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One hundred dozen Linen Huck a-buck Hand Towels just arrived. Great values at \$1.25 a dozen. Special price this week—

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EACH
Lay in your supply for legislature roomers.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BLINDNESS

In the October American Magazine, Frederick van Eden writes a remarkable article on "How Mind Can Control the Body." Dr. van Eden is a physician of international reputation who believes in the moderate use of psychic suggestion in the treatment of disease. Some of the cases which Dr. van Eden cites are almost miraculous. The following is an example: "In order to give an idea of the wonderful and mysterious complications of suggestive phenomena, I will tell here of another experiment, performed by Dr. Debove and afterward repeated by Bernheim. He touched the normal eye of an uncultivated man, saying: Now you are blind in this eye. But the woman opened her eyes when her eyesight was tested by simple apparatus, well known in ophthalmology, to investigate simulated blindness on one eye. It was shown that she had grown indeed perfectly blind on that eye without being conscious of it.

"Now nobody can suppose that an uncultivated woman, by a voluntary effort of the imagination, could eliminate the sight of one eye. And yet, a sterner investigation, Bernheim proved that the suggested blindness was entirely imaginary. The vision was really intact. And yet this woman in unconscious obedience to the command of suggestion, knew how to shut the part of one-sided blindness, and the scientific investigator, who tried to detect simulation, could be completely deceived by it. To explain this incredible fact we are compelled to accept a division of personality. One is the ordinary woman, unconscious that anything has happened in her power of vision; the other is her subconscious self, which obeys the suggestion obediently and tries to become blind in one eye, and does it so effectively that the vision of one eye is practically out of function. The woman becomes 'split' on one eye. To perform this feat by voluntary effort is entirely out of the question. The cleverest patient could not do it, and surely an uncultivated woman taken unawares.

"This curious experiment shows, in a few words, that the power of our being which obeys and carries out suggestion is a far more powerful and powerful agency than our ordinary conscious personality. And, moreover, that our every-day conceptions about 'imagination' and 'simulation' are far too crude and simple to cover the facts discovered by the new psychology. And I am convinced that in order to assert or to deny that the effect of suggestion can be used in order to approach something

like an explanation of the wonderful cures effected by the mind on the body, we have first of all to know more about that mysterious agency, called by whatever name, which is able to obey such difficult commands unheeded by the ordinary consciousness.

RUSSIAN LABOR INSURANCE IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS

Consul James W. Ragsdale of St. Petersburg advises that the Russian Douma has under consideration a bill requiring manufacturers to insure their laborers against accidents while employed in factories and to provide for them in case of illness. Upon this the consul comments. The law of 1903 imposed this duty directly on the employers, but under the new law an insurance by an organized insurance company will be provided. The substitution will entail an increase of expense on the part of manufacturers against accidents of about 1 per cent of the salary of all the employees. As there are about 2,500,000 persons employed in manufacturing drawing an average of 220 rubles (ruble, 51.5 cents) each per annum, or a total of 550,000,000 rubles, the assessment will be considerable.

The bill further provides for insurance against illness, the premiums to be paid conjointly by the laborers and the employers, the former paying from 1 to 3 per cent of their salaries and the latter two-thirds as much, which together will aggregate about 7,300,000 rubles. These assessments will vary somewhat, but are based upon the statistics of the past, which show the average cost of treatment in case of illness to be about 4 rubles, or 2 per cent of the workman's salary. The new measure, therefore, if it becomes a law, will entail on the manufacturer an expense aggregating about 5,000,000 rubles more than was required under the law of 1903.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO GERMAN POSSESSIONS

The German steamship Peiho has left Hongkong for the German possessions in the South Seas with a party of scientists, where two years will be spent in research work. The expedition is being sent out by the Hamburg Scientific Institution and is in charge of Dr. Thilenius. To begin with, work will be done in ethnography, zoology and botany, while other branches may be taken up later.

The Hamburg museum has a fine collection of arms, implements and idols, so that it is hoped to make a complete South Sea collection. The staff of the expedition consists of Professor Galleborn, an East Africa

explorer and assistant at the Institute for tropical disease at Hamburg; Dr. Dancker, of the natural history museum at Hamburg; Dr. Esche, the chief of the bureau of ethnography; and Dr. Muller, another specialist in ethnography. A special collector is F. E. Heliwig, who has lately given the bureau of ethnography a collection from the Bismark archipelago. H. Vogel, an artist and painter, accompanies the expedition, and will take photographs and cinematograph pictures, and make sketches and water-color drawings of such objects as are desired.—Consular Report.

ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION OF CANNED GOODS

One does not have to pursue the investigation very far to become convinced that the per capita consumption of canned goods in the United States is much less than it should be, says the Canner.

