

Jno. W. Gilbert OFFERS TO THE COUNTRY TRADE Hayward's Gum Boots

The Best ever Made. AN EXTRA QUALITY OF Ladies' Calf Shoes, Just the thing for our Oregon winter weather. Farmers' Fine Kip and Calf Boots, Which are expressly made for our trade, of different qualities, to suit customers.

All goods sold by me are GUARANTEED to be what I recommend them, or I will at any time make it good to the purchaser. J. W. GILBERT, Salem, Oct. 12, 1877.

JOHN G. WRIGHT, Dealer in FAMILY GROCERIES, Crockery and Glassware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Tobacco and Cigars, COMMERCIAL STREET. Salem, April 20, 1875.

Good Farms FOR SALE.

637 ACRES OF LAND IN MARION COUNTY, Oregon, ten miles north of Salem, on the Dayton and Wheatland road; is a beautiful location, and is the very best land in the State. Can be divided into three good farms. We have an offer for a part of this place at \$20 per acre, which would leave the balance of the land in a square body of 500 acres, 200 of which is under cultivation; 100 acres slashed, joining the cultivated fields, that could be easily got a yard for the plow, having been slashed some five to ten years. All the buildings are on the 500 acre tract, and for which we only ask \$50 per acre. Those who are in search of good land should go and see this place. For particulars, call and see the proprietors.

Little Giant GRUBBING MACHINE. We wish to inform the people of Oregon that we have purchased the patent of "The Little Giant Grubbing Machine," and that we are now prepared to supply any number of them at a very reasonable price. The subjoined testimonials of the superior qualities of these machines and their comparative cheapness should recommend them to all those desirous of clearing off land at but trifling expense. For further particulars apply to Frank Cooper or Wm. Delaney, Salem, or Albert Briggs, Seilo.

SECO, March 10th, 1877. This is to certify that we have used "The Little Giant Grubbing Machine" and found it superior to anything of the kind ever used in this part of the country: Preston Munken, Wm Ireland, Henry Isley, J S Morris, A Davis, J B Irvine, E Baldwin, B F Briggs, Henry T Hare.

F. C. SULLIVAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW OPERA HOUSE, SALEM. S. E. corner, at head of stairs.

Farmers, Take Notice. PLOWS REPAIRED.

THAT OLD PLOW OF YOURS CAN BE MADE as good as new at JOHNNY KNIGHT'S Blacksmith Shop, on Commercial street, below Wade's hardware store, for a small outlay of coin. Bring in your old plows, and see if I don't do as I say. oct26d

ROAD SUPERVISORS FOR 1878. The following named persons were appointed at the last term of the Marion County Court, to serve for the year as road supervisors: District No. 1, W. M. Hillery, 2, J. T. Beckwith, 3, Jas. P. Davis, 4, C. P. Fullerton, 5, Guyson Gibson, 6, John King, 7, A. J. Biles, 8, Taylor Smith, 9, L. C. Pooler, 10, J. S. Shanks, 11, J. F. Anderson, 12, Sampson Jones, 13, Wm. P. Pugh, 14, S. W. R. Jones, 15, W. D. Buxton, 16, Columbus Cleaver, 17, No report, 18, W. F. Eastham, 19, No report, 20, Milton Young, 21, John Frechweider, 22, Frank Davidson, 23, George Aklin, 24, George Krouse, 25, No report, 26, George Ashby, 27, J. H. Hodley, 28, J. R. White, 29, D. H. Looney, 30, No report, 31, Frank Frouillaid, 32, F. X. Matthieu, 33, G. W. Dimick, 34, Amos Havendon, 35, No report, 36, Joseph Cox, 37, John Craig, 38, Wm. M. Steele, 39, L. M. Herron, 40, No report, 41, John Witcheen, 42, Jos. Ledgerwood, 43, Geo. W. Putman, 44, No report, 45, M. L. Mumper, 46, Henry Eklen, 47, J. B. Jackson, 48, R. L. Swartz, 49, S. J. Kerr, 50, Martin Woodcock, 51, Geo. Eoff, Jr., 52, Oliver Beers, 53, J. G. Eberhard, 54, B. F. Fletcher, 55, Manuel Gonsales, 56, Louis Stout.

