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I have taken this means of announcing to the public that I am now displaying the LARGEST and BEST STOCK of General Merchandise north of San Francisco, consisting of a fine stock of

Gents' and Boys' Clothing, DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, etc.,

which is surpassed by none in the city, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. It shall continue to be my aim to give

THE MOST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

And to place before my patrons a variety of articles not to be found in any other house. It is not my intention to mislead the public by advertising goods which I cannot produce upon inquiry, but to give value received in every instance. Soliciting a call from every purchaser, at my stand, Griswold's corner, respectfully, M. MEYER.

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Etc., etc.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal purposes.

Medicines Compounded, and Prescriptions Filled.

Weatherford & Co., Commercial street, SALEM.

Take Notice. MY WIFE, HESTER, HAS LEFT ME, AND I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ANSON HOBART. Silverton, Sept. 1st, 1877.

OUR FIRST HOE CAKE.

BY GARR MAC.

Well, You see the old folks had gone to the coast on a big rascaille and left Bill and I to manage affairs as best we could, including the culinary department, besides divers other household duties.

Unfortunately, however, we knew nothing of the art of cooking, save, perhaps, that of roasting a squirrel on a sharpened stick; but when the pies and cold biscuits disappeared, which our good mamma had stored in the pantry, we realized the startling fact that the time was at hand when all our skill would be put to the test, viz: the breakfast period. But the emergency of the case admitted of no equivocations. It had to be did.

Having procured a large pan full of flour, with sleeves rolled to the elbows, I asked Bill how much cream of tartar I must put in the bread, he laughed and said it was not cream of tartar that made the bread raise but saleratus, I asked him if they didn't use both, he said no, as acids and alkalies had such a wonderful affinity for each other, that by uniting they generate an entire original chemical, scientifically known as carbonic acid gas, would rapidly subliminate and pass away like a gentle sephyr, leaving the bread the consistency of a dry cod fish.

Being as dumb as a gate post to such "osteometric" elucidations, I asked him what the usual proportion of saleratus was required.

Well, said he, beginning to figure on the side of the dresser, as there are about three gallons of flour in the vessel—let me see—three multiplied by four equals 12, being the aggregate number of quarts, and allowing two teaspoonfuls of saleratus to each quart of flour, 2 multiplied by 12 multiplied by 6 equal 72, which gives the proportion required to make good, nutritious bread, marking casually that it was very essential to have plenty of the effervescent quality which coming in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach, had a tendency to promote digestion.

Setting down upon the foregoing hypothesis, rigorous search was made for a clean saleratus, which I could find. I then asked Bill if we couldn't measure the ingredient some other way, he said he thought we could. Now, said he, there are about 8 spoonfuls in one ordinary handful, and (again the old stub of a pencil came in contact with the cupboard door) 8 in 24, 3 times, and accordingly the three handfuls of saleratus were duly administered. Bill then took the second handful and was to submerge the approximate masses in a bath of rarified hydrogenated fluid termed hot water, thoroughly incorporating the whole with a common pudding stick. The dough was kneaded at last and a good sized lump was yanked off rounded in the shape of a full moon, slashed into a large bake-pan, half full of melted lard, and shoved into the oven, where the stove was cool enough for a refrigerator.

Breakfast came, of course, at a late hour and such a hoe cake as that was, aside from being decidedly unpalatable, we could neither break, bite nor masticate the hideous thing, and so we were compelled to substitute potatoes instead, for the time being.

After breakfast I told Bill I didn't believe a dog would eat that hoe cake. He said he would try it as his setter was looking rather thin; he thought he would get around it nicely, and sniting the words to the action he threw it into the front yard calling out, "here Snap!" but Snap merely gave it a suspicious glance and looked knowingly, as much as to say, "What in thunder do you take me for? I think I don't know good whole-some scraps from such a mean imitation of bread as that? Not much, don't fool this pup."

Jack Jones rode by in the afternoon and looked over the front gate and bawled out, "Obl what a hoe cake!" After he had passed out of hearing Bill pitched it into the house and told me to burn it up. "Burn the mischief," said I, "it would put out all the greases that fill more over these hills. Charlie!" I then rolled it under the bed. Pretty soon, in came Tommy Styles, in high glee, to show us his new rubber ball which he began bouncing over the floor, and at last following in the wake of our pet biscuit, under went Tommy after the ball. Bill and I thought of the hoe cake at the same instant, but it was too late. "Yes-yes!" cried Tommy, "I've found something." Bill's face grew livid, and before either of us could utter a sentence, out rolled that confounded, omniscient hoe cake, and Tommy after it. Oh ho, ho ho! it's a hoe cake. Yes, responded Bill, making a slight effort to cough, "we have not been very successful in baking bread since the old folks left, and I suppose this is one of our biscuits which the mice have stolen—little marauding creatures, they are always poking themselves into places where they are not wanted."

