

WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1876.

MR. EVARTS' GREAT SPEECH.

Under date of November 24, the New York Tribune thus describes the scene at Cooper's Institute: The expressions of enthusiasm when Everts stepped on the platform with Dodge and Jay were long and loud, but when he had been introduced the applause was deafening, and rose and subsided several times, the audience rising to their feet and swinging hats and handkerchiefs and giving three cheers. Everts opened his argument with a dignified tribute to the good sense and keen perceptions of the American people, who would not bow to any master, foreign or domestic, who knew as much about the credit and political responsibilities of the nation as any financial house in Wall street or moneyed street of London. The American people had been slow to accept the necessity of rebellion, and had paid for its lesson in priceless blood and treasure; but, said the speaker, with a rising voice, we don't want two such eye openers in one generation. The applause that followed was at first very boisterous; then there was a lull and profound silence, as if the audience were weighing in their minds the grave importance and solemnity of what had been uttered, and there followed deep and protracted applause, as if in angry protest at the suggestion of such an issue again rising. On more than one occasion during the evening the audience appeared startled into depression expressed by profound silence and the quiet exchange of astonished glances at the momentous propositions which he advanced and the conclusions to which his logic led. This silence at times grew oppressive to listeners, and as a relief they indulged in laughter to seeming excess when Everts was witty or sarcastic. This was not infrequent, and some of the most brilliant passages of his long oration were of this style. He has usually been heard in legal arguments upon serious causes, and few who heard him for the first time displaying the freedom of the stump suspected there was so much fun in him. In thus affecting and influencing his vast audience to intensity of feeling and expression of greatest mirth, Everts was strangely successful. Had he been disposed, or did the character of his logical mind permit, he could have fired it toward the close of his speech to as great indignation. A pleasant, and as many thought, significant event of the evening, was the entrance of Peter Cooper, to whom Everts turned, and of whom he at once said pleasant words.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

A San Francisco dispatch dated Nov. 2, says: "Registration, which has been very active for some time past, is now falling off a little. The number of county transfers is nearly double that of previous years. Regarding the illegal registration. Federal officers are after colonists, and mean to take them all in if possible, before the day of election. So far, over 100 bonafide cases have been worked up, and preparations made for their capture. Yesterday forenoon warrants for the arrest of eighteen of the criminals were made out at the office of the U. S. district attorney and placed in the hands of the U. S. Marshal and his deputies. Some of them were gathered in last evening, and the balance will be consigned this morning. Owing to the difficulty in finding these colonists, it has been decided to arrest these fraudulent voters in small batches. Other warrants will be made out to-day, and the work of arresting will go on till the closing of the polls on the day of election. Arrangements have been made to have a preliminary examination of the first batch of arrests made before judges of the U. S. district and circuit courts instead of the U. S. commissioner, so that if declared guilty, the offenders can be bound over at once and be made an example of."

One of the junior clerks in Governor Tilden's office said to a colleague the other day, "how can I hide the worn places in my coat sleeves?" Ink 'em, replied the other, promptly; "ink 'em, ink 'em." And the reformer, who was passing, stopped and cuffed the boy's ears and ordered him to go to the cashier's desk and get his time. "Impudentascal," muttered the pure old man, "talkin' about come right under my nose. Won't have it; won't have it."

SILVERTON

Is one of the prettiest little towns in Oregon. Great care has been taken to improve it in the way of tasty buildings, good side-walks, etc. The surrounding country is unsurpassed in this or any other State—farmers and traders alike growing rich. We will write of material resources after the election.

THE BRIDGE.

The great contest for Presidential honors and power closes to-day, after which the people of Salem, Marion and Polk counties should go to work in earnest, and secure that much needed improvement, a bridge across the Willamette river. Let us have no trilling, but positive and united work until the scheme proves a success.

