

F. H. BARNHART.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

Another thing for the democrats to apologize for. Debs is a member of the party in good standing.

Wisconsin democrats will probably nominate Millionaire Fabst for governor. He will be willing to set up the beer.

Isn't Coxy rather lost sight of in this strike? He is probably waiting till he is elected to congress, when he will have the privilege of walking on the grass.

Organized labor is slowly coming to its senses. One leader has expressed the situation thus: "It is no longer a question of strike, but a question of getting a job."

The prohibition party appears to be growing in Texas. At least, it has held a State Convention and nominated a full ticket without assistance from any other party.

Law-breakers please note what Waterbury's Courier-Journal, a paper whose editor fought on the wrong side of the greatest "sympathetic" strike in history, has to say.

E. V. Debs, Geo. Howard, T. W. Rogers and Sylvester Kelher, officials of the A. R. U. were committed to jail on the 17th by Judge Seaman in the United States court for alleged violation of the injunction issued by Judge Wood and Judge Grouseup. Their bail was fixed at \$3,000 each but the men refused to give it.

Warnings along the line of danger from firearms in the hands of children are perhaps useless. Like poverty and sin guns will probably always afflict the human race, and people will continue to keep them. If kept, they are generally within reach. We sound one note of warning, however. "Don't touch it," is not sufficient in dealing with children. They are unreasoning in such matters. Their curiosity and desire for fun overreach their caution, and the moment the parent's back is turned the evil comes. Not only keep firearms from your children of tender age, but beware lest they associate with children who have access to deadly weapons. The two are alike dangerous.

Uncle Sam's strong arm is too much for any body of unthinking and unreasoning workmen led by a few demagogues. President Cleveland's course in this strike has been commendable, and perhaps the only just criticism that could be made would be that he was a little slow in getting at it. But it was a matter for the exercise of caution. His strike policy is so far ahead of other prominent acts of his present administration that he is really deserving of a great deal of praise.

FOREIGNERS GOING BACK. The New York Sun has done a valuable service by investigating the magnitude of the reflux of foreigners to Europe. When the business depression assumed a chronic form, there was a sharp falling off in the number of foreigners arriving. Next the tide began to move outward instead of inward—in small volume at first, but steadily increasing since. It is not the poor foreigners who are leaving, but those who can afford to pay their way across seas to their old homes, and each carrying a greater or less amount of money, the accumulations of his labor here. A Scotchman, buying tickets for himself and family for Glasgow, frankly said: "We have saved up a little money, and we can't afford to stay here while I am waiting for a job. We can live over there on less than half it costs us to live here, and so we have decided to go back. We can better afford to wait over there till business brushes up a bit. When it does we will come back again."

The democratic party's tariff-smashing policy brought about a business stagnation, with resulting idleness to tens of thousands. This is not only largely checked immigration, but started a return movement among those foreigners who are able to get away. The checking of immigration may not be an evil, but the method of achieving it is a most costly one. It certainly should not be necessary to ruin the American people to accomplish it. That method is about as costly as the one which the Chinese followed to roast a pig—burning down the house with the pig locked in—as told by Charles Lamb.

Patrick Eugene Pronger, the murderer of Carter Harrison, expiated his crime on the gallows at Chicago on Friday. He was calm to the end, and was taken down after swinging nine minutes.

OREGON NEWS AND NOTES.

Forest Grove is putting in telephones.

The Oregon Pacific cleared \$20 in June. This is better than a strike. D. D. Levens, the new sheriff of Douglas county, has resigned on account of ill health.

The sentiment seems to be that the "Chinese must go" in the matter of hop picking this year.

The dog, the bicycle and its rider, have collided at Corvallis. Everything was injured but the dog.

The delayed passengers at Ashland held a "tie-up" concert and thus defrayed the expenses incurred by the delay.

The Southern Oregon Chautauque assembly meeting in Ashland and the district and county teachers' institute have all been indefinitely postponed.