The next day I told Bill there was no using trying to demolish that hoe cake, and he had better go and bury it. So away he went with spade in hand and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing the funeral rites paid to that invincible cookie, over in one corner of the garden, from whence we fondly hoped it would never return.

But not so, indulgent reader, for as our paternal ancestor was plowing the garden the next spring, up came that detestable slapsack as sound as a dollar. "I say, Bill, inquired the old gentleman at dinner that day, 'you've had considerable of reading, do you know whether the ancients used saleratus in bread?' 'Don't know, why?' 'Why, I've just plowed up a petrified hoe cake as sure as a gun.' Bill and I were not long in comprehending the mystery and both began laughing. Ha, ha ha, O pshaw, says Bill, 'do you remember when you old folks went to the coast last Fall, and left us boys to baw?' 'Yes.' 'Well, that was our FIRST HOE CAKE!'

Ukiah, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Belle Lynch, editor of the Dispatch, was knocked down and beaten on the sidewalk in front of the telegraph office at noon to-day, by T. H. Carothers. Mr. Stafford attempted to interfere and was told to keep away or he would be shot. Carothers at the same time drawing and exhibiting his pistol. The marshal at once arrested Carothers, who entered a plea of not guilty. A jury trial was demanded; trial set for Monday. Intense excitement prevails. It is thought shooting will result before night. An article in the Dispatch in relation to Mrs. Carothers, was the cause of the assault.

Lucky Queen.

A meeting of the directors of this company was held in Roseburg on the 19th inst. It was ordered that work on the mine be commenced, and the water taken from the shaft preparatory to sinking to a greater depth, and getting out ore from the mine. That material be purchased for erecting a roasting and chlorizing furnace. Prof. J. M. Tierman, mining engineer of Portland, has been engaged to inspect and work the mill.

Sentiment Mines.

Mr. Frank Glover of the Capital Mining Company, arrived in the city yesterday and reports work progressing rapidly on the shaft which is being sunk to give ventilation to the tunnel. He also reports good work being done in the Nonparal mines which lie a short distance from the Capital lead.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Glenn Falls, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Clintonville is devastated with smallpox. Twenty persons have died within a few days. Travelers are prohibited from entering the place. All the highways are blocked.

New York, Oct. 20.—The World's Washington special says: Because of Morton's illness, the committee to examine into Grover's case has not been able to report. McMillan, of Minnesota, has been preparing a report, which it is thought will be signed all the members of the committee and which will completely exonerate Grover. The report will not be submitted until the December session.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The Journal's Washington special says: A Southern Republican senator who has inquired of the president regarding his views on the admission of Spofford, was informed that Kellogg and not Spofford should be admitted, and that he considered Kellogg legally elected. He had, however, no disposition to force his opinion upon the senate or interfere to influence senators' judgment. The president has decided to appoint only democrats to federal offices in states where Republicans have no representation in congress.

The Times' editorial says the course of the administration in regard to appointments in the New York custom house has been from the first one of inexplicable shilly-shally, and certainly not improved by yesterday's exhibition of irresolution. The delay in arranging nominations could hardly have been greater had the old system of conciliating as many servicable politicians as possible been still in vogue.

Pittsburg, Oct. 20.—Judge Kirkpatrick this morning allowed the application of the grand jury and directed that attachments be issued against Gov. Hartranft, M. S. Quay, secretary of the commonwealth, Adjt. Gen. Latta, Gen. Brenton, and Maj. Morris of the governor's staff. The judge in announcing his decision in court closed with the following words: "The learned attorney general having stated upon the argument that if the decision of the court should not be adverse to his views, an actual service of the process would be unnecessary, as the witnesses would respond without such service and he would be prepared to take such other and further steps as might be deemed advisable, we will during the day communicate to him the result of our deliberations and the conclusion at which we have arrived."