TILDEN AND THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Evidence accumulates showing that the original statement regarding the effect of Tilden's election upon the new loan was correct, and that Mr. August Belmont misrepresented the facts in his zeal to make a better exhibit for the Democratic candidate. The Treasury Department is in receipt of letters from experienced European financiers, all tending to the same effect, namely, that in the event of a Democratic victory it would be impossible to float the loan. To add to the force of these assurances we may point to the circular printed in our telegraphic columns yesterday, in which a number of the most prominent merchants, bankers and business men of the East express their conviction that the material interests of the country demand the election of Hayes and Wheeler. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of these representations, for it is impossible to examine the policy and affiliations of the Democratic candidate without being satisfied that his election would entail great danger upon the country. Should he write letters from now until the day of election he could not persuade any sane observer that the Southern people are not bent upon recouping their losses during the rebellion, or that the Southern element would not, in the event of his election, run the Government. These two implications are so clear that no argument is requisite to demonstrate their certainty, and it is perhaps unnecessary to add that foreign capitalists would be quite justified in buttoning up their pockets by the apprehension of either of these contingencies. In fact, the preservation of our national credit depends upon the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and if they are not elected American securities will speedily become drags in the money markets of the world, and American loans will be declined as generally as those of Turkey and the South American Republics.

SHOTGUNS AND FISTOLS.

The Mississippi plan of election eering with the shot gun, Colt and Derringer may have qualities of temporary effectiveness which commend it to South Carolina chivalry, but it has disadvantages which weigh heavily against it in the long run. It was tried in Texas, and proved very effective as far as the election was concerned, but its after consequences have not been agreeable, as witness these remarks of the Dallas Herald, a Democratic paper of that State: "The people are heart sick and weary of murder. They hang their heads in very shame at the character Texas is obtaining abroad. They know and feel that it does her every interest infinite hurt, retards immigration, drives back capital, arrests internal improvements, bankrupts and beggars our citizens. To be sure, Texas is a vast State, to which a tide of immigration has set in, and which has the finest prospects for future development and prosperity, if law and order prevail. These disadvantages after consequences of the Mississippi plan reveal themselves more promptly and in a more practical and realizable way to its citizens than they may to States like South Carolina and Mississippi, which do not seem to desire immigration, but they will make themselves equally as plain some-day, and that not far in the future, to any State, whose people resort to murder as an electioneering device—In public."

A MODEL "REFORMER"

It is in Tilden's assumed character as a "reformer" Governor that General Dix shows Tilden up in clearest colors. He illustrates how Governor Tilden allowed a bill, in which one of his friends was interested, to become a law by pretending to a want of time for its examination, when he knew it was a fraud of \$55,000 on the State Treasury. The following is Governor Dix's language: "That the want of time to examine it was a mere pretext to cover up a gross dereliction of official duty, and that he deliberately permitted a bill to become a law authorizing \$55,000 to be paid on a contract which he had stigmatized as having been fraudulently overpaid \$75,000. That his conduct is utterly indefensible is manifest from the fact that he might have vetoed this part of the bill, under a recent amendment of the Constitution giving the Governor power to disapprove one item in a money bill and approve it as to the residue—a power he has exercised in other cases. Such was the first act in his role as a reformer—an act which destroyed all confidence in him among fair-minded men by making it manifest that his pretended reforms was a mere scheme to make political capital on which he might trade for the Presidency."

THAT SILVERTON CORRESPONDENT

Of the Governor's organ is a boyish spirit, who boasts of having served in the rebel army, and takes advantage of the soft pate of Col. Giltry to do a piece of dirty work. Such puerile efforts in puffing himself are too thin for consumption among sensible men.

VAIN BOAST.

When any fellow takes pains to boast of having fought to break up our government, look upon him with suspicion. He is a bad class of "cloth and pin."

THE TAMMANY TWINS.

Tilden's action in reference to the welfare of the fallen chief when he shall have arrived in New York harbor, is beautifully suggestive of the loving friendship which should always exist between brothers in distress. Whatever be said of Tilden's loyalty to the North, Republicans should hasten to do him the justice of according to Tweed manifestations of gratitude which should place him high in the estimation of all who shared with "Boss" the wampum of those halcyon days in the recollection of the fallen chief. Of course it would be inconsiderate to allude to the Democratic regime under which Tweed and Tilden amassed their wealth, for according to Democratic logic "dead issues" are not admissible in the present campaign. Neither could the relevancy be sustained of how the former, for instance was first brought before a Republican bar of justice; or of the Republican judge or jury which convicted him; or of a Democratic Sheriff who considerably allowed him to make his escape; or of how he now comes back at the invitation of the Republican State Department at Washington; or of the resolution of thanks which Tilden failed to indite for the safe return of his coadjutor. These are all matters of the "bloody shirt" era, since which time the Democratic party has come forth a full fledged and purified entity, direct from the walls of the Democratic reformatory. Tilden has a big soul. He is also a statesman with many years experience in the diplomacy of railroad rings and elections. It is proper that he should have already applied in due form for a habeas corpus for his bosom friend, else that in the reform atmosphere of Ludlow he might dream dreams, have an attack of staggers or hypochondria, vow and swear in fact, in the solitude of those clammy recesses, say naughty things even of his friends, and thus indirectly jeopardize the prosperity of the country and the cause of Tilden and reform. There is a fitness in all things. "Little children love one another." Don't call hard names. Don't injure the grand effect of the tidal wave which is now sweeping like a holocaust over the country, even from the loyal mansions of the "solid South" to the peaceful plains of Indiana, from the lodgement of that "bar" of money in Maine, to the reform constituency of the Pacific Coast. Let us dwell together in unity. Tilden, care for your friend Tweed. Tweed, don't expose your friend Tilden; and so shall thy liberty be long upon the earth, Tammany Hall will receive thee amid the raptures of a reunited brotherhood, and the bastiles which have been honored with thy presence so long will know thee no more forever.

