Which is the fairest, a rose or a lily?
Which is the sweetest, a peach or a pear?
Merry's coquetish, and charming is Milly;
Dora is gentle and fair. [her,
Sweet as a flower was her face when I kissed
(Love is the romance and glory of life),
Milly, my playmate, I love "like a sister,"
But Dora I choose for my wife.

That's right, young man, marry the girl you love, by all means, if she'l have you. Should her health become delicate and her beauty fade after marriage, remember that this is due to functional weaknesses, irregularities, or painful disorders peculiar to her sex, in the cure of which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DIS. MED. ASS'N.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets

regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. One a Dose. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a vial.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D'ARCY & BINGHAM, Attorneys and counselors at law, Salem, Oregon. Having an abstract of the records of Marion county, including a lot and block index of Salem, they have special facilities for examining titles to real estate. Business in the supreme court and in the state departments will receive prompt attention.

S. T. RICHARDSON, Attorney at law, office up stairs in front rooms of new Bush block, corner Commercial and Court streets, Salem, Oregon.

J. J. SHAW, Attorney-at-Law, Salem, Oregon. Office first door to the left at head of stairs in the rear of Ladd & Bush's bank.

TILMON FORD, attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office up-stairs in Patton's block.

PRATT & HUNT, attorneys at law, Salem, Oregon. Office over Barr's jewelry store, State street.

C. B. KNIGHT, Eclectic Physician, office 127 Court street, Salem Oregon. Pulmonary diseases a specialty.

DR. J. M. KEENE, Dentist. Office over the White Corner, Court and Commercial streets.

C. S. McNALLY, Architect, New Bush Breyman block. Plans and specifications of all classes of of buildings on short notice. Superintendence of work promptly looked after. 2 5-tf

W. D. PUGH, Architect, Plans, Specifications and superintendence for all classes of buildings. Office 260 Commercial St., up stairs.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ELSIE BAKER, Human Hair Emporium, Court street, third door from opera house. Ventilated human hair curls a specialty. Hair dressing in the latest style.

A. M. CLOUGH, Undertaker, Embalmer and Cabinet Maker, 107 State St., Salem.

F. B. SOUTHWICK, Contractor and builder. Well prepared to do all kinds of building and guarantee satisfaction. 4-21-1m

JOHN GRAY.—Contractor and builder. Fine inside finishing a specialty 465 Commercial street, Salem Oregon.

JOHN KNIGHT, Blacksmith. Horse shoeing and repairing a specialty. Shop at the foot of Liberty street, Salem, Oregon. 2.26tf

P. J. LARSEN & CO., Manufacturer of all kinds of vehicles. Repairing a specialty. Only the best work turned out. Shop 45 State street, next door to Serber & Pohle.

GEO. HOEYE—Barber and Hair-dressing parlors. Finest baths in the city. 209 Commercial Street, Salem.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. O. U. W.—Protection Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., Salem, Oregon. Meets each Wednesday evening at its hall in State Insurance block, corner Commercial and Chemeketa streets Visiting and Sojourning brethren invited F. B. SOUTHWICK, IRA EBB, Recorder. M W

G. A. R.—Sedgwick Post, No. 10, Department of Oregon, meets every Monday evening at the hall over the Oregon Land Company's office. Visiting comrades are cordially invited to attend.
D. C. SHERMAN, Post Commander.
S. A. RANDLE, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—The undersigned sexton of the I. O. O. F. cemetry will, after Oct. 6th, be found at the first house at the south east corner of the cemetery.
10-2-6t* J. W. O'DONNELL.

Hand Made Brick & Tile

MURPHY & DESART,

Successors to D. Nash, have a well established Brick and Tile factory in North Salem, near the fair grounds, and are prepared to furnish first-class brick and tile on short notice.

Samples of Brick or Tile sent free to any point desired, on short notice. Orders can be left with Jos. Fishburn, 110 State street, where samples can be seen. d&w

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On the opening of the Umatilla Reservation and the sale of the last body of land in Oregon.

