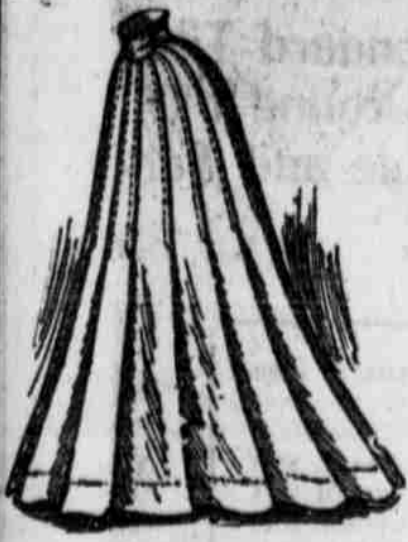


J. L. STOCKTON

THE OLD WHITE CORNER

ECRU NET WAISTS \$4.50

A new shipment of beautiful net waists in assorted patterns. Equal to any \$7.50 waists in Salem. SPECIAL \$4.50.



White Dress Skirts

In Washable Materials

The largest assortment ever shown in Salem. The styles are correct and they are made up with just as much care as a high-grade voile or silk skirt.

Prices range from \$1.25 to \$7.00. Light blue linens \$4.25 to \$5.00. Striped and checked ducks, \$2.25, \$2.50.

Kai Kai Suits and Skirts Norfolk Jackets in All Sizes

WORLD'S HARVEST NEVER ENDS THE YEAR 'ROUND

Department of Agriculture's Data Shows Much that is Primitive and Picturesque in Those in Foreign Lands.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—

The world's ceaseless harvest is on now in California, South of France, Italy and Portugal according to the data gathered by the department of agriculture which shows that every month is harvest month somewhere on the globe. That data is enlivened by contrasts—the contrasts of methods and fruits of the harvests—and also by accounts of the fetes that in some lands follow the harvest.

In the fields of France the husbandmen—and husbandwomen—are singing the wheat song that has this refrain:

"Work on, work ever,
Oh, peasant poor!
Let slothfulness never
Stop thy endeavor—
Or thy ruin's sure."

When the harvest is done the song will cease and the harvest fete will begin, with dancing and rinking, with picnics and frolics.

Australia, New Zealand and Chili reap their wheat crops with sickle in January. The be-turbaned, swarthy Egyptians mow down the wheat with iron scythes in February. In India the harvest is in March with the scythe and sickle as a thousand years ago. The Mexican and Cuban reaps in April. The states of Texas and Florida clear their fields with modern reapers and harvesters late in May, Portugal, France and California follow, and in Austria, Hungary, South of Russia, Canada, Sweden, Norway and the great winter and spring wheat regions of the United States the harvest is in July, August and September. The women in Northern Russia with the air of the scythe and sickle harvest their wheat in October, Peru and South Africa in

Watches Diamonds Cut Glass Silverware

Never before have we shown so superb an assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Cut Glass, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware as now.

Whether you desire to purchase or not, come in and see the array of beautiful things within our store.

When you reach our window, the glimpse will remind you of this invitation. We always like to see lookers, for those who have no thought of buying cannot resist saying a good word for us and our wares. Drop in. Seeing beautiful things will interest you and rest you.

Don't make shopping too serious. Stop and feast your eyes here.

Barr's Jewelry Store
State and Liberty Streets.

November. Argentine, the young, vigorous and alert sister republic of ours, comes last on the list and harvests its wheat crop in December.

This implies that while wheat is sprouting in the fields of the United States the crop is being harvested in India; that while the American crop is passing through midwinter under snow covering the agriculturist in Argentina is preparing to reap the ripened grain in the fields; that when the cultivators of Austria and Hungary are gathering grain, their brothers in Australia and New Zealand are engaged in sowing.

This also means that somewhere in the world, during all months of the year, wheat and other staple grains are approaching the marketing stage, to enter into competition with the grain grown in our own country. Not all the foreign farmers are able to realize the full value for their crops. Through one reason or another some are obliged to sell for less than its actual value, and such transactions not only hurt them but hurt the pocket-books of agriculturists of the United States. The set-back which the farmer receives in distant India, Russia, or Argentina, in a measure, tells on the agriculturist in the United States; for farmers of all these different countries send their quota to the world's markets.