Taking a half-dozen or so leading articles and figuring on the basis of a population of 85,000,000, we obtain some illuminative results:

Corn, 1907 pack, 6,675,908 cases, equal to 160,221,792 cans, or less than two cans per person per year.

Tomatoes, 1907 pack, 13,467,476 cases, equal to 323,219,424 cans, less than four cans per capita annually.

Peas, 1907 pack, 6,505,961 cases, equal to 156,143,064 cans, or less than two full cans per year for each inhabitant.

Salmon, 1907 pack, 3,911,326 cases, equal to 167,733,648 cans, counting 48 cans to the case or a shade over two cans per year to each resident of the United States.

Fruits, estimating 5,000,000 cases, equal to 120,000,000 cans, or less than one and one-half cans per year for each person.

There are, of course, other canned foods besides those mentioned, yet these are the principal items, exclusive of canned meats, and the sum total of them all is 947,327,928 cans, equal to a fraction over 11 cans per annum, or less than one can per month for each inhabitant.

The Baseball Umpire.

"That gentleman who is to umpire the game today is an old friend of mine," said the mild-mannered baseball fan to his neighbor as they sat leaning forward in the grandstand, their eagerness over the coming contest.

If you can arrange to go to Portland this week—do so—and witness the greatest theatrical sensation that city has ever known. Bakers Stock Company, at the handsome new BUNGALOW THEATER, Morrison and Twelfth streets, is presenting for the third and last week the magnificent Belasco play,

THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST

Positively the greatest sensation Portland theater-goers have ever known. Playing to standing room only at every performance! Don't delay. Send in your order for seats by mail, wire or long distance. Address everything to

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Bungalow Theatre, Portland, Oregon

Evening Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c; matinee, 15c, 25c. Always the same. Matinees Sunday and Saturday. Next week—Brown of Harvard.

test enhanced by the stentorian command, "Play ball!" "He's one of the squarest and finest of men. Yes, sir, he's as nice a fellow— Say, watch the graceful attitude of our first batter! He's got his eye with him today, too, for see how he lets this first bad one go—What did the umpire call that?" "A strike," replied his neighbor. "Now, what do you think of that? Ball went a mile wide of the plate! Well, umpires will make mistakes, I've seen—"

At this juncture a crack rent the air and the ball sailed on a line toward the leftfield fence. The mild-mannered man was on his feet in a jiffy.

"Oh, what swat! Run, run like the dickens! Go on and make it a homer! Look at that cusa go, w'll you! Go on; keep a-going. Don't stop. Make it— What's that?"

"The umpire called it a foul!" "A foul? He's crazy! Say, Mister Umpire, put on your glasses. A foul. Good Gad, man, you're the limit! Throw him out! Go lay down somewhere, umpire! You're rotten! Rotten! Rotten!"

And in his disgust the mild-mannered fan slapped his derby hat on the seat and sat o mit.—From the October Bohemian.

HOW THE DIFFERENT FASHIONS ORIGINATE

While doubtless that first modification of the merely useful garb which we call fashion was induced by the instinctive feminine desire to please the male eye, rivalry with her own sex has subordinated this aim. A severely plain head covering is useful; when the fair wearer puts a feather in her hat she surely won masculine approval—for there was the decorative touch. But when other women, dominated by an ambition to excel, used the whole bird and several strange feathers beside, the original aim of pleasing the masculine eye was lost in a bitter strife to go a gorgeous sister "one better." Then the contest was on—a contest that has brought to an astonished and not utterly inartistic world such exhibits as the hoop skirt, the puffed sleeves, the Merry Widow hat and the much-constricting corset. Indeed, in the making of women's fashions enter every motive that has ever impelled femininity—and the greatest of these is rivalry. This is her eyes widely, looked round and said: No! No! I see perfectly well, merely one writer's opinion, but it has the philosophy of human nature to strengthen the theory.

In these latter days of combinations and industrial aggregations it is interesting to note that fashion has followed current of the times. For were one fashion to run through two seasons, what would the maker of feminine apparel profit? Two-thirds the sex would surely wear the same garb till it was "called in"—for be it said, the "better half" of the world does not spend good money without pronounced ocular results.

So we have the yearly or semi-yearly change of fashion. From some strange quarter of Paris or Vienna or London comes annually the news of the "proper thing." The queen of England, perhaps, has designedly or unwittingly put a plum-colored belt on with a dark blue riding habit, and, presto! the wires carry the news to the world's fashion centers, the facile fashion artists devise a costly combination of this "the latest," the fashion magazines bear the tidings to the waiting feminine world. A new fashion has sprung into existence, the fashion dictators reap a financial reward, the dress-makers add to their bank account, the world of women wearing plum-colored belts and blue riding habits add to their spiritual contentment—and maybe the surprised queen of England, who has changed her belt, looks on in amused wonder.—From "Do Women Dress to Please the Men?" by Louis Cass Evans, in the Bohemian Magazine for October.