Broke an Axle. We have frequently noticed the careless manner in which some of the drivers in this city run over the cross-walks of the streets. The walks, as a general thing, are at least two inches higher than the street, and when the wheels of the vehicle comes in contact with the walk, they will have to jump square up, and if the wagon is loaded something is bound to give way or be badly strained. This morning the meat wagon belonging to Messrs. West and McGregor, on Commercial street, was loaded and being driven at a rapid rate, and when it came to the crossing at the corner of Commercial and Court streets, the axle of the left hind wheel broke square off at the shoulder, letting the end of the wagon drop down while the driver rolled one way in the mud and the wheel the other; the horses stood perfectly quiet as though they had been used to just such break-downs from careless drivers. The Jehu when he got up, was the most complete mud man we ever saw.

C. A. REED, Notary Public. T. H. Cox. REED & COX, Real Estate and Insurance AGENTS. Loans negotiated on Favorable Terms. Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, State, County, and City Warrants. Agents for Reed's Opera House. 222 Office, at the corner of Reed's Opera House, SECO. SALEM, OR. 231

Milwaukie NURSERY.

SETH LUELLING & SON, PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE NAMED NURSERY, beg leave to call the attention of Fruit-men, and all others who wish to procure good, healthy Trees, to their IMMENSE STOCK OF FRUIT TREES, CONSISTING OF Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Prune, And many other miscellaneous varieties, the prices of which we have reduced to suit the times. Read for a catalogue. SETH LUELLING & SON, Milwaukie.

OREGON STEAMSHIP CO. REGULAR LINE Between Portland and San Francisco. THROUGH TICKETS Reduced Rates. Steamers leave both Portland and San Francisco about Every Five Days, carrying Passengers and Freight at the LOWEST RATES. It is the only line carrying the U. S. MAILS and WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

State of Oregon, (Now building) 2,000 tons burden, George W. Elder, (1700 tons.) City of Chester, (1350 tons.) Ajax, (1250 tons.) For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office, corner F and Front streets, PORTLAND. GEO. W. WIDLER, Agent.

THIRD OR FIFTH CLASS. SALEM, JAN. 10, 1878. I noticed in one of our city papers lately the report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, that considerable stress and capital is attempted to be made out of the recent "complaints" between the City Council and the Fire Department in regard to the increase of insurance rates on property in this city, or reducing the city from a third class to a fifth. In regard to the trouble or misunderstanding between the City Council and the Department, I do not propose to take sides, but in regard to the insurance I wish to make a few observations. Judging from the Chief Engineer's report, all of the property holders in this city were in a business sense, bound to have their property insured. And a man who did not so do, was lacking in judgment. I respectfully beg leave to take issue. I believe honestly that if there was not a single dollar of insurance in this burg it would be far better off. That the number of fires keep pace with the number of buildings and amounts insured. I do not say that a man will fire his building as soon as the policy is taken out, but it is a premium for carelessness or criminal negligence in quarters that we little think of. The methodical and natural instinctive care in regard to looking to proper extinguishing of fire, when the place of business is closed up, or dwelling house left for a short time, is not cultivated as it should be, but "let it rip" style of doing business is engendered; "it is insured anyhow." Ashes from the stoves are not properly cared for or looked after; they are thrown into anything without examination, whether alive coals are in them or not. Oils used for lights are carelessly handled or set about where they may become overheated. Rags impregnated with oil or grease allowed to accumulate in odd corners near chimneys or garrets or back yards, and spontaneous combustion engendered, and the many laws of chemistry studied or looked after that should be, and would be if the property was not insured. In fact, it has become so prevalent, that the first question asked after the location of a fire is ascertained, "how much insurance?" A natural sequence of the unfortunate custom of insurance. "A house not insured does not burn" will soon become an aphorism, and as proof of all the houses that have burned or partially so in this city for the last five years, at least 90 per cent. had more or less insurance on them. And the action of the insurance companies in reducing Salem to a fifth-rate city in their scale is a blessing, and should they withdraw all of their business philanthropy, all of the citizens (except agents) would arise and call them blessed, while the fire apparatus would comparatively rust for want of use.

NON-INSURANCE. SALEM TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. CENTRAL SCHOOL, Jan. 7, 1878. The Association met and was called to order by the President, Miss Mattie L. Powell. Roll called. Mr. Stevens, Miss Warinner, and Miss Florence Adair, absent. Miss Adair absent on account of sickness in the family. Mrs. Nellie Curl was appointed special critic for the evening. Under the head of general business, Mr. Randle announced that there will be a temperance meeting at the Opera House Saturday, January 12th, at 3 P. M. All school children and teachers are cordially invited to attend, and