A hotel proprietor at Corvallis advertises three trunks, belonging to the late defunct Theatre Royal dramatic company of Glasgow, Scotland, for sale, to pay a board bill.

Hams and bacon are reported very scarce at Portland on account of the strike. These articles ought to be supplied by the Oregon farmer instead of being shipped into the state from the east.

E. H. Flagg threatens to sue Marion county. He had a bill before the county commissioners for printing the 50,000 tickets used at the late election. This bill amounted to \$700 and the court allowed him \$420.

The Southern Pacific railroad company is going to take the old-fashioned bell cord from its trains and in its place will be a small whistle to warn the engineer to stop. This may be sounded by pressing a button.

An editor in a valley town recently announced that in the next issue of his paper he would begin the publication of a serial story entitled, "The Prettiest Girl in Town." Over 100 girls have sent letters warning him not to use their names.

James Dulan, aged 35, of Corvallis, has a longing for eternity. His first took oxalic acid, then cold lead, but both failed to unshackle his ambitious soul. The doctors relieved him of the poison and the lead unfortunately went between his arm and body. Unreciprocated infatuation was the cause.

The West Side says: "The total acreage of full-bearing hops in the Independence vicinage is 754 acres, and the amount of spring planting is 240 acres, making a grand total of 1124 acres. Last year there were marketed from this acreage over 500,000 pounds of hops which brought a revenue of more than \$100,000.

Some years ago an old deacon in Oregon was very self-willed, and on two or three occasions made endless trouble in church. At last the church clerk got up and said: "Brethren and sisters, I wish Deacon Jones was in hell." The new pastor and the members were horrified and the pastor said: "Brother Smith, such a remark is unkind and unchristian, why do you use such remarks about a brother?" "Well, pastor," he replied, "I calculate if Deacon Jones was in hell about six months he would bust it up."

Suit has been begun against Mrs. May for "intruding into the school superintendent's office." It is in the name of the state of Oregon. L. Hart complainant, and is instigated by T. B. Handley to prevent Mrs. May from holding the office. Mrs. May has qualified as superintendent, however, and will hold the institutes and examinations, and transact such other business that the office requires. It looks queer that Mr. Handley is anxious to hold the office when a majority of the people voted against him and when he never was elected to the position anyway, being appointed by the court to fill the unexpired term of E. K. Barnard, who resigned about a year ago.—The Lamook Headlight.

Henry Ridgeway, living east of Gaston, was out in the meadow on Thursday last week helping to start a mower. The team had not steadied down, and he was walking behind the sickle, when his foot caught in a tangle of grass. He fell and one of his hands struck in front of the sickle bar, where it was caught and cut from the arm at the wrist. Dr. Linklater was summoned by telephone, and was with the suffering man within two hours of the accident. Although the hand was severed, there were so many gashes and the stump was so ragged that the surgeon had to resort for a flap and cut higher up. The patient suffered intense pain and was much weakened from loss of blood, but at last accounts he was doing well.—Hillsboro Independent.

The retiring county treasurer of Klamath county, W. E. Howe, was short in his accounts to the amount of about \$9000, and as the day and hour for turning over the monies and books of the county and final settlement to his successor, Alex. Martin, Jr., drew nearer, and the sin of Billy Howe would soon become common property, the defaulting treasurer ran the gauntlet of desperation, preferring the concealment of fire to disgrace. Mr. Howe claimed that \$3875 in greenbacks belonging to the county were consumed by the flames. The circumstances of the fire were peculiar and do not at all tend to relieve Howe of the suspicion of arson, no effort being made to rescue the safe or its contents. His bondsmen

being responsible caused his arrest, the immediate crime charged being a violation of section 2465 of the statutes of Oregon providing for the redemption of county warrants when more than \$1500 is in the treasury. He was placed in jail to await the action of the grand jury next month.

One of the wicked boys in the Oregon reform school attempted to burn the building on Saturday by saturating disbrags with coal oil and placing them through a hole in the plaster between the walls, where plumbers had been at work. The fire was discovered and extinguished.