From the facts in the department of agriculture it is evident that the farmers of some countries are left half-starved even at harvest time. In the United States, Canada and many of the continental countries, the agricultural community is prosperous; but in a number of Asiatic lands and in Russia, the lot of the agriculturist is hard—he is virtually living year in and year out on the verge of starvation, because in the grip of the money lender, who forces him to sell his crop in many cases while it is standing on the land. In Russia and India, for instance, the farmer is so indebted to the money-lender that he never is able to get the real equity for his work in the field. The grain secured from these famishing farmers at cut-throat prices when exported tends to lower the prices of wheat and staples grown by agriculturists in the other countries, who supply the markets of the world with their products.

In the more prosperous countries either governmental or private enterprise has established grain exchanges, which act as hoppers of the world. They enable the producers to sell during the entire year and thus prevent monopoly of information and the formation of buyers' trusts. By protecting the farmer from the toils of the ururer and guaranteeing to them a free play of the battle of supply and demand the cut-throat buying is not possible. By their system of future contracts and deliveries they prevent the slaughter of prices at harvesting times, especially during the good seasons. If there is crop shortage at home or abroad the exchanges gather the facts and public buying in view of higher prices months later gives the American grain raiser the benefit of a strong advance just when his grain leaves the thresher. It frequently happens also that strong financial interests connected with the exchanges carry the load during periods of financial disturbance enabling producers to go on marketing without any serious decline in prices.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle

by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

This was the case during the fall marketing period of 1907.

The Republic of Argentina, which started to raise wheat in a systematic manner only eighteen years ago and now raises more wheat than does Germany, probably furnishes the best illustration. In 1907-08 Argentina raised 185,000,000 bushels of wheat—a crop far in excess of any before raised in that land. To market the surplus the first shipments were 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels a week, the price of wheat dropping as the markets became glutted. Some sagacious and enterprising merchants saw the harm resulting to the farmers, organized a board of trade, modeled after the Chicago exchange, which successfully competed with the European buyers by creating an open world's market and in 60 days saved \$1,500,000 to the wheat growers, reducing the export figure to 2,500,000 bushels a week.

The staple crops are sown, raised and harvested in other lands and on other continents in a much ruder way than in the United States. The implements employed in Asia, Africa, Europe and America mark the evolution of agricultural machinery. In many parts of Africa and Central Asia the wooden digging stick, its point sharpened by being rubbed against stone and hardened by being charred in the fire—originally invented many centuries ago—is still employed in forcing root-wood out of the ground. The African breaks ground with his hands and in many parts of the Dark Continent men and women pluck the stalks of corn with their hands or use stone knives for reaping. Most of the Asiatics use wooden plows. In many of the continental countries the plow consists of a crooked wooden stick, to one end of which is fastened a rude piece of iron and in certain parts of Russia the woman is allowed to plow the land by means of this contrivance while the men who are usually carpenters and masons betake themselves to the cities in order to swell the family income by working at their trades.

Russia uses horses, India bullocks, Persia camels for harvest work. The horses in farm work in France are large, those in use in Russia are small. In many parts of Africa the human backs are used for transporting corn from the fields into the rudely constructed barns. In Asiatic countries the iron sickle is in constant use in reaping the crops, while in many of the continental countries, the elder and swifter brother of the sickle, the scythe, is still employed.

This matter-of-fact-ness of the American farmer while an extremely valuable asset in many ways, spoils his chance of being picturesque. The farmer in Europe invests his work with ceremonials and fetes, like those in France. But, it is the East-Indian farmer who outdoes the rest of the world in indulging himself in harvest ceremonies and festivities. The day when the crop is finally gathered in means an epoch in his life. Submerged in poverty as he eternally is, because of the usurious buyers, he makes the harvest day under a cluster of trees, with a supply of wine—which usually is homemade in defiance of the excise rules of the British ruler. They are dressed in their gala garbs, their heads adorned with turbans tied in many shapes and including all the colors of the rainbow. When night falls the party gathers round the

"queen sheave," as the sheaf which was cut and tied first is called, and which is decorated with bright-colored ribbons. They prostrate themselves before the sheaf, rendering obeisance to the "God of Grain." This done an amateur theatrical troupe begins a performance. In the small hours of the morning the celebrants do not resume their routine work for a week or ten days. Some of them can't.