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—To-day a warrant was issued for the arrest of Jno. S. Morton, ex-president of the Market street railway, on a charge of perjury. Complainant is Geo. F. Vickers, Morton's secretary, who on Morton's testimony was placed under bail for trial. The charge is based on Morton's own testimony given before the magistrate in which he admitted that over-issues of stock by him dated back a number of years. Vickers says Morton committed perjury in making returns to the auditor, saying there were only 8,000 shares issued and outstanding, when, by his own admission, there were outstanding 10,000 of over-issues.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Tribune's saying the registry yesterday footed up 41,000, making 74,270 for the two days, as against 117,000 last year for the same time. One more day for registry remains.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—For the past two days an important case has been on trial in the U. S. court here, involving, it is said, some \$20,000,000. It is entitled "The United States vs. the Beef Slogh Log Driving and Transportation Co., the Mississippi Logging Co. and the Chippewa River Improvement Co." A bill was filed at Madison last June to enjoin the defendants from floating logs down the Chippewa river, over which the federal government claims jurisdiction. Damurter to the bill brought the case before Judge Drummond, who to-day decided that the navigation of the Chippewa river was free under the enabling act of congress admitting Wisconsin as a state. As to whether the companies above named may jam the river, construct booms, etc., to the injury of navigation, the decision is reserved.

The Herald's Washington special asserts that Hayes is without a party in either house, and he desires to have it so. All expressions made in conversation by members of the administration confirm this. The president's theory is that he shall execute the laws, but that he will absolutely refrain from the least attempt to influence the action of congress or of any member on any subject; that he will make appointments and removals where the good of the public service requires it, but leave the question of confirmation absolutely to the senate without the slightest attempt to influence anybody's conclusions. The same correspondent thinks Harlan's nomination a blow at Bristow, and that Blaine, Conkling and others are chuckling over what they regard as Bristow's defeat.

Leavenworth, Oct. 17.—J. S. Trasker, president of the First National Bank of Wichita, Kansas, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary to-day for embezzlement of bank funds. Trasker, book-keeper, convicted of fraudulent alterations, is not yet sentenced. Eldridge, cashier, has had a trial and the jury are now out. Trasker, before he was sentenced, made a full confession of guilt, saying his troubles were caused by financial embarrassments in 1872.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 19.—A meeting of friends of the administration was held at Tweed's hall last evening and was largely attended. Henry H. Martin presided; Matthew Hale, Bradford R. Wood and Henry R. Smith made addresses. Resolutions were adopted approving Hayes' civil service and reform policies and denouncing the action of the Rochester convention.

Cincinnati, Oct. 19.—The Commercial's returns from all but three counties which in 1876 gave Hayes 4,243 net majority, show the following figures: Bishop, 281,101; West, 242,976; Bond, 1,248; Thompson, 4,639; Bishop over West, 38,125.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The Times' Washington special says: The senate elections committee to-night agreed to summon Spofford and Kellogg to appear before the committee next Monday.

Paris remarks, made to-day in rather a bashful way and in a low conversational tone, rather surprised the Democrats, who expected he would go with them on all political questions. He pleaded entire ignorance of the Emitt case. There is \$25,000 back pay and mileage due with the seat which Emitt claims.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—Pinchback has written Mitchell, chairman of the senate election committee, renewing his claims to the senatorship, and calling attention to his credentials of January 13, 1875, duly presented by Senator West and referred, but never acted on. He says Senator Morton, early last session, promised to investigate the matter. These credentials are valid as those of West or Kellogg, and should receive careful consideration.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—The Inter Ocean's Washington special says the war department is in a quandary concerning the disposition to be made of the Nez Perce. They will be quartered somewhere near civilization, under guard, this winter, and in the spring be disposed of permanently.

There is no possibility of a short extra session. There are claims and contests enough before the senate already to occupy it until December, and a flood of bills, etc., is forthcoming. Nearly every western member has a bill for repeal of the reumption act and

for the remonstration of the silver dollar. Louisianians here express themselves as discouraged over the condition of Spofford and Emitt's cases, their only hope being now to prevent the seating of Kellogg, whose admission would reawaken the whole Louisiana trouble, as Packard will then test the legality of his title to the gubernatorial honors in the courts. The president declines to use his influence in the case, leaving the whole to the senate.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The President has sent the nomination of Harlan as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to the Senate.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Among the President's nominations to the Senate made to-day were the following ministers: Edward P. Noyes, France; James Russell Lowell, Spain; John A. Kasson, Austria; Thomas A. Osborn, Chile; Henry W. Williams, Brazil. Ministers resident of the United States: John L. Stevens, Sweden and Norway; James M. Comley, Hawaii; John M. Langston, Hayti.

New York, Oct. 17.—A Times' Washington special says the prospect of a short session is now considerably brightened. Two weeks, or little more, will probably elapse before adjournment. Democrats are not anxious to undertake any business except that placed by the President before Congress. Besides, general legislation is hardly possible without reports from the heads of departments, which will not be sent in until December. To attempt legislation on currency at this time would be to forestall the views of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, whatever they may be and the message on that topic in December would be both ludicrous and useless.