IF YOU DO, THEN

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The live paper of Eastern Oregon

TERMS.

Daily, $7.50 a year; $4.00 for six months

Semi-Weekly, $2.50 a year; $1.25 for six months; Weekly, $1.75 a year; $1.00 for six months.

EAST OREGONIAN Pub. Co., Pendleton, Oregon.

The Beet-Sugar Industry.

From the Rural Press: The passage of the tariff bill has opened up new avenues of industry which it would be well for our farmers and capitalists to consider. One of the many industries to be benefited is the encouragement offered to the producer of sugar.

SOIL.

Although beets will grow in a variety of soils, yet all are not equally adapted to produce this crop to perfection. The best soils are those in which neither clay, lime nor sand predominates, but those which contain these constituents in fair proportion of organic matter so mixed that the land is neither too stiff nor too light, and crumbles down after being plowed into a nice friable loam. The land should be cultivated to a depth of 16 inches, as the beet root grows entirely under the soil, and should attain an average length of 12 to 14 inches.

Lime in land is necessary to the perfect development of the sugar beet. Light sandy soils are not profitable for beet root crop. Clay soils when well cultivated will raise a succession of beet crops, with a steady improvement of the yield for seven or eight years. Peaty soil produces large, watery roots unfit for use. Sediment lands are the best, speaking generally. The best soils for sugar beets are precisely those on which other root crops can be grown to perfection—that is, land which is neither too heavy nor too light, which has a good depth, is readily penetrated by roots, and naturally contains lime as well as clay and sand, as well as organic matter in such proportions as in good friable loams.

Soils unfit for beet crop, on account of injurious salts that enter into the composition of the beet juice, are new timbar lands grubbed within 15 years, clover lands, sheep pastures, and lands near salt works, volcanic and saline soils of all kinds.

SOWING.

The best time to sow the beet root seed should depend upon the late rains and frost. The tender beet plant is easily destroyed by frost; at the same time, to obtain a good crop, the plant should secure a good start before the moisture has left the ground. It should be borne in mind that beets require a good deal of water the first two months to insure good crops.

In Europe from twelve to twenty pounds of seed are required per acre, but in this state from four to six pounds is all that is necessary or ever desirable. The beets should be planted from four to eight inches apart in the rows, and the rows should be from fifteen to eighteen inches spaced.

Never grow beet crop from newly manured land.

Never graze sheep on beet land.

Sow early; but if frost-bitten, cultivate old plants under and resow.

Sow in rows sixteen inches apart and four to eight inches between plants. This will give about 40,000 beets at an average of 1½ pounds, or 60,000 pounds per acre.

Remove weeds as soon as possible and keep the ground clean.

Never remove leaves during the growth of the plant. Twenty-four thousand beet seed will weigh one pound.

The system adopted in this country, and that has proved most successful, is for the farmer to prepare the land, sow the seed and do all the work that can be done by teams. By this time the young beet has become quite strong, and the farmer then makes a contract to take care of and to harvest the crop from this time, delivering them on board the farmer's wagon at a cost of $1.50 per ton—thus giving a good profit to the farmer.

Classification of Exhibits.

The twelve great departments into which the exhibits of the World's Fair will be grouped have been finally determined upon by the National Committee on Classification. Under each department there will be from five to twelve or more divisions, and each division will be divided into sections. The departments alone have been completed thus far, and the divisions are still under consideration by the committee.

The following are the departments formally voted upon and adopted by the committee. A, agriculture, farm machinery and appliances, forestry and forest products; B, viticulture, floriculture and horticulture; C, live stock, domestic and wild animals; D, fish, fisheries, and fish products and apparatus for fishing; E, mines, mining and metallurgy; F; machinery; G, transportation and intercommunication; H, electricity and electrical appliances (electrical exhibits will also be found in other departments of the exposition); I, manufacturers; K, fine arts, pictorial, plastic and decorative; L, music, education, literature, engineering, public works, sociology; M, the progress of human labor and invention.