Over at Toledo, two neighbors, Smith and Ludwig, have boats very much alike. Smith bade his wife goodbye and started up the bay to his ranch the other day. The same day it occurred to Ludwig that it would be a nice thing to row out in the bay and take a bath from his boat. About half an hour after Mr. Smith had gone Mr. Ludwig was looking out of her window from the house on the hill saw, as she supposed, her husband overboard out in the middle of the bay. She at once sounded the alarm and soon half of the population of Toledo was rushing madly toward the scene of danger, some in boats, some on foot running down the banks of the bay, women and children were screaming and all was disorder. When they neared the supposed drowning man he turned out to be, not Smith, but Ludwig. The latter hastily swam to his boat, not knowing whether the people were paying him an ovation or whether the strike had reached Toledo. However, it was a happy termination and after the usual comment all returned to town.

C. W. Burligh, convicted at the last term of circuit court in Lincoln county and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for rape upon his granddaughter, Mabel Irish, was pardoned last week by Governor Pennoyer, having only served one month and seventeen days. The governor said the pardon was recommended by Prosecuting Attorney Condon. Mr. Condon says he has at no time doubted the guilt of the scoundrel whom the governor has just pardoned. "His victim was a delicate child of 10 years. I have, during my two terms of office, recommended the pardon of but one man, and I desire that Governor Pennoyer shall have the full credit for this last subversion of justice. Burligh was plainly guilty, and to turn such a fiend loose upon the people is itself a crime. There is either a mistake in the report of the reason assigned by the governor or a misrepresentation upon the face of the record. As the governor has been abusive in his official correspondence with me upon this subject, I deem it possible that he has not been overly scrupulous in this feature of the matter."

Gubernatorial Digression and Peri. The high character of our state governors throughout the country during the war was a subject of frequent and highly flattering remark. Even those governors who did not support the union cause with satisfactory heartiness, like Governor Seymour, of New York, or that distinguished themselves on the rebel side, like Governor Harris, now senator from Tennessee, commanded the respect for their ability and the dignity with which they maintained and discharged the functions of government. During that entire period not a single governor was open to any special criticism, except as the cause to which he adhered or with which he sympathized was condemned. Personally they were men of honor. Every one had the highest respect for Horatio Seymour, and as for Governor Harris, he distinguished himself by sequestering, when in danger of capture, about a million dollars in gold belonging to the state of Tennessee, and when the war was over returning every dollar to the state treasury. He asked no authority, shared with no one his secret, yet such was the confidence in his integrity that when he returned the coin no surprise was felt. But now the gubernatorial office seems to be the objective point of the worst crimes in the country.

The four most prominent governors in the United States to-day are Altdeld, of Illinois; Lewelling, of Kansas; Waite, of Colorado, and Pennoyer, of Oregon. The latter has been defeated by an overwhelming majority, but his term of office will not expire until January next, at which time, happily, the terms of all the four will expire, our own Illinois gubernatorial one excepted. There is no more doubt of the retirement of Waite and Lewelling than there is of Pennoyer. Six months hence John P. Altdeld will be the only one of the lot left. The terms of Governors Flower and Peck, who will have proved dismal failures, to say the least of it, will also expire in January. Ordinarily those two would be conspicuous, but the four others named have been so much disposed to pay much attention to them.

Still another governor has just done a most shameful thing. We refer to the governor of North Dakota, E. C. D. Shortridge, hitherto inconspicuous. Wishing to send some of the state militia to their homes, he telegraphed to Debs for permission to do so! Just imagine Governor Yates, Brough, or Morton getting on his knees before a boss striker, a thousand miles away, or at his very door, and praying for the privilege of doing anything, least of

all for the privilege of moving troops. If necessary any one of them would have mowed a swath through the biggest mob that ever defied the law.