COL. MOSEBY'S REPLY TO THE CONFEDERATE DEMOCRACY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The Democrats have been making, in the South particularly, constant and violent attacks on Col. Moseby. They represent him as the hired agent of the administration, endeavoring to excite hostility against him as a deserter of the Confederacy. He has written, in reply to one of these charges, the following letter, which needs no further explanation: "WASHINGTON, Va., Nov. 2, 1876. COL. JAS. B. O'NEAL—Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of the 30th ult., informing me that a Democratic orator in Philadelphia had stated that Gen. Grant had appointed me to some office. I am glad that you denounce the statement as it is a lie. It originated with the Tilden bureau, and it was pronounced by me to be false in the letter published several weeks ago. They still continue to circulate this with other lies about me. I have never received in any shape the slightest favor or benefit of any kind from Gen. Grant's administration, although I was his cordial supporter. A few Confederates he has appointed to office in the South were loyal to the Government during the war as Tilden, and are much more so now. I am unable to account for the ferocity with which I have been pursued by the Tilden organs unless it be that they think their candidate has a claim upon me for my support on account of the messages of sympathy and cheer I received from him during that unhappy period when I was fighting to overthrow the Government of the United States. But for the advice of such men in the North as Tilden, the South would never have plunged into a disastrous war and launched her fortunes on that perilous bark. Built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark." In haste, very truly yours, JOHN S. MOSEBY. The foregoing letter was received by a gentleman in this city to-day by Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

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SINNERED DOWN.

An Eastern exchange sinners down the Presidential contest, thusly: The whole story in a nutshell: Samuel joined Tammany. Samuel justified treason. Samuel jumped taxes. Samuel Jones Tilden.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Very Latest News Reports.

EASTERN.

Another Explosion. CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—The Enquirer's Springfield special says two large buildings of the Miami power mills, located 14 miles west of that city, blew up with terrific violence, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. M. Denove was blown to atoms and several other persons injured. The concussion was so great that windows were broken miles distant. Antioch College was considerably damaged, and the shock was felt with great force at Springfield, Xenia, London and other points. The damage is estimated at \$5,000.

Chamberlain Replies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, telegraphs to the Tribune a reply to the recently published letter of Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, to the Democratic National Committee, in which Randolph appears as the apologist of the atrocities in South Carolina. Chamberlain defends his position successfully, by showing that the existence of violence and intimidation is denied neither by the judges nor anybody who knows the facts, except those who are encouraging and participating in the shotgun policy. He reviews the declaration of the South Carolina judges and of Governor Randolph.

Reecher Exonerated.

The Congressional Association have just reported in the Beecher matter. All the charges and insinuations against him are condemned as false and slanderous.

Caught.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 3.—Deputy Marshal Leaper arrived to-day from Texas with the two Pope county murderers.

A Noble Death.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—Francis Thompson, a notable negro, who has for years figured as a woman and imposed on the Congressional committee in connection with the riots of 1866, died in the public hospital to-day after a long illness.

Railway put into Receivers' Hands.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Nov. 3.—Judge Morton, of the Sawnee county district court, yesterday appointed C. S. Greely and Henry Villard to be receivers of the Kansas Pacific railroad, upon application of trustees in the mortgage covering the entire road.

Dead for a Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—In the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, recently sold to William Buckley, of New York, Judge Treat, of the U. S. court, ordered deed to be issued to that gentleman.

Railway Accident.

WHEELING, Nov. 3.—Cars and a locomotive were precipitated through a bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, two miles east of Mountville. The engineer was killed. A strange man on the engine was seriously injured.