A special from Sitting Bull commission, dated Milk river, states that information reaches there that Sitting Bull is now at Fort Walsh with 30 warriors, awaiting the commissioners. The commissioners will probably reach Fort Walsh on the 18th inst. Sitting Bull's village is some forty miles from Fort Walsh and comprises three hundred and fifty lodges, representing about one thousand warriors, some of whom are escaped Nez Perces.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—About three weeks ago Auditor McGrew of the postoffice department at Washington, detected through the new system of keeping accounts, inaugurated by himself, a swindling operation, which had been going on for several years by or through connivance of an employe of the department named O'Brien, and by which it was thought the department had been robbed of \$20,000. F. B. Lilley, deputy auditor of the department, was immediately dispatched to this city, where he has since been engaged with Chief Special Agent, F. W. Schwauz and his corps of detectives in working up the case. The peculations were all made at points remote from this city in the west and southwest, and Mr. Lilley's mission has been so successful that he left for Washington to night with over \$20,000 recovered from various persons who had been in collusion with O'Brien.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—A Washington special to the Times, by a warm friend of Bristow, says Harlan's appointment would be disgraceful as it would be the result of a lying intrigue and dishonest betrayal of a friend who has never been sought but the kindest man to General Harlan. The correspondent then alleges that Harlan has given the President to understand through friends that Bristow would not accept the position himself but personally desired his, Harlan's, appointment. By these representations Bristow has been grossly betrayed but has been prevented by pride from unveiling Harlan's duplicity.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—A special from Mexico (Mo.) says: James Berry, Pacific R. R. robber, died here to-day from wounds inflicted by Sheriff Glasscock in the attempt to arrest him. He confessed he helped rob the express car at Big Springs, and said that Collins who was killed in Kansas, planned the robbery, and that the names of the others were correct as known by the express company.

London, Oct. 17.—According to a Russian official bulletin Mukhtar Pasha was decisively ordered Monday and Tuesday to retire army entirely destroyed as a fighting body.

On Sunday the Russian division turned Mukhtar's right, and on Monday General Heymann, with 10,000 infantry, carried Olga Tepa, the key of the Turkish position, by assault, cutting the Turkish army in two. The center and left wing, under Mukhtar himself, retreated upon Kara, and succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortifications, after a fearful rout, during which the Turks lost a great number in killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners and four guns. Three divisions, constituting the Turkish right, had meantime been surrounded and attacked and driven from their fortified camp with a great loss. Finally at 8 o'clock, Monday night, a remnant of Mukhtar's army surrendered with 32 guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured are seven pashas. Mukhtar Pasha is in Kara. The Russian loss is stated to be relatively slight.

FOREIGN.

Liflis, Oct. 19.—The Russians moved on Kara yesterday. Siege material left Alexandrinople for Kara. Ismail Pasha's army retreated into Turkish territory followed by Gen. Lergukasoff. The Russian garrison of Ardahan and the Ilon corps have been ordered to co-operate in the general advance.

Agram, Oct. 19.—The Hungarian government has ordered the stoppage of the relief hitherto granted to able-bodied Bosnian fugitives. Great distress and mortality prevail among them.

Vienna, Oct. 19.—It is announced from Varna that Prince Hassan threatens to withdraw the Egyptians in consequence of their ignominious reliction to garrisons.

It is calculated that within the last five or six weeks the Russians in Asia received about 49,000 fresh troops. The Turkish force opposed to them on Monday was estimated at about 30,000 men, which is probably correct.

Tiflis, Oct. 19.—A column has been sent southward to keep the road from Kara to Erzerum. Large reinforcements left last night to join Mukhtar Pasha. It is also stated that reinforcements started from Baku. Forty Turkish soldiers deserted Osman Pasha's camp to-day and declare there was so little food at Plevna that the men only got bread once in twenty-four hours. There were 130,000 men in Plevna who could only be made to surrender by hunger.

London, Oct. 17.—A Vienna correspondent states that Greece demands that the Grecian flag shall be hoisted on the island at Larisadarza, as an inducement for the recent attack on the Greek consulate. The Porte objects to this because of the statement which such a salute would cause among the Turkish population. In spite of this an apprehension is entertained of an immediate collision which, as in Servia's case, depends upon events at the seat of war.

On Thursday the iron workers in the Clyde ship building yards demanded increase of wages. Masters have resolved on a lockout which will involve 2,000 men.

Bucharest, Oct. 17.—The bombardment of Plevna has recommenced along the whole line and a decisive action is imminent. Russian advices report large numbers of Turks deserting from Plevna. It is stated that Osman Pasha's communications with Sophia have been cut. Suleiman Pasha is concentrating all his forces at Kadjo.