It is precisely such governors as these, Altdeld, Waite, Pennoyer, and Shortridge, who bring the authority of law into contempt and put the idea of defiance into the heads of men who hate all authority and are only too glad of a chance to pillage and murder under any pretext. That so small a spark as the Pullman strike should kindle so great a blaze as the conflagration now raging can only be explained by taking into account the gubernatorial factor. Such governors are always a disgrace, and, as it has now proved, a constant liability to incalculable calamity.—Inter Ocean.

FROM THE COUNTY PRESS. North Yamhill Record.

J. A. Brisbane informs us that he expects to move to his farm near Gaston in the near future. Mr. Brisbane and his estimable wife will be greatly missed by the society people of our city, but will carry the best wishes of all with them.

A. D. Runnels met a very painful accident last Saturday evening by being kicked by one of his horses. He was trying to drive it into the barn, and being in a playful mood, the horse kicked, and struck Mr. Runnels on the right arm, just above the elbow. Dr. Rossiter was called and dressed the wound and it is getting along nicely, but will be sore for some time.

Yamhill Independent. The Presbyterians have traded their church and lot on First street to Oliver & Colcord for some lots on the south side of Sheridan street near the public school grounds. We learn that it is their intention to put up a neat and commodious church building at once. The location is a good one, and we hope they may receive all the encouragement possible for our people to give.

Sheridan Sun. We understand that Oswald A. B. Grosser, the German gentleman who bought the Allen and Likens tract of land, intends to build a \$5000 residence this summer.

Under instructions from the county assessor, York, Deputy Bones of this city has been assessing the Indian citizens at Grand Ronde. The first to be assessed was the storekeeper, Frank Norwest. This is something new to the Indians, and the tax roll of Yamhill will be increased considerably by the move.

Last Monday night the store of Bible, Mendenhall & Co. of South Sheridan was entered by burglars. They effected entrance to the hardware room through a back door and thence shoved in the door leading to the main store room where the company safe stood. This they entered by knocking off the knob, afterwards using drills and punches to open the safe. The safe is badly wrecked. After securing the money the robbers took a pocketbook containing several thousand dollars in notes out to the rear of the store and threw them down where they were discovered the next morning. Every note was found, the burglars evidently having no use for the paper. No clothing or other contents of the store were taken, going to show that the burglars were after the cash. No clue to the robbers has been found up to date. The job was evidently done by men who understood their business, and who had a thorough knowledge of the premises. Following is the loss as near as can be approximated: the firm, about \$35; the old lodge of Workmen about \$15 on deposit; Masonic lodge \$5 on deposit; and a Waterbury watch also on deposit.

Dayton Herald. Wednesday the steamer Toledo when coming up the Yamhill, ran on a snag and badly injured the wheel and hull. It was thought by the captain that the boat could be taken to Portland, and on Thursday morning he started for that city on her regular trip. When the boat reached the Willamette river it was found impossible to manage her. The passengers were transferred to the steamer Willamette Chief, and the Toledo was floated down to Portland. The owner has hired the Elwood, and will run that boat on the route between Dayton and Portland until the Toledo has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Newberg Graphic. Make it a point to tell your friends wherever you meet them that in spite of wind or weather, cyclones or earthquakes, hard times and dry times, the annual meetings of the Newberg Fair Association are a fixture. The date fixed for the opening this year is Monday, September 24, and the fair will continue four days as usual.

Miss Mattie Stratton, who is teaching in Tillamook county, writes home that she is enjoying her work and the surroundings. The school house is within a stone's throw of the children's playground. Two bears were killed in the vicinity before she had been there two weeks, and fish are abundant. With bear meat, fish and clams for table fare, and a bracing sea breeze to keep the mosquitoes away, a romance for the Graphic on "The Life of a School-ma'am in the Far West" ought to be forthcoming.

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That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

household of Rev. Crandall last Saturday. Rev. Ralph Story of McMinnville preached in the Baptist church last Sunday evening. He is young in the work, but did exceedingly well.

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT DRIERS.

Mr. S. A. Clark, secretary of the Northwest Fruit Growers Assn., who has studied carefully the subject of drying fruit, furnishes the following as effective driers that can be easily put up at least possible expense.

