and 60c pr. |
|--|---|--|

Hundred Dozen Black Hose

15c-PAIR-15c



J. L. STOCKTON

KLINGER-GRAND THEATRE
COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 23.
WHITING BROS.,
Vaudeville and Comedy Company
Don't Fail to See
Automobile Thieves
Big Sensational Picture Film.
2 PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY.
10c and 20c

WRITES ABOUT THE WEST

on the sound, this city of destiny is to be situated, Mr. Thomas will tell in the November number of Success Magazine.

The Bee's Are the White Man's Forerunners.
All the honey bees in this country having originally been imported from Europe or Asia, there is no racial difference between the wild ones and the domesticated; those that live in trees are simply the descendants of those that from time to time have taken "French leave" from their owners' hives and reverted to a state of nature. The vast bulk of the wild bees are of the German or black race, while the standard domesticated bee is the Italian; but that, however, is only because the Germans were the first to be introduced here. Just when the Germans came is in doubt, but it was sometime in the seventeenth century; certainly it was not until near the close of the eighteenth century that any bees were found west of the Mississippi.

The Indians used to say they could mark the advance of the white man by the appearance of bees in the woods. The Italian bees were first imported in 1860. Better tempered and more industrious than the Germans, they have become very popular with apiarists; but as many still keep the German bee, and others have the hybrid formed by the crossing of the two races, while countless Italians now have taken to the woods, there to breed more hybrids, it is clear that there is no sure way of distinguishing between the wild bee and the domesticated. From "Hunting the Wild Honey Bee," by David Almon, in The Outing Magazine for October.

consignment of Australian passion-fruit at Covent Garden aroused my interest, and hoping to secure some at a reasonable price I went next day to the market to make inquiry. A representative of the firm who had received the consignment, which was one of about 30 cases, told me that, finding few buyers on the previous day, they had actually given all the fruit away, but were regretting their hasty generosity, as numbers of people had since been wanting it, and one of the agents general had made an offer of 12s a case for the whole lot. "The people who know the fruit want to get it," he remarked, "and I dare say if any more is sent we shall be able to sell it. The big hotels are asking for it now. It has been written about in the newspapers."

To my question whether I should be likely to find any at the leading stores, he replied: "None of them bought any. Indeed, so little was sold I can't tell you where it went."

Still intent on my purpose I looked at the window of every fruit shop I passed; twice I was misled by some singularly fine purple plums; but at last my search was rewarded by discovering a basket of eight passion-fruit in a little shop near the Haymarket. They were not of so rich a color as I expected, and my impression on looking at them was that they had not been sufficiently ripe when picked—the fruit as I remembered it was of a rather deep purple and of a fuller flavor than these proved to be—but with the facilities we now enjoy for transporting fruit in fit condition great distances overseas it should be easy to remedy this fault.

The cultivation of the passion-fruit is increasing largely in Australia, particularly in the Glenorie and Arcadia districts of New South Wales, where it has been found to thrive on poor sandstone soil that was formerly considered useless for anything. It is an increasing custom when planting an orange orchard to put in passion vines at the same time. A light trellis to support the vines is run midway between the rows of trees, which are spaced 20 feet apart in each direction. This arrangement enables the orchardist to get a return from his land 18 months after planting, and in six or seven years, when the orange trees begin to bear freely, the life of the vine is on the wane and it is dug out.

The aim of every grower is to get a winter or off-season crop, and in good seasons as much as £100 an acre has at times during the past ten years been realized. By pruning about the end of October and heavily manuring early in November

CLOVER SEED WANTED
We pay cash for Red Clover and Alsike. Send us sample and state quantity you have to offer.
John Hughes Co.
466 to 474 State Street, Salem, Oregon.

a luxuriant growth is forced out of the vines, and the flowering and fruiting are hastened, so that the crop is ready for picking in April or May.

The usual way to eat passion-fruit is to cut off the top and scoop out the contents with a spoon. The pulp is not unlike the inside of a choice gooseberry, but has a fuller and more piquant flavor of a curious pleasant sharpness.—Gazette Subscriber.

The Cost of a Boy.
The statement by John Graham Brooks, that it costs about \$25,000 to bring up an American boy, is attracting widespread attention, and in addition to the comment in this country, the English statisticians have come forward with the announcement that it takes \$25,000 to bring up a boy in the middle class. An exchange comments that this amount refers to boys of families enjoying an income of \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year—under present financial conditions numerous enough in this country to be called middle class.

