

were: Pine street house; Philaborn block; Bekerman's drug store; Matthew Wilson's residence; Sedgwick's hotel and store; McMichael's shoe store; Launkowell hotel. No less than three hundred and fifty residences, including some of the finest in the city, are in ashes. The \$100,000 court house was gutted, but the public documents were saved. The prisoners in the county jail, which occupied the basement of the court house, were liberated. Several cows and horses were burned and a little child sleeping in Launkowell hotel is missing.

A conservative estimate of the total loss is over half a million dollars. Hundreds of families who were rendered homeless are being cared for by people in the portion of the city which escaped the visitation. The scene on the streets tonight is terrible. Homeless people are running frantically about, making endeavors to save some little portion of their most valuable effects, which had been dragged from the houses, but in most cases the flames spread so rapidly that little or nothing could be carried away. Above the cries of women and children and the shouting of men, could be heard the explosion of dynamite used by the firemen to blow up buildings in the hope of staying the flames, and again the heavy concussion of a boiler in some business building which had exploded, throwing debris in all directions. Firemen labored under a difficulty from the start. The gale which was blowing scattered huge blazing brands far beyond where the men were working, and caused new fires to spring up constantly.

FROM MEXICAN SOURCES.
CITY OF MEXICO, May 18.—The American ship Charleston and the Chilean man-of-war Esmeralda are lying anchored near the entrance to the harbor of Acapulco. The Chilean captain says his vessel has not called at any American port. Consequently, he says, it is not probable that the United States authorities will interfere with the movements of either himself or his vessel. An official of the Esmeralda, in reply to a question put to him in the telegraph office in Acapulco as to the probability of an old-fashioned sea fight between the Charleston and Esmeralda, said in a jocular and rather ambiguous way: "Oh, the Etata is already out of danger. She has plenty of coal and provisions to carry her to her destination." This remark has given rise to the report that the Etata coaled at sea and proceeded to her destination, while the Chilean war ship steamed for Acapulco to throw the United States authorities off the track.

JUCH COMPANY DISBANDED.
ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The Emma Juch company has gone to pieces and its members will have to pay their way home.

TWENTY-TWO INNINGS.
TACOMA, May 18.—The second largest game of baseball on record, was played by the Tacomas and Seattles, at Tacoma on Saturday. It took twenty-two innings to decide the contest. The score was tied twice after the ninth inning. Time: Three hours and thirty-five minutes.

PROFESSOR FOUND DEAD.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Prof. George Little, a well known instructor in music was found dead in bed this morning, having been asphyxiated by gas.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 18.—The president today commuted the death sentence of the three Navassa rioters to imprisonment for life.

STATUTE OF COLUMBUS.
BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—At a mass meeting of Italians held last evening a movement was started to erect and present to the city of Boston a statue of Christopher Columbus to cost \$10,000 or \$12,000.

HUNG HIMSELF.
ALBANY, Or., May 18.—William Newman, living in Benton county, opposite this city, committed suicide this morning by hanging. Cause unknown.

WEATHER REPORT.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Forecast: Fair weather.

MARKETS.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Wheat, buyer '91 after August 1st, \$1.68. '91 easy, \$1.66; July, \$1.62.

Everybody Knows
That at this season the blood is filled with impurities. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

SHAKESPEAR AND MAFIA.

Strength of the Charleston and Esmeralda.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

Latest From Chili, A Man Hangs Himself at Albany, The Chilean's Bluff, Foreign News, Etc.

MAYOR SHAKESPEARE.
NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Saturday Henry Peters, a stevedore, went to the city hall and complained to Mayor Shakespeare that the Provezanos were interfering with him, and intimidating his laborers. He made an affidavit and the Provezanos brothers were arrested and held under \$20,000 bonds. The mayor sent for the Provezanos and said:

"I have sent for you because this city has grown tired of intimidation and the lawlessness you have carried on. I want to give you fair notice and warning that this thing must stop at once and forever. I know well enough you have long been at the head of a disturbing element here that have been a menace to the peace of this community. You know as well as I do the means by which you seek to frighten people. You may not do your work openly, but you find another and perhaps a more effectual way. You have sought to molest trouble here time and again. Matranga comes to me and tells me that he cannot pass a Provezano on the street without the latter spitting on him. Now, there must be at once and forever an end to this. I am sick and tired of it. I tell you, you must take your hands off. I have issued orders to the chief of police that he must use his entire force to prevent your carrying your designs into execution. I am sorry now that I am obliged to go to Denver. If I could remain here I would personally take command of the police force and use every means at my command to wipe from the face of the earth every member of your gang who tries to raise his hand against persons of this community. But my representatives will act for me. The reign of terror must stop, and if there is a way possible to do it, will stop."