One of the most important questions for fruit growers at the present time is: What is the most efficient and economic process to dry our fruit? California depends on the sun's heat. Her fruit growers expose their raisins, prunes, apples, pears, peaches, figs and apricots, spread on wooden trays and placed on acres of drying grounds, to be evaporated by the sun's rays. Nature insures them sunshine for this purpose, though it requires nearly as many days there as it does hours with us where we use artificial heat.

Where fuel is so abundant as to cost merely the labor of cutting and hauling wood to the drier, and the drier is built on good heating principles, the expense of curing fruit is not much more than by the long process of the sun's heat, though Californians have several advantages that deserve attention. 1. Curing in the sun insures better average success, as it dries more evenly than is otherwise possible. If you place unripe fruit in artificial heat it will shrink and possess neither color nor substance, as it will lack the saccharine to some extent. Small fruit that will dry too hard in such heat will not dry so hard in natural and moderate sun heat. 2. Fruit carefully cured in the sun will have from ten to twelve per cent more net weight cured than when rapidly evaporated by artificial heat.

There is much to be said in regard to artificial heat, as it does speedily work and is far more cleanly than where fruit is spread for weeks in the sun, exposed to insect depredations and to the dust and sand that blows in the air. No doubt we can make nicer cured fruits in some respects, and the finer flavor that comes from soil and climate must give our products a preference in all markets.

As we cannot use sunshine we must study to secure the best and most economical results from artificial heat and learn all that nature has to teach us as to the rules we are to follow. 1st, as to the fruit itself: it must be perfectly ripe when evaporated. That is, the saccharine must be fully developed, so the cured product will be heavy and rich, with perfect maturity.

If you wish to realize that this means, take three small lots of any fruit—say prunes—and try to dry them. Let one lot be very ripe indeed, another not so fully ripe; and still another that has not become soft, though it seems to have made its growth. Have each lot carefully evaporated and you will see in a minute that the first is a rich and heavy product, perfect, and the others less and less perfect as food and less heavy as weight. Remember, always, that average dealers and consumers know good fruit when they see it, and measure the price by the quality, and you have the question plainly before you.

It seems, then, that great care must be taken to have fruit perfectly ripe, and it cannot be too ripe if sound. The next thing is to secure the best and most economical method for curing fruit. It must be cheaply done, because the price of fruit will not justify great expense. It must be well done, or the fruit will not be marketable. It should not be done too rapidly, as that will shrink it too much, and the weight of the fruit dried regulates the price. The more flesh of the fruit retained the greater the excellence. Therefore, we should merely expel surplus moisture, leaving enough to hold the saccharine and albumen in a preserved form. Remember, flesh of a prune should have a bright and neat quality, and not be dried to skin and bone; should be cured and not cooked.

I have been drying fruit for twelve years, with such success that my product has stood well in St. Paul, Montana and Portland as choice prunes. All the time I have been unsatisfied. The fruit was not good enough, was not dried equally enough; during the past year, especially. I have studied the question; have visited fruit driers all over our region, to determine that the plan of Mr. Carson is the most natural.

This is to secure a current of hot air over and under each tray, to carry off the moisture with sufficient draught and not leave a body of fruit to await in its own vapors.

The principle is discovered, but the application of it has been faulty. Mr. H. E. Doseh, of Portland, on a small scale, and Dr. A. Sharples, of Eugene, on a large scale, claim to have successfully used the idea that was suggested by A. H. Carson, of Grant's Pass.

Dr. Sharples is now reconstructing his evaporator so that he can turn off at least four tons of cured fruit a day of 24 hours. For this he is having made heavy castings to crown his furnaces; combustion chambers to consume smoke and save fuel, with extensive ramifications of pipes through which to draw the current, and thus greatly increase the degree of heat.