But even at this ratio the boy is rather expensive unless he is brought up to repay with interest the amount spent upon him. And it is an interesting fact that a large amount spent in training a youth does not insure that he will prove of very great value to the community. To expend this sum means that he will have the best advantages from every point of view; that he will have the benefit of a college education, and that every effort will be made to develop his faculties to the best advantage. And at such a rate the boy should prove a very good investment. But the question will always be an interesting one: Is he, as a rule, the superior from an economic standpoint of the boy who has to make his way and pay as he goes? It is not necessary to go to extremes and demand that a man live in a log cabin and split rails to qualify him for useful citizenship; but experience has proved that the boy who comes from a family not so well off and to which \$5000 a year represents a good income, is not under any appreciable handicap. It might be unfair to take the names of men whose family income has not been one-quarter of that amount, and who have been, as the result of poverty, "barefoot" boys, and use them as illustration that poverty is a better incentive to successful labor than wealth. But history proves that merit and ability, like murder, will out, and the fact that he has not had \$25,000 spent in educating him for his life work need not discourage nor deter any youth who is starting upon his chosen career.—Baltimore American.

Making Iron Rust Proof.
Consul Albert Halstead of Birmingham reports that an option on the American rights to a patent process called "sheradizing," which, it is asserted, makes iron and steel rust proof and has been used successfully in England for a little time, has been sold to a firm in New York. He adds:

It is claimed for this process that it coats iron and steel with zinc as well as or better than ordinary wet galvanizing, and that the iron and steel thus coated can be brilliantly polished. In the process zinc dust is placed in a cylinder which has been brought to a temperature of 400 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit; that is, below the melting point of zinc. The articles it is desired to "sheradize" are put into the cylinder, which is then revolved. The zinc in this process is not actually melted, but forms an alloy through the surface of the articles absorbing the zinc, and then a coating covering the whole visible surface is deposited to any desirable thickness. Articles thus treated are said to have an even and adherent coating which wears excellently and does not strip, and that by the use of a lime mop are easily polished. It has been found that the use of a wet galvanizing process upon articles on which threads are cut made it necessary afterward to recut the

threads. This, it is claimed, is obviated in the new process, thus avoiding both the additional work of recutting the threads and also making the threads themselves rust proof. Another advantage claimed is that because articles are not heated to a high temperature the temper of the steel is little affected, while its tensile strength and that of iron remains the same. The owners of the process assert that it will obviate the necessity of using brass in the manufacture of many articles that may rust, an important development in view of the high cost of brass. Aluminum and antimony can be substituted, it is said, for zinc, with success, while when copper and its alloys are subjected to this process their surface is so hardened as to even turn the edge of a steel tool.

Japanese Getting the Freight Business.
Consul W. T. Gracey of Tsingtau advises that an Osaka newspaper publishes the following significant statement:

"It will be remembered that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese Steamship company) has lately chartered several steamers in addition to those which are under construction for the company at various dockyards. In this connection it is worthy of notice that the cargo for the foreign vessels is rapidly decreasing, while the freight carried by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is increasing. A year or two ago it was usual for a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer to have cargo only to 30 per cent of its capacity, while foreign vessels were full. At present the conditions are entirely the reverse of this. This may partly be attributed to the increase in the number of foreign vessels, but the chief cause is the growth of public confidence in the Kaisha and the constant loss of credit by foreign vessels. The public will remember



GEORGE GRANT MASON.
Nephew of "Silent" Smith, who was left \$12,000,000 by the New York millionaire's will.

that the Twai Shokal advertised in the English press that it would never ask any steamer belonging to a certain foreign firm to handle its merchandise, their vessels according to the Shokal very unsatisfactory treatment. Also the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has instructed all its branches abroad to ship cargo on Japanese vessels in future, owing to the unfavorable attitude of foreign vessels."

Vice Consul General G. E. Chamberlain of Singapore writes of a report that the Japanese line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has decided occasionally to dispatch cargo boats to Europe in addition to the regular passenger steamers. The auxiliary service was opened by the Colombo Maru leaving Yokohama on June 6. The steamer was to call at Kobe, Moji, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Genoa, London and Antwerp. The steamer to follow will be the Ceylon Maru, and the Bombay Maru, thus making three vessels engaged in the auxiliary service.

She Wanted to Know.
He—Brains are not needed to win success in these days.
She—Is that an acknowledgement or a boast?—Chicago Record-Herald.

Eugene's First Car.
The first electric street car on Eugene's streets will be given a trial run this afternoon about 2 o'clock. One of the cars now on the track near the depot was placed in readiness yesterday afternoon, and it is expected there will be no trouble in making it go when the "juice" is turned on.