The Provezanos left the hall without saying more than to protest their innocence.
STRENGTH OF THE CHARLESTON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The possibility of a conflict between the Charleston and Esmeralda, makes it interesting to note how the two cruisers compare. Both vessels are twin screw steel cruisers, with two fighting masts each. The dimensions of the Charleston are: Length, 300 feet; beam, 46; draught, 18.6; displacement, 3730 tons, while the dimension of the Esmeralda are: Length, 270 feet; beam, 39.5; draught, 18.2; displacement, 2810 tons. The armor of the Charleston consists of a belt, 3 inches; batteries, 2 inches, and the armor of the Esmeralda, of steel belt, 1 inch; battery breastworks, 1 inch; shields, 1 inch. The horse power of the Charleston is 7000 to the Esmeralda 6,500. The Charleston carries 800 tons of coal to the Esmeralda's 600 tons. While their speed is about the same they are armed respectively as follows. Charleston, two 8-inch breech loading rifles of the best and most modern type; six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, four 5-pound rapid fire rifles; ten magazine guns. Esmeralda: Two 10-inch 24-ton breech-loading rifles; six 6-inch breech-loading rifles; seven magazine guns; three torpedo tubes.

CHARLESTON GOES TO SEA.
NEW YORK, May 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Acapulco, dated May 17, says: Ever since the arrival here of the Charleston the ship's company has been on the jump to get ready for sea again. The work of coaling, usually so distasteful to man-of-war's men, has been rushed along as if it were a pleasure. Tonight, with a sufficient supply of coal for ten days at high speed, the Charleston will leave the harbor and continue to chase the Etata. No one but Captain Remy knows the course the Charleston will steer after she gets out. The Esmeralda stands near the harbor entrance, but has not coaled yet. The captain is apparently as ignorant of the Etata's whereabouts as we are. There can be no doubt that the Esmeralda is kept informed by telegraph of what is going on in the United States. One of her officers is often seen at the cable office receiving or sending messages. It is rumored that money will be trans-

mitted to the Esmeralda by a cable transfer to enable her to get coal here. At present she could be of little service to the Etata, even if the latter arrived off the port, for both ships must be nearly cleaned out of coal.

ESMERALDA MEN TALK.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Esmeralda's officers and crew talk very freely about the Etata, but evidently they do so in the hope they will thereby deceive Captain Remy of the Charleston. One of their stories is that they have already met the Etata and taken her stores and arms from her. Another is that the Etata has met a coal-laden vessel at sea and is now pushing on southward with full bunkers. These fairy tales overlook the impossibility of a transshipping of a heavy cargo of coal, or of arms in an open sea, an operation which, even with every preparation made and modern appliances, would require a week of smooth sea and it would be a difficult and dangerous job then. What the Charleston intends doing will depend on Captain Remy's order. It is not improbable he will continue straight on, stopping for coal at Panama in order to force the ship on our navy at Iquique. As the Etata must turn up there evidently, perhaps that will be the surest way to catch her. After sailing tonight the Charleston may not be heard from again for several days, or she may next be reported bringing the Etata into port to get coal before taking her North.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Three or four hundred delegates will be in attendance at the union national conference which begins in this city tomorrow. They were reinforced this morning by the arrival of a special train bearing ten car loads of delegates from the Western states. There is a division of sentiment on the third party question, but the drift seems to be favorable to such action as will insure the nomination of a national ticket in 1892. The conference will not undertake to make any nomination, but an effort will be made to get things in such shape that it will be an easy matter to take action in that regard next year.

FROM CHILI.
NEW YORK, May 18.—Letters and papers received by the last mail from South America contain interesting facts concerning the trouble in Chili. There seems to be a probability of the immediate ending of the war. Balmaceda's army is said to consist at present of 30,000 men. The Chilean soldiers are being driven into foreign territory.