This arrangement is certainly very simple and at the same time comprehensive. The system is both easily understood and capable of indefinite expansion. For example, department E, that of mines, mining and metallurgy, may have ten divisions, and each division ten sections, so there would be room for one hundred separate exhibits in that single department. An exhibit of ten, by way of illustration, might be in "section 8, division 3, department E," which would be as concise and simple a classification as could be wished by any one.

No excuse may be offered for adverting again to the immense value to California of having viticulture and horticulture taken out of the agricultural department and put into a department by themselves. Any one can see very readily that unless this has been done our California specialties would have been overshadowed if not completely lost and hidden in the enormous mass of agricultural exhibits from all over the United States. As it has been arranged we shall have ample opportunity to show what our state has done and can do, and venture the assertion that the California exhibit in this department will equal in interes anything in the exposition.—S. F. Chronicle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THAT SALEM BRIDGE.

Some Vigorous Statements From a Practical River Man.

My attention was attracted to the appropriate article in Saturday's JOURNAL entitled "The Salem Bridge." Having had practical experience in the construction of piers, breakwaters, etc., I was interested in the article and propose to add a few practical facts in connection.

First: You say the first bridge that was carried away "simply fell down." The cause was the undermining of the piers, which fact can be explained and satisfactorily proven. The foundation of these piers was a "mistake" which the builders and U. S. engineer superintending the work should have known and avoided by considering the material forming the bed of the river, and the action and force of the water in that and all similar localities. The same mistake, but more serious, is made in the foundation of the piers just completed. The depth of water in the river from Oregon City to Albany is not uniform, but "deep places" and "shoals" or "bars" alternate, and in a degree, regularly. These deep places and bars may be said to be of a permanent nature. The deep places do not fill or the bars wash entirely away. The bars or shoals are always of loose gravel. The deep places in the bed of the river is either of solid rock, clay, or cement, or packed gravel next to the rock. Clay is the most permanent. Cement gravel, if not disturbed, washes away very slowly. No loose gravel or stone, however large, can remain or be found in the deep places when the water is high and has a strong current, but always lodge on the shoals or bars. The Salem bridge is located midway between two bars in about the deepest water. the bed of the river at this point being cement gravel. In preparing the foundation for the piers the contractors have driven piles in the cement gravel breaking and loosening it up for several feet around. More piles being driven for this than for the old piers has of course broken up more of the gravel which is sure to wash out the first high water, leaving the pier, if standing at all, standing upon stilts, the ends of which must be split or broomed by driving into the solid gravel. The "Grillage," so called, placed on the top of the piles, a few inches above the bed of the river (which is in fact the base of the pier) leaves a space for the water to rush through under the pier giving it an extra chance to wash out the gravel and undermine the pier. Placing the piling and the grillage as stated above is another mistake and a more effectual plan could not be devised to construct a foundation that would be certain to undermine. "But," says the engineer, "we will put tons of rock around that pier to prevent the undermining," (being satisfied it will undermine without the rock.) Now we will ask the engineer if the old piers being filled with concrete were not like solid rock and they were washed down the river, how long will your loose rock remain at the pier at such a time of high water? "But," says the engineer, "we will drive piles around to prevent their washing out." We will ask the engineer if driving the piles to hold the loose rock will not break up the ground the same as the piles under the pier that will wash out with the piles or let them spread sufficiently to let the loose rock out and down the river. Taking the water in the river at the bridge as it was last February the pressure on the bed of the river was about two tons to the square foot, traveling at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour and would wash loose ground and stone out of a cavity thirteen or twenty feet deep in the bed of the river. And the pressure against the upstream side of the pier on stilts just completed when the depth of water is 60 feet, will be about 600 tons.

Had those piers been placed on the bed of the river without any concrete foundation they would have been comparatively safe, but, driving piles into and breaking up the cement gravel, the foundation of the piers is ruined, and the only sure remedy to prevent undermining now, is to remove all the loose gravel around the pier and replace it with concrete. As it now is we doubt if it will stand without setting out of plumb, before the weight of the bridge is put upon it.