Enterprising Express Company.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Since the withdrawal of the fast mail train between New York and Chicago on account of deficient Congressional appropriation, the Adams Express Co. has undertaken, at its own expense to furnish Chicago and the north-west with New York papers on the morning after publication, bringing them through in the same time that was formerly consumed by the fast mail trains.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Noble Red Men Killing Each Other.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 2.—A report from Stambaugh says: A village of fifty lodges of Shoshones was attacked October 30th by a large Sioux war party, estimated at 1,200 lodges, at Painted Rock, near the scene of Capt. Bates' fight in July, 1874, and about ninety miles from Camp Shambaugh. As far as learned only one Shoshone, by the name of "Humpty" escaped. He was the Indian that saved the life of Captain Henry, in Crook's second fight this summer.

Brigham Doesn't Submit.

There was an effort yesterday to replevy the property of Brigham Young that had been sold at auction by the commissioner. The judge forbade the clerk of court to issue and file the necessary papers, but reconsidered his action to-day, and the papers have been issued, and the property is now in charge of the U. S. Marshal.

The Sutro Tunnel.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 2.—The flow of water from Sutro tunnel is 235 miners inches. No. of feet driven during the month of October is 321; total feet driven through the tunnel, 14,855.

Sale of Bank Stock.

Three hundred shares of the Bank of California, worth \$70 per share paid in during the past year for account of the assessment, sold during the past week for \$80 per share.

Fraudulent Registration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—U. S. deputy marshals yesterday, armed with warrants, went on a raid after illegally registered voters and colonists, and succeeded in bagging five during the day, who were lodged in the county jail. Many of the colonists spotted by the officers are constantly on the move, having been instructed to keep dark till the day of election, when they could brave the officers at the polls and swear in their ballots.

Dividend Declared.

The Trustees of Consolidated Virginia Mining Company met to-day and declared the 31st consecutive monthly dividend of \$2 per share, payable on the 11th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Great Marine Canal. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—The great maritime canal, connecting the city with the German ocean, was completed to-day with

imposing ceremony, at which the King, members of the cabinet and foreign representatives were present. A grand banquet took place. This evening the city is covered with flags, a general illumination, and a splendid exhibition of fireworks. The canal is 160 miles long, and has at the sea end a harbor covering 250 acres, which, however, is not quite completed.

Spanish News.

The Standard's dispatch from Madrid reports Gen. Quesada yesterday held a conference with the ministers of State of the Basque provinces. The army of occupation will be reinforced, and Quesada returns immediately. The conservative press urges an energetic policy against Germany for the disregard displayed in her attitude toward the Biscayan deputies and towns.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Reuter's telegram from Ragusa says that in consequence of the conclusion of the armistice, the consular Commission at Mostar for pacification of the insurgent provinces has been dissolved.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A Vienna correspondent of the times announces that Montenegro accepted armistice on the same terms as Serbia.

The Daily News dispatch from Vienna reports the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg has been ordered to Livadia. It is rumored the Grand Viceroy will shortly go thither also, on a confidential mission.

A Belgrade telegram to the Times confirms the statement that the armistice, as accepted by the Porte, is unconditional.

Marquis Huntington, addressing a public meeting at Keigley yesterday, said however much he might doubt the policy of some government measures relative to the Eastern question, he was not prepared to say that the objects the government had aimed at had not been such as would generally commend themselves to the good opinion of the English people.

HIG GUNS.

The New York Times' London correspondent has this account of the last triumph of invention in heavy artillery.

It is natural that at this time people here should be interested in the latest monster of artillery. The experiments with the 81-ton gun at Shoeburyness began on Wednesday, and so far as they have gone are regarded as highly satisfactory.

There has been a certain degree of apprehension as to the strength of the weapon, but this seems to be dissipated by the experience which has now been acquired. The gun is planted on the beach at Shoeburyness, which is the Eastern peak for Essex jutting out into the German Ocean, and has the whole range of sea in front of it as well as a stretch of 13,000 yards of sand at low water. The first discharge consisted of a Palliser projectile weighing 1,700 pounds, with a charge of 370 pounds of 1.5-inch cube powder, the muzzle being elevated seven degrees by quadrant.