THE CHILIAN'S BLUFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Acapulco says that as the Charleston neared the harbor she passed very close to the Chilean man-of-war Esmeralda. The crews of both vessels were on deck, and there seemed to be a lively curiosity to ascertain the strength and resources of the two rivals. So soon as the Charleston steamed into port and dropped her anchor, preparations were at once made for any emergency, and her battery was loaded. Soon after this was done the Esmeralda changed ground and steamed into the harbor. It was learned from those on shore that the Esmeralda had tried two days to get coal at Acapulco, but failed. Her commander attempted to secure a supply at several houses, but they all refused, as he could put up no money. It was also learned that the Esmeralda has been in the habit of speaking every vessel that she meets, doubtless through fear that the Etata may pass her. This morning a formal interview took place between Captain Remy, of the Charleston, and the captain of the Esmeralda. The latter commander, in commenting on the chance of the Etata, said that the Charleston would never take the Etata until the Esmeralda was sunk. Captain Remy did not seem at all alarmed by this bluff, but said quietly: "I have my orders to take the Etata. The fact the Esmeralda is present will make no difference."

Those who heard the tone in which Remy pronounced these words say that they will give big odds that if the Etata comes within sight of Acapulco, there will be a fight, unless the Chilean commander takes water. In Acapulco it is generally regarded as certain that a fight will be the outcome should the Etata call in here. The Charleston is admirably equipped for action and everything is in fighting trim. The closest watch is being maintained over the Esmeralda's movements. It is not known whether the Esmeralda is supplied with torpedoes, nor whether she has a good supply of ammunition. As her commander's exchequer is very low, however, it is probable that she has no large amount on board.

THE PLUMBER DRYER.
This dryer has been more generally distributed and sold on this coast than perhaps any other. It has a basement of brickwork in which is situated a cast-iron furnace in the usual manner. On top of this basement is a wooden drying chamber about 4 feet square and 7 feet high, made of seasoned lumber with a ventilator in the top to allow the heated air or steam to escape. In one side of the drying chamber are 8 small doors, each made to accommodate 2 trays so that any one of the 8 doors can be opened and 2 trays taken out or put in. The trays are about 3 1/2 feet square with wicker frames, galvanized wire cloth bottom, and 16 in. number. Defects: The trays have to be continually changed from top to the bottom, in order to dry

and so obviously inconvenient as to be little used at present, a large one being unused and discarded in this city, for several years and is fitted up and is now known as the Oregon House. In regard to the large dryer now in operation by Mr. Wallace and others in this city, it would be hard to give a description of it, as they have been continually changing it each year since its erection. Suffice it to say however, that the first year it was the Alden in every essential particular. The next year it was entirely remodeled and the system of Mr. Cozens, of San Jose, Cal., was adopted. Now I will describe Cozens's Dryer. It is a large concern and they were drying apricots when I was there. They claimed a capacity of some thirty tons daily for it. But you will not wonder at the capacity, when I tell you how it was done. The fruit was first pitted, then put in the bleaching boxes and bleached with sulphur, then put in the dryer and warmed a little, then taken out into the back yard where it was finished in the sun. The dryer proper consists of a long drying chamber, about sixty feet long, sixteen feet wide and seven feet high. This is made as tight as possible with seasoned lumber. There is a partition running lengthwise to within about seven feet of either end making two drying chambers 8x7. The drying chambers are in or near the center of the building. The outside walls of the drying chambers consist of a series of doors fitting closely, to confine the heated air. These doors are large enough to admit a car with sixty-four trays 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 feet. There are fourteen of these cars seven on either side, and they run on iron trucks from the main building where they are filled, into the drying chambers and out into the back yard. There is a close room in which is situated the furnaces for generating the hot air. A fan is used to force the hot air through the drying chambers and the current can be changed, to go into either chamber, passing down on one side and up on the other, or reversed. A steam engine is used to operate the fan. The parts or openings, where the hot air and steam escapes is right over the passage where the hot air enters when it is desired to turn the hot air on one side then the part in the top of that chamber is closed, and the other one opened and vice versa. Defects: The difficulty of getting an even circulation of hot air through the entire drying chamber, as the hot blast passing through the cold fruit on the first car, a considerable portion of heat would be taken up, before passing the second, and so on to the fourteenth car, it would be pretty well spent even if it should ever reach that, it would be so loaded with moisture, as to be worse than useless. So it becomes necessary to keep changing the cars, and changing the trays, which makes a great deal of work and is not quite satisfactory, as evinced by the fact that he is again changing it to the present season.