IT WILL BE OUR AIM. To make our Show Window Displays conform as near as possible to the Seasons. This week it's muslin and other light weight underwear on the one side, straw and other Summer Goods on the other. BARGAINS IN THESE DEPARTMENTS. Clothing—60c buys \$1 worth. In Ladies' Taffeta Gloves—60c Gloves reduced to 45c. 50c Gloves reduced to 30c. Men's Gloves—Line of \$1.25 and \$1.50 reduced to 75c. In Ladies' Fine Shoes—\$5 and \$5.50 line reduced to \$3. \$4 and \$4.50 line reduced to \$2.25. As other lines become broken in sizes they will be placed on bargain counters. Attention of the Trade. It called to the fact that our Eastern houses are advising us thro' their circulars that the newspapers in the East are giving out statements in regard to smallpox having been found in outside places in the city where Clothing, Cloaks, and other goods manufactured in the so-called sweat shops, and a fear exists in the minds of some that the infection might be carried in goods manufactured in such places. While this may be exaggerated, it would be well for our people to avoid peddlers and deal with people they know buy from first-class houses. It is always risky to buy cheap trash coming through auction houses. A. J. APPERSON.

Carrying out this idea on a smaller plan, one can build a drier twenty feet long and about fifteen feet wide, with a furnace of fire brick, arched to be 3 feet high and 30 inches wide, with a hand draught room underneath. The furnace to be enclosed in 3 in. brick walls at least 10 feet high and 6 feet wide. The fruit drying chamber to be yet above this and the hot air chamber to be carried up as high as the trays extend, the same width of six feet. Dr. Sharples has 17 trays on the side and double furnaces, but with a single furnace one could have ten or more trays on each side and have those trays 30 in. wide and 3 feet long, to slant about 6 inches in the 30 and above in from the outside, it being arranged to leave a space for the escape of the hot air, the space of which is controlled by narrow registers left along the upper edge of the tray that holds the fruit. These spaces correspond to the pressure and can commence at one-fourth of an inch with the top tray and increase to one and one-fourth inches at the bottom, the increase being a tenth of an inch to each tray. To secure sufficient heat there should be a return pipe from the end of the fire brick furnace, taken from a collar of 11 inches; collar and first elbow made of steel; all elbows made of steel and pipes made of best heavy iron. This 11 inch pipe goes forward, then returns in two nine in. pipes, and these join in another large collar and enter a brick flue, to be well-bolted on the outside, which should go up high to make a good draught. The space from the top of the wall, under the trays, should be well floored with a slant, same as the trays have. The outer space, for escape of hot air can be carried up to the top of the hot air chamber and then extended up 10 feet higher in lifts, built every four feet, that shall be 12x18 inches in the clear. We have regulated the exit of hot air after passing through the trays, by cracks one-fourth to one and one-fourth inch in size. The trays are to be every six inches. We must provide for a liberal supply of fresh air to come in and be heated. To secure this, openings must be left in the brick wall, one foot above the ground level. As no more air will come in than can find exit, these spaces should be equal to a full supply, to secure a current of hot air passing over the fruit. To secure a good draught in the furnace have the chimney high, to secure a strong current of hot air over the fruit have wooden lifts for its exit as high. Here is simply the idea given for securing perfect evaporation. It will be much better to have the fruit cured with hot air passing over trays on the side of the hot air chamber, than to have it directly over the furnace. If trays are over the furnace and are over another, the fruit will swell in the escaping vapor, while the other plan secures a draught of air that sweeps over and under the trays and then passes entirely away. Dr. Sharples has wide doors filling the outside of the drier, beyond the space left for the escaping hot air and steam, and above the trays into place from the side, while Carson has doors at the ends and above the trays in one after the other. Continued on Third Page.

WE HAVE Cabinets, Book Cases, Sideboards, Bedroom Suits, and other Furniture in Great Variety, AT Portland Prices. Come and See Us BURNS & DANIELS

CITY STABLES, (Third Street, between E and F.) WILSON & HENDERSON, Proprietors. Everything first-class. Horses boarded by day, week or month. Commercial Travelers Conveyed to all points at most reasonable rates. Give us a call.

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