LOCAL OPTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

test the election on the grounds that the county clerk erred in making up the ballot.

The indications are that there will be a battle royal over which County Judge Scott will be called upon to be referee. Judge Scott has set Saturday, June 13, at 10 o'clock, as the time to declare all those precincts that voted out the saloons, dry. At that time those who have claims of error or fraud may present them.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in Silverton both among the dries and the wets. The Silverton people were willing that the county should go dry but wished to keep Silverton in the wet column if the county was wet. Its a peculiar situation, but one that cannot be remedied under the provisions of the local option law. One may only vote on both issues at the same time and if a precinct goes dry it remains dry regardless of whether the county is dry or wet.

It is claimed by the "wet in" Silverton and even by a number of dries that County Clerk Allen erred in constructing the ballot. Mr. Allen denies that he made any errors and says the ballot was prepared strictly according to the provisions of the local option law as these provisions were constructed by him and Deputy District Attorney Charles McNary.

In Salem the contention of fraud is made by the prohibitionist instead of by the anti. Here it is claimed that many unregistered voters were sworn in on election day before a notary when as the law provides they can only be sworn in before the judges at the polling places. It seems that confusion grew out of the circumstances that provide for the registration by notaries before election.

If these allegations are true then it would appear that the respective judges at the polling booths were very loose in their duties if they allowed unregistered voters to cast their vote without first being sworn in before the Oregon election law provides.

As there are no means by which these voters can be detected or the charges proved Rev. Selleck says that no action will be taken to contest the vote in the city wards.

Wedding Customs.

The little customs that have come to be a part of the marriage ceremony have had diverse and interesting origins. The ring has played an important part.

With the coming in of Christianity it was not longer placed on the right forefinger, but on the left third finger. The priest, as in some cases the bridegroom, first put it on the thumb saying, "In the name of the Father;" on the forefinger, adding, "In the name of the Son;" on the second fin-

Nerve Sick

If weak, worn-out, nervous, cannot sleep; have indigestion, headache, neuralgia or periodic pains, it is because your nerves are weak. It is the lack of nerve force that makes the stomach, heart, lungs, etc., work imperfectly—become sick. Dr. Miles' Nervine cures the sick when it restores nerve strength, and puts the power behind the organs to do their work.

"Almost three years I suffered from nervousness, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart. I could not eat or sleep with comfort, or walk or talk without suffering. Altogether I was in a bad condition. My doctor did not seem to do me any good. I had tried so many remedies that I did not have much hope of any of them doing me any good. Dr. Miles' Nervine was suggested by a friend. I got relief from the first, and after a few days I felt like a new person. It not only relieved my heart and nerves, but has invigorated my whole system. I am very grateful because since I have stopped using it, I have had absolutely no return of my old troubles."

MRS. HOWARD FORD,
60 Summit Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

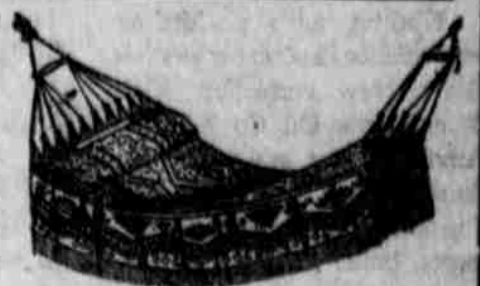
LADIES' DUSTERS

made in full liberal dimensions, nicely finished at cash store prices.

\$1.90, \$2.15, \$2.30 and \$2.85

HAMMOCK WEATHER

Seems to be here at last. Our prices for close woven. Hammocks range from 55c to \$4.75. Many fancy color combinations to select from.