THE CLARKE DRYER.

This is a home made dryer, of which quite a number are constructed in different parts of one state and Washington and all of this general form of construction of which can be mentioned Clarke's of Salem, Lambert's of Milwaukee, Cardwell's of West Portland, and Hidden's of Vancouver, Wash., with others I could name. It consists of a long furnace constructed of brick some 20 or more feet long. This furnace is made in the bottom and center of a cellar or excavation in the ground, say 4 feet deep, 6 feet wide and 24 feet long. This is walled with brick 2 feet above the top of the ground, or 6 feet from the bottom. On this wall the framework of the dryer rests. The framework of the dryer consists of a 2x4 scantling or sill, on top of each of the brick walls. The bottoms are secured at the bottom, stanchions or studding, like those used in building an ordinary house. These are 3 feet apart on the sides, and pieces are nailed across from one side to the other, to form a support on which to slide in the fruit trays used in drying the fruit, which are about 2x3 feet. The whole is enclosed or boxed in with seasoned lumber, and is provided with small doors to put in and take out the fruit. Each door is intended to accommodate two trays, and in fact, the whole of both sides of the drying chamber is composed of these small doors, so that the fruit can be put in or taken out on both sides of the drying chamber. Holes are provided at intervals in the top of the drying chamber for the escape of the steam or moisture. Defects: The difficulty of getting a thorough circulation of heat throughout dryers, necessitating a changing of trays constantly, also an enormous consumption of fuel.

THE PLUMBER DRYER.

This dryer has been more generally distributed and sold on this coast than perhaps any other. It has a basement of brickwork in which is situated a cast-iron furnace in the usual manner. On top of this basement is a wooden drying chamber about 4 feet square and 7 feet high, made of seasoned lumber with a ventilator in the top to allow the heated air or steam to escape. In one side of the drying chamber are 8 small doors, each made to accommodate 2 trays so that any one of the 8 doors can be opened and 2 trays taken out or put in. The trays are about 3 1/2 feet square with wicker frames, galvanized wire cloth bottom, and 16 in. number. Defects: The trays have to be continually changed from top to the bottom, in order to dry

evenly, as the heated air cannot rise through so many trays of green fruit to dry evenly. In order to examine the fruit to determine the exact condition in drying one would have to take out the tray or turn it around. This is frequently quite difficult when the trays are large and stuck to the ways with the dried fruit syrup, making considerable hard work. I now come to the description of revolving dryers and as this is already lengthy I will only describe two. The Walters dryer of Los Gatos, Cal., has a horizontally revolving rack on which to dry fruit. This is the Riggs dryer with which some of you are doubtless acquainted. It is however built on a larger scale. The inside parts are all iron, consequently fire proof. The rack containing the fruit to be dried is kept continually revolving by means of a steam engine. This dryer seems as perfect as it is possible to make it in its drying appointments and its only fault is its cost.

THE OREGON DRYER.

I will now describe another revolving dryer, The Oregon, of which I am proprietor, and hope you will pardon the assumption when I assert it has more good points and less objectionable ones than any other on the market. This dryer has unlimited capacity, the only limit being in the size and number of the drying chambers. It is described as a hollow cylindrical rack frame situated above a furnace and revolving around a central heating drum and smoke pipe, the whole being inclosed in a suitable shell of brickwork or wood lined with sheet iron to confine the heated air used in drying fruit and vegetables. No engine is needed in order to revolve it, as the heat is central it is perfectly evenly distributed and it is only necessary to revolve when filling in or emptying or taking out fruit and this is done with the hand. The ventilation in this machine is perfect as the fruit trays are two or three times as far apart as in most others. No steaming or oxidation of the fruit can occur in this machine as the hot air and moisture passes through the inner edge of the upper trays from the trays below seeking a direct line to the ventilator which is nearly in the center above. No changing of trays is required to dry evenly. The entire charge is put in at one time and it is ready to come out at nearly the same time. No smoke can occur on account of the drippings falling on the furnace as they do not fall on it nor in fact, anywhere within the inner circle. This machine is made in seven different sizes, in capacity from 10 to 150 bushels of apples per day for a single chamber, and in price from \$75 to \$500 for a single chamber. Where more than one is required at the same place a liberal reduction is offered. The economy in labor in operating this machine is wonderful as several can be set conveniently together and operated by one person so that all can be used or a part as occasion requires. The saving in fuel alone would soon pay the cost of any other machine as it does not amount to more than what it takes in most other machines. In conclusion will just add that I have spent the greater part of ten years in inventing, perfecting and operating this machine. In order to do this it has been necessary to travel extensively through different parts of this state and California in order to examine what others had done in this line, hence my acquaintance with the different kinds of dryers, many of which it has been impossible to even allude to in this article.