"EXPERIENCE."

THE BIG BRIDGE

A Practical Engineer Has a Word to Say, and a Very Plain Word.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I noticed in your Saturday's issue some remarks about the "steal" bridge. Aren't you a little late in the season? The time and place was when the proposition to build a steel or iron bridge, on wooden piers, not now.

This Salem bridge business has been funny all the way, started each time with a "whoop her up, boys," style. Capt. Powell was selected to navigate the first one, because a U. S. engineer was the only person who had sense enough to build a bridge, so it was said; so it was believed.

The King Bridge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, proposed to build a draw bridge for $66,000, but for some reason to the writer unknown, the proposition did not suit Captain Powell; a combination clap-trap was preferred at a cost of $55,000 or thereabout. After meandering the river four or more weeks, and determining the course of the current at high water by floating chips at low water, he succeeded in locating the bridge at the wrong street,—a brilliant chap was Capt. Powell.

For superintendent of construction he placed in charge a Swede, or Norwegian, who knew about as much about forces as an East Salem school boy.

Result, one is very well known I think.

When I said the bridge would not stand, I was called a crank, and such kindred pleasantries.

The same roll was played when this bridge was started; if I am correctly informed there was no soundings taken, so they don't know whether the piers are on hard-pan gravel, quicksand or mud, or part of one and part of "tother."

The engineer should have gone fishing; if they caught mud cots they would have known there was mud, and if they had not caught mud cots they would be equally as wise and brilliant, as they are as to the material down there at the base of the pier.

If you were going to build a first-class structure, would you select a party who was totally ignorant of the business, and interest him to select you a competent architect and engineer? Not much! Well, that is what's the matter with the Salem bridge, as well as some other things, and you will see the result in due time.

At this age of the world, it is a cruel shame and outrage to place a decent iron or steel bridge on old, clumsey wooden piers, that will be continually rolling and stuffing away. This is the only place on God's green earth that is—would be perpetrated by the powers, or allowed by the people.

I told two of the scientific partners that are, or were connected with this structure that the piers were a mistake, that they, or the one in the middle of the stream, would not stand. They were surprised that I would express such an opinion, that the railroad bridge at Portland stood (it has only seen one flood). I ventured the opinion there was some difference of danger to a bridge on a duck pond than on a mountain torrent.

I sincerely and devoutly pray and hope that the pier will fall, tumble and float into the river before the structure is placed thereon. It will delay the completion of the bridge till next season, possibly. But the bridge will be more worth on land than at the bottom of the Willamette river.

Lose this bridge, good bye free bridge at Salem for twenty years.

SETH R. HAMMER.

Citation.

In the County court of the state of Oregon, for the county of marion.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel A. Keel, Deceased } Citation.

To all heirs and next of kin of said Decedent, and to all others, known or unknown, interested in said estate.

GREETING: In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, at the Court Room thereof, at Salem, in the County of Marion on Monday the 3d day of November 1890, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the administrator of said estate, to sell the real property of said estate which is described as follows, to wit: The north half of the N. E. quarter, and lots No.'s 1 and 2, of Section 13, T. 9, S. R. 1, E. of the Willamette Meridian, in the County of Marion, State of Oregon, containing 161 15-100 acres, more or less, saving and excepting a small tract thereof, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the center of the county road, leading from the town of Mehama, where it crosses the line between T. 9, S. R's. 1 and 2, East. Thence west 50 feet, thence south to the bank of the North Santiam River, thence east to the above described township line, thence north to the place of begining.

Witness, the Hon. William Waldo, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 1st day of October, A. D., 1890.

(SEAL) Attest: F. J. BABCOCK, Clerk. By D. C. SHERMAN, Deputy.

JAY C. SMITH,

(Successor to Gaines Fisher)

—PROPRIETOR OF—

"THE CLUB STABLES."