The velocity of the shot is estimated at 1,520 per second, and its motion is wonderfully steady up to the point at which it strikes the ground. The report of the discharge is by no means so large as was expected, but it has rather a startling effect on those in its neighborhood, something like an electric shock. At the end of 11.3 seconds there was far across the water, what seemed like a great explosion—a vast mass of sand and water being thrown up by the blow of the shot. The actual distance traversed was rather more than two miles and a half, and this was the range of the first "graze," as it is called, its extreme range, which is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 yards, not being then in question. The other four rounds were fired under the same conditions as the first graze, varying from about 4,680 to 4,330 yards, and the time from 11.2 to 11.4 seconds. The main range was 4,684 yards. The recoil varied from 3 to 6 feet on the level, and from 32 to 33 up the incline. The results of this shooting have been summed up by a competent witness as follows: "At a range of rather more than two and a half miles, the gun being elevated to an angle of seven degrees, all the shots would pass through such a doorway as usually belongs to a first-class hotel."

The 6th and 7th rounds were fired at one degree of elevation, and the distances were 1,690 and 1,690 yards, and the time 2.2 seconds. The complete distance traversed by each shot was reckoned at not less than 11,000 yards. Of the experiments next day the general result was a mean range of 3,965 yards and the mean error in direction 1.3 yards. A shot was also fired at an angle of ten degrees, which struck its first graze at 6,250 yards, nearly four miles distant, and the hole or crater made in the sand was 27 feet long, 13 wide and 9 deep. Yesterday the mean range at three degrees of elevation, with ordinary shells, was reported to be 2,345 yards, and the mean error 15.8 yards, and with Palliser projectiles, about 4,700 yards. A good deal of damage has been done to the soldiers' huts and other houses at Shoeburyness by the violence of the firing. Some idea of the tremendous force at work is given by the fact that the weight of the gun, carriage and bogies being 125 tons, the rate of the recoil up the incline is about nine feet per second, the total rise due to the ascending gradient being a foot and a quarter. The projectile is nearly four feet long, and weighs three quarters of a ton. It seems from one of the experiments which have been made, that the projectile travels faster than sound, the noise of the discharge and of its own movement not being heard in the neighborhood of where it struck until after it was seen. A few weeks hence the gun will be again removed to Woolwich arsenal, where it will be further bored out in the lower part so as to form a powder chamber eighteen inches in diameter.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CYN. N. this day and James P. Davie, Executors of the last will of Allen J. Davie, deceased, have filed in the County Court of Marion county, State of Oregon, their petition and final account, for settlement of said estate, and the Court has fixed Tuesday the 5th day of December, 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to hearing objections thereto if any exist.

By order of the Court, HON. JOHN C. PEEBLES, Judge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

SHOULD ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WISH to buy out a

GOOD PAYING BUSINESS,

I will offer my entire stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AT

80 CENTS THE \$1.00

of First Cost in San Francisco. If for Cash, FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, or will give time on good negotiable notes, with interest, on three, six and twelve months. Should any one wish to purchase, he will be required to make a deposit of \$100 and I will do likewise; will then take an invoice and if either party wishes to withdraw after the invoice is taken, can do so by forfeiting deposit. This offer is good until January 1, 1877. I will take

WHEAT AT 90 CENTS PER BUSHEL,

Delivered at Farmers' Warehouse or Kinney's Mill. In the meantime I will offer great inducements to purchasers until above date in the following goods:

Beaded and Velvet Purses, Shell Boxes and Albums, Opera Glasses, Puff Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Fine China Cups and Saucers, Feather Dusters, A Variety of Toys, Boys' Wagons, Bird Cages, and Dolls, Shot Pouches and Gun Wadding, A Good Selection of Pipes, Books and Stationery,

TOBACCO & CIGARS

A Good Assortment of Baskets, Groceries, Glass and Tinware, Door Mats, China Matting, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Foot Stools, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Painted and Plain Window Curtains, Coffee Mills, Lamps and Chimneys, Brooms, Axes, Checker Boards, Paper Collars, Ladies' Underwear, Gents' Overcoats, Kid Gloves, Tobacco Pouches, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Trimmings, Braids and Combs, Boots, Shoes and Hats.

To find you will find a good line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

My stock is all perfect and will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Until January 1, 1877.

All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle, with cash or note, before December 1, 1876. All bills not settled by that time will be published in the Daily and Weekly Papers for three days, and then, if not paid, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. I will also trade my stock for Good Farming Land. All the above means business. Those interested, give attention.

S. FRIEDMAN, Executive Block, - Salem