MR. J. M. COULTER, of Portland,

then read a paper as follows on FRUIT DRYING AND FRUIT PRESERVATION: I come before you more in the interest of fruit dryers than in the raising of fruit as I am not a fruit grower. But I have taken a good deal of notice and interest in the drying of fruits and years ago here in Salem I was engaged in business that required the handling of both green and dry fruit, and I often found the dry to be burned or smoked and consequently bitter to the taste and of poor flavor when cooked. I often thought of some way to construct a dryer that would do the work better, and also one that the farmer could afford to buy for his own use at home, one that would be free from burning the fruit and also the danger of burning his house. But I could not see my way how to make such a dryer, and use any of the hot air methods, so as to bring it within the reach of persons with small orchards in the matter of cost, or avoid the matter of burning or smoking the fruit. And so the years went by and no dryer came that filled my idea of what ought to be that line. Well, some six years ago while at the state fair held here at Salem, I saw what was called a steam cooking affair and I saw it done the work well. I then formed the idea of a steam fruit dryer, and I have since got up one that I am now going to call your attention to yet I am not going to claim I am the first to get one up, for I am not. But I am going to claim that I believe my dryer with the improvements I have placed in it is the best now in existence, and I will give my reasons for my belief in it. Hoping your honorable body will bear with me while I give said reasons: My first reason is that it does the work better than any other dryer and especially any hot air dryer. My second reason is that it dries faster than any other. My third is that it is easier attended and less expensive to run than any other. My fourth is that it leaves the fruit in better condition and with better flavor than any hot air dryer. My

five is that it gives more pounds of dry fruit to a given number of pounds of green than any hot air dryer, as there is no loss from bleeding or dripping. My sixth is the fact that they are more adapted to the wants of the people, as the cost for family sizes is so small that they come within the reach of all, and for those wanting large dryers they are cheaper than any other that will do the same work, both in cost of dryer and running expenses.

Gentlemen, I have given my dryer the name of The Supreme Steam Fruit Dryer, as it surprised me by its first tested it, and it surprises all who are using them as it did me. And now in conclusion let me remark that whether my dryer is the one to take the place of the hot air dryer or not, which I hope it will. But if not somebody's steam dryer will, for steam has come to stay in the matter of drying fruit. (See ad. of Mr. Coulter's dryer in the JOURNAL.)

MR. S. A. CLARK.

then gave a description of a dryer which he uses on a large scale. He burned green wood, and dried 400 to 500 bushels with a cord of wood. He could dry the Italian prune in 24 hours, the French in 10 hours. He thought the proper use of steam as a dryer must prove superior to hot air. He emphasized the importance of plenty of air space around drying-fruit. His dryer was 30 feet long and would handle 200 bushels of Italian prunes a day. It was best to fill the dryer with green fruit and flush that. If any fruit was not quite done when taken out it could be taken into the attic and left to dry with the ascending surplus heat. He could dry prunes for one cent a lb. in large lots. This includes expense of gathering. He had fruit picked into old oil cans that had handles put on them. The fruit was dipped 5 seconds in boiling lye, then into two lots of clear, cold water. The fruit is then put into the dryer. He paid boys and girls 75c a day and kept several hands thro' the year. Such a dryer costs \$500 to \$1000. Fruit dipped in a hot solution of one pound of glycerine to 20 gallons of water obtained a beautiful glossy finish. Fruit should be gathered by

shaking trees and the soil beneath should be finely mellowed by cultivation and no fruit would be bruised. Mr. Jory said the cost of making dried apples was about 2c a pound. A bushel made 5 to 5 1/2 lbs. Fruit gathered should be put in water and hauled out of it into the trays for drying. Prunes without dipping made about 33 per cent. weight of green fruit. He secured over a ton of dried prunes out of an eighth of an acre. With three hands and two driers he could handle 2 tons of fruit a day. A machine cost \$350.