VETCH AND CHEAT SEED
We have a limited amount of each on hand, and if you will need any better put your order in early, as the supply will not equal the demand.

Tillson & Co.
151-161 High Street
Phone 139 Salem, Or.

Wild Silk in Africa.
According to Consul G. E. Eager of Barmen, Germany, an important discovery was made a few months ago by a German resident of New York, who has just finished an exploration of the region surrounding the East African lakes. The consul writes:

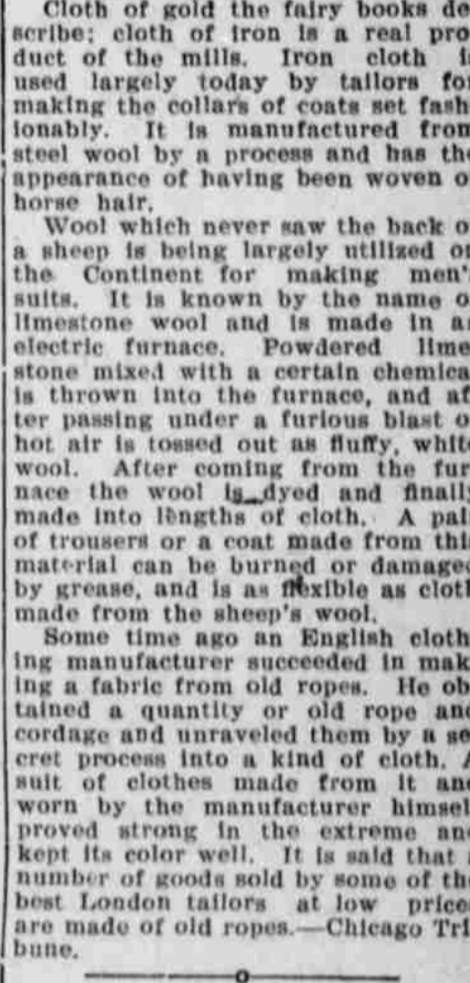
A wild silk has been found by the traveler which is not only of importance to the silk trade, but will also be of interest to scientists as well. To the latter chiefly, that it may bring the source of the silk of the ancient races nearer to its final solution. The discoverer of this silk has secured concessions from both the English and German colonial authorities.

I am informed that there is every likelihood that the cocoons can be unwound in a single thread if proper care be taken in the process, which enhances the value of the silk. Experiments to this end have not as yet been concluded. Besides the cocoons, these caterpillars give with each spinning a large quantity of superior material for spun silk or schappe. The cocoons are enclosed in numbers of from 50 to 800 or more in a thick covering or nest, the material of which consists of pure silk fibre, and being available in large quantities might influence the schappe market to a large extent as soon as operations are started on a sufficient scale. A most important and valuable fact in regard to this silk is that it can be bleached to a very fine white, which is contrary to other well-known wild silks, among which Tussah silk is the best known. The African lake regions seem to be a promising land for silk culture, there being an abundance of the trees, the leaves of which the caterpillar prefers for its food.

Cloth From Iron and Stone.
Cloth of gold the fairy books describe; cloth of iron is a real product of the mills. Iron cloth is used largely today by tailors for making the collars of coats set fashionably. It is manufactured from steel wool by a process and has the appearance of having been woven of horse hair.

Wool which never saw the back of a sheep is being largely utilized on the Continent for making men's suits. It is known by the name of limestone wool and is made in an electric furnace. Powdered limestone mixed with a certain chemical is thrown into the furnace, and after passing under a furious blast of hot air is tossed out as fluffy, white wool. After coming from the furnace the wool is dyed and finally made into lengths of cloth. A pair of trousers or a coat made from this material can be burned or damaged by grease, and is as flexible as cloth made from the sheep's wool.

Some time ago an English clothing manufacturer succeeded in making a fabric from old ropes. He obtained a quantity of old rope and cordage and unraveled them by a secret process into a kind of cloth. A suit of clothes made from it and worn by the manufacturer himself proved strong in the extreme and kept its color well. It is said that a number of goods sold by some of the best London tailors at low prices are made of old ropes.—Chicago Tribune.



GEORGE STONE.
Sensational batsman of the St. Louis Americans.

The O. K. Store
GROCERIES
12th Street, Near Woolen Mills.
ATTENTION TO DETAILS.
And daily buying of fresh supplies has gained for this grocery store its large run of patronage. Standard goods as well as those that have seasons are to be found here continuously and in plenty.
A WELL STOCKED GROCERY.
helps solve the household problem. We do it for you.
Prompt Delivery. Phone Main 122