Hammocks for the Babies at \$1.10

They're built so the baby can't fall out.



Boy's Summer Wash Suits

For Ages 2 1-2 to 8

Nicely Trimmed.

Prices 50c to \$2



If you're going to travel, let us show you our line of Leather Suit Cases. Prices from \$3.45 to \$13.90.

THOSE FANCY SILKS

On Our Bargain Tables at 75c

per yard, are unusual values. We make a point to close out all novelty patterns in their proper season. That's why our stock of fancy silks is always up to date.

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

We Undersell "Regular Stores"

ger, continuing, "In the name of the Holy Ghost;" then on the third finger with "Amen"—and there it remained.

The bridal veil originated in Bible times and was worn until all the public ceremonies were over so it can readily be understood how Jacob was deceived into marrying Leah instead of her sister Rachael. In the Anglo-Saxon wedding ceremony a square piece of veiling was held over the head of the bride to conceal her embarrassment.

In the latter Bible days, during the period between the betrothal and the wedding, the bride remained with her friends and could communicate with her affianced only through "the fried of the bridegroom," as mentioned in John III, 29, who also performed other services for the bridegroom.

Throwing shoes originated in the old Jewish custom of handing to the purchaser of land an old shoe as a token of surrender or renunciation (see Ruth IV, 7). The bride's father gave a shoe to the husband or threw it after him to signify they surrendered to him all authority over their daughter.

Throwing rice symbolized fruitfulness and plenty, from its general distribution over the world.

Taking the husband's name originated in Roman times, though the date is unknown. When Julia married Pompey her name became Julia of Pompey. Modern women omit the "of" in the name.

Irritation of the throat and hoarseness are relieved immediately by two or three little swallows of Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. Grip patients should make a note of this.

Prohis Ran Strong.
(United Press Lea. & Wire.)

Portland, Or., June 11.—As the result of the local option elections that were held in Oregon this month prohibition will prevail in 21 of the 33 counties of the state after July 1. There are from four to 16 day precincts in each of the other 12 counties, so that there is not a county in the state in which there is not some dry territory.

Poison Oak Poisoning.

Ballard's Snow Liniment cures it. Mr. O. H. P. Cornelius, Turner, Ore., writes—My wife has discovered that Snow Liniment cures "Poison Oak Poisoning," a very painful trouble. She not only cured a case of it on herself, but on two of her friends who were poisoned by this same ivy. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

PROSPERITY IS SLOWLY RETURNING

Chicago, June 11.—Prosperity is returning slowly, the wholesale houses here feeling much more of its stimulus than industrial interests and railroads, but all lines of business are watching the crop prospect with more eagerness than ever before, and hopefully, for good crops and good prices are predicted. President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central railway, one which is very dependent on agricultural prosperity said: "Beneficial results attending a bountiful crop will have an encouraging effect upon business generally, and I think that as soon as crop conditions throughout the land are assured there will be a gradual resumption of business activity."

Dun and Bradstreet's reports point out the all-importance of the successful moving of the crops, which includes the imperative need that the system of crop marketing which cars for the surplus at harvest be not disturbed by unwise legislation. In checking the evil of "bucket-shops," which do not deal in real commodities, Oklahoma recently enacted a law which for lack of discriminating provisions drove out of the State the legitimate board of trade interests as well as the bucket shops. In expectation of the successful moving of the crops in the west the manufacturing interests that center here are gradually increasing their forces, as are those in the east. The coal business has not yet felt this increase, and the lumber business has had an enormous falling off, awaiting a revival of building when the money from this year's crop is put into circulation. Only a fraction of the crop will be needed at the time all of it is harvested, but the system of exchanges furnish a market where speculative interests can and do carry the major part of the load under the future delivery system which begins with the farmer and ends with the consumer. That the commercial and banking interests were right in denouncing attempts to cripple this system has had recent illustrations in the south, where similar attempts in respect to cotton curtailed the market and reduced prices, while last year the active market of the exchanges advanced the value of wheat hundreds of millions of dollars.