Mr. Clark emphasized the value of fruit ripening perfectly on the tree. Fruit could not be handled in any great amount without loss. It was not economy to transport green fruit.

The society then took a recess until 2 p. m. when discussion of the subject was resumed. Col. Varney and Prof. Lake of the State Board of Horticulture were present and were invited to speak, which they did.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes that First Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all drug stores. Prepared by C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass.

SNOW THE YEAR ROUND

At 100 Chemeketa Street. HOUSE - and - SIGN - PAINTING. Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, Wall Tinting, etc. Varnishing and Natural Wood Finish. Only First-class Work. SNOW BROS.

CHURCHILL & BURROUGHS.

Tinners, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, SHEET IRON WORKERS. Estimates on all work in our line. 100 Chemeketa Street.

Churchill Sash, Door & Manufacturing Co.

Sash, Doors, Blinds & Mouldings, Turning & Scroll Sawing. House Finishing made to order. New DEY KILN, by which we can always keep a full supply of seasoned stock of all kinds. Agricultural Works, Corner of Trade and High streets, Salem, Oregon.

IRA HERB

Sash and Door Factory Front Street, Salem, Oregon. The best class of work in our line at prices to compete with the lowest. Only the best material used.

BAKER & STRANG.

302 Commercial Street. Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Tinware, and all House Furnishing Goods, Chimney and Sewer Pipes, Plumbing, Pumps. Wood, Iron and Buckeye Force Pumps. Pumps For Orchard Spraying, New Era Hydraulic Clothes Washer!

Greatest labor saving invention in the household line. Washes all varieties of goods from the finest lace to the coarsest carpets, perfectly clean, without rubbing or boiling, without the use of chemicals or any destructive process—only soap and water. The company owning it offers \$1000 to any person who will produce a family washer equal to the NEW ERA in the following points: Price. Labor saving. Rapidity of washing. Variety of fabric washed. Cleaning perfectly without damage to clothing. Simplicity and perfect construction. Size, weight and durability. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole Agents for Marion county.

Of all kinds—Pianos, Organs, Violins, Guitars, Banjos and Mandolins, (wholesale and retail) over 800 of the latest and most popular SHEET MUSIC. If you contemplate the purchase of a musical instrument write to us for an illustrated Catalogue by mail. FREE. P. H. EASTON & Co., 310 Com'l St., Salem, Or.

MUSIC

Who do All Kinds of LAUNDRY WORK. As Cheap as any Laundry in the County Using White Heat and doing first-class work. Ladies and patrons invited to inspect our process of doing work. 230 Liberty Street.

25c Want Column. Notices inserted for ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION. No advertising inserted in this column for less than twenty-five cents. A BARGAIN—A horse and two lots of sale in third section at only \$60. Inquire of W. B. Simpson, 115-117. FISH SALE—Bargain, for cash, or terms to suit, horse, buggy and harness, in perfect condition. Horse six years old, perfectly gentle for family driving. Apply Easton's Music store. FURNITURE—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire at 100 Center street. 4-30-91. THERE BARGAIN—Money loaned on personal property that can be stored in 100 State street. At Barr's jewelry store. 4-27-91. FOR SALE AND TRADE—Fine Clyde Hallam I will trade for city or farm property, also have three fine farms in central Nebraska, York, and Hamilton counties would change for land in California or Oregon. Call on J. H. Ryan, North Salem. 4-25-91. FISH SALE—About one acre of land and barn, with running water in rear of house. A beautiful location for a home. Inquire at second house on right hand side of Asylum avenue after crossing bridge going to Asylum. 4-21. WANTED—An active, reliable man, salary \$10 to \$20 monthly, with responsible New York references. MANUFACTURERS, Lock Box 130, New York. WANTED—Our agents make \$1000 a month selling our goods on the merits. We want only good agents, and will take back all goods sold if a critic agent. No extra commission and expenses after a thirty day trial. A general agent less than \$250. We will send large illustrated circulars, and will send a special offer to suit territory. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Remmer Manufacturing Co., 17 East Broadway, N. Y. Mrs. H. SHOEMAKER, Cor. Front and Court streets, No. 27. Good table board by day or week with or without rooms. 4-14-91. Nicely furnished rooms to rent, with street car lines, 400 Center street. 4-20-91.

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