Special attention given to transient stock. Horses boarded by day, week or month.

Horses Bought and Sold.

Cor. Liberty and Ferry Sts, Salem, Oregon.

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$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the SINGLE CASE ODELL, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairing than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscript. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days. We offer $100 to any operator who can equal the work of the DOUBLE CASE ODELL.

Reliable Agents and salesmen wanted. Special inducement to dealers.

For pamphlet giving indorsements, &c., address ODELL TYPE WRITER CO., 83 and 87 5th Ave. Chicago, Ill. 9-5-2m

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House Painter, Decorator, and Wall Tinter.

Leave order at John Hughes' store, State street.

BIRDS All kinds mounted to order ALLAN RHODES, SALEM, OREGON.

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There is no question about this statement being correct in every particular. We guarantee it, and will give particulars on application.

CAUTION In order not to be misled, see that the book bears the imprint of

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And that the canvassing agent carries a certificate of agency from us.

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122 POST STREET.
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James S. Felton, sole agent for Marion county, Salem, Oregon.

Sold by T. McF. PATTON, 98 State St., Salem.

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J. M. HANFORD, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., St. Paul.
H. C. BARLOW, Traffic Mgr., Milwaukee, Wis.
LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt Agt, Milwaukee, Wis.

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are prepared to furnish a first-class article of Brick in town or country or anywhere on the line of O & C. R. R. Prices reasonable. Yards on State street, opposite O. S. P. All orders left with Williams & England promptly attended to.

$500 Reward

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Le Richau's GOLDEN BALSAM

Le Richau's Golden Balsam No. 1 Cures Chancres, first and second stages; Sores on the Legs and Body; Sore Eyes, Eyes, Nose, etc., Copper-colored Blotches, Syphilitic Catarrh, diseased Scalp, and all primary forms of the disease known as Syphilis. Price, $5 00 per Bottle.

Le Richau's Golden Balsam No. 2 Cures—Tertiary, Mercurial Syphilitic Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones, Pains in the Head, back of the Neck, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Syphilitic Rash, Lumps and contracted Cords, Stiffness of the Limbs, and eradicates all disease from the system, whether caused by indiscretion or abuse of Mercury, leaving the blood pure and healthy. Price $5 00 per Bottle.

Le Richau's Golden Spanish Anidote for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Irritation Gravel, and all Urinary or Genital disarrangements. Price $5 50 per Bottle.

Le Richau's Golden Spanish Injection, for severe cases of Gonorrhœa, Inflammatory Gleet, Stricture, &c. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

Le Richau's Golden Ointment for Loss of Hair, Blotches, Pimples, and eruptions. Price $1 00 per Box.

Le Richau's Cleansing Pills, for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. Price $1 00 per box.

Sold by druggists, or sent by express, C. O. D., securely packed, on receipt of price.

The Richards drug company, agents 516 and 511 Market street, San Francisco Cal. Circular mailed free.

Ordinance No. 196.

An ordinance bill providing for the protection of public sewers, the manner of making connection therewith, and for making a record of such connections.

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Salem.

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to obstruct or in any manner interfere with any public sewer within the city of Salem, or to make connection therewith without the written permission of the city recorder.

SECTION 2.—Any person desiring such connection, before making the same, shall make application in writing to the recorder for a permit therefor, particularly describing the premises to be drained and the point of juncture with said public sewer.

SECTION 3.—The city recorder is hereby authorized to grant permits for such connections, subject to such restrictions as to the size and material of such connecting pipe, the location of traps and the manner of doing the work, as the recorder and committee on streets and public property may deem necessary. And, when requested by said committee, he shall require from the applicant a bond or other security sufficient in amount to indemnify the city against loss or damage resulting from his carelessness, imperfect work or material, or failure to comply with the terms of the permit or of this ordinance.