LEFT ON HER DOORSTEP FOR THIS MOTHER

Mrs. A. G. Tuson, of Livermore, Cal., writes: "I picked up from my doorstep one day a little book in which I soon became very much interested. My little girl of five years of age had been troubled for a long time with loss of appetite, extreme nervousness and undue fatigue. She was all run-down and in a very delicate condition. This little book was very comprehensively written, and told of the new method of extracting the medicinal elements of the cod's liver from the oil, eliminating the cholesterin oil which is so hard for children to take. 'Just the thing,' said I, 'for my little daughter,' and I immediately went for a bottle of Vinol. It helped her wonderfully. She has gained rapidly in flesh and strength, and she does not take cold half so easily. 'I am extremely grateful for the good it has done her, and I hope other mothers who have weak, delicate or illing children will be benefited by my experience and just give Vinol a trial.' G. W. PUTNAM Co., Salem, Oregon.

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ANTIQUITY OF PLAYING CARDS

In the Journal of the Gypsy-Lore society, the headquarters of which are at Hope place, Liverpool, D. F. de Hoste Ranking has contributed a long and able article on "The Tarot." He first quotes M. Court de Gebelin, who wrote in 1781 in "Le Monde Primitif" as follows:

There is ample evidence that cards, in some form, were known and used in Spain, Italy and Provence, long before they reached northern France. As early as 1332, the Initiates of a Spanish order of chivalry, Le Ordo de la Bande, founded by Alfonso XI of Castile, were by the statutes of the order forbidden to play at cards. Le Sage says that, in the time of Charles V of France, St. Bernard of Sienna ordered two packs of cards, called Triomphales, to be burned. Charles V himself prescribed them by an edict of 1369. The chronicler of Giovanni Morelli speaks of them as being used at Milan, by one of the Visconti in 1392, under the name of naipes or naipes. Some think that cards were first brought to Florence and Venice by emigrant Greeks from Constantinople; that they passed thence into Spain, and so to France. Court de Gebelin suggests that the book of the tarot was communicated by the Arabs to the Spaniards, and carried by the soldiers of Charles V into Germany.

Nothing in this gives us any clue so far to the secret of the origin and meaning of the tarots. Were these cards the origin of the modern playing cards? or are they a later development of the simpler packs?

As regards this point, I think that an examination of the tarot pack itself must leave the conviction that the symbols on the cards themselves show them to be the earlier in date. What is the meaning of the name "Tarot?" Every authority seems to give a different interpretation. Court de Gebelin says that it is pure Egyptian, composed of the words "tar," signifying "road," and "ros," or "rog," signifying "royal," since it shows the "royal road of life." I leave it to Egyptologists to examine into the correctness of this explanation.

How these cards, if really of eastern origin, came into Europe is a great source of speculation. One theory is that they were brought by the Arabs to Sicily, and thus passed into Italy, the Arabs again may have brought them to Spain.

Antonio Magus, in his "Art de Tirer les Cartes," mentioning the theory that they were brought to Florence and Venice by emigrant Greeks from Constantinople, says that, if this were so, the Greeks apparently lost some on the way, "since the Italian pack consisted of only 60 cards divided into five series." Here he is, in error. Merin

(("Origines des Cartes a Jouer," Paris, 1869)

has shown that there are three so-called tarot packs, the earliest known, called the Minchiate pack, consisting of 90 cards (40 of which are tarots); the others consisting of 78 and 50 cards respectively.

Who first ascribed the introduction of tarots into Europe to the Gypsies I do not know. One finds the fact constantly asserted by various writers, but with no hints for the grounds for such belief. Merlin quotes Breittkopf as stating that the Gypsies got them from the Arab. He scouts this idea simply on the ground that cards were known long before 1417, the accepted date for the first appearance of Gypsies in Europe. It being now well established that this date can only apply to the first appearance of wandering bands in central Europe, and that the Gypsies were established in southeastern Europe long before this date, his objection to the theory falls to the ground. * * * The tarot pack most in use consists of 78 cards, of which 22 are more properly known as the tarots, and are considered as the "keys" of the tarot; these correspond with the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet, or according to Falconnier and to Margiotta, with the "alphabet of the Magi."

The suits are four—wands, scepters or clubs, answering to diamonds; cups, chalices or goblets, answering to hearts; swords, answering to spades; money, circles or pentacles, answering to clubs. Each suit consists of fourteen cards, the ace and nine others, and four court cards, king, queen, knight and knave.

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