SECTION 4.—The person obtaining such permit shall make the connection therein authorized in accordance with its terms, under the supervision of the street commissioner as provided in ordinance 174; he shall cause the portion of the street or alley disturbed by him to be placed in good condition; and notify the recorder in writing of the completion of the work, that a record may be kept of such connection.

SECTION 5.—The recorder shall make a record, in a suitable book, of all connections heretofore made with the public sewers of the city, and such as may be hereafter made under the provision of this ordinance, showing the location, size and material of the connecting pipe, the point of juncture with the public sewer, and the name of the person or persons to whom the permit was granted together with the time when such connection was made, and shall make such other record relating thereto as said committee may direct.

SECTION 6.—Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 1 or 4 of this ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof before the recorder, be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars. A true copy.

[Attest:] L. F. CONN, Recorder.

Passed the common council August 7th, 1890, and approved by the mayor August 7th, 1890. GEO. ILLIAMS, Mayor.

Salem, Oregon, Sept. 18th, 1890.
9-24-6t L. F. CONN Recorder.

Mining Application No. 2.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Oregon, Aug. 15, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Capital Consolidated Gold and Silver mining company, S. F. Chadwick, president, whose postoffice address is Salem, Oregon, has this day filed his application for a patent for 3000 linear feet of the Capital Consolidated Gold and Silver mine or vein bearing gold and silver, with surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Henline mining district, county of Marion and state of Oregon, and designated by the field notes and official plats on file in this office as lot No. 216. Said lot No. 216 being described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a rock in place with mound of stone, with bearing tree corner No. 1; thence N. 17° E., 600 feet to stone in mound of stone with bearing tree corner No. 2; thence N. 73° W., 3000 feet to stone in mound of stone corner No. 3; thence S. 17° W., 600 feet to rock in place with mound of stone, corner No. 4; thence S. 73° E., 3000 feet to place of beginning. Magnetic variation 19° to 22° E., containing 41.32 acres. The location of this mine is recorded in the recorder's office of Marion county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Capital Consolidated Gold and Silver mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the register and receiver of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, in the state of Oregon, during the sixty days' period of publication thereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

J. T. APPERSON, Register.
8-19-60d

FRESH MILK.

Capital Dairy Co

A. C. Fairchild, B. J. Kelly and are prepared to deliver fresh milk cooled on ice, to any part of the city. Leave orders at Minto & Low's stable.

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Capital City Restaurant

Jas. Batchelor, Prop'r.

Warm Meals at All Hours of the Day

None but white labor employed in this establishment.

A good substantial meal cooked in first-class style

Twenty-five cents per meal.

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FAIRVIEW, GARDEN CITY, HAMPDEN PARK AND AUBURN,

Close in to the CAPITAL CITY with its Cannery and Evaporators that will give you good home market for your products Fruit lands are vauable property, and are rising steadily. No investment will bring better returns than one where the investor gets both the rise in the price and the increase in growth of trees. We also have a nice list of

Improved Suburban Acre Property,

with growing Fruit, consisting of Trees, Plants, Vines, etc. In farms we have improved and unimproved, large and small, on the prairie or in the hills, as you like it. CITY PROPERTY of every description, including some first-class business places.

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The Best of them all! Houses and Lots on the installment plan.

SALEM LAND COMPANY,

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

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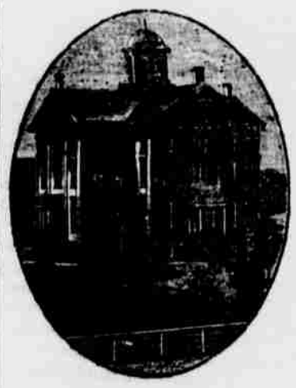
I am selling at my markets on State and Court streets, meats at the following prices:

BOILED BEEF from	6 to 8 Cents
ROAST BEEF	8 Cents
GOOD STEAK	8 to 10 Cents
BEEF by the QUARTER	5 Cents
MUTTON by the QUARTER	7 Cents
PORK by the QUARTER	7 Cents

E. C. CROSS.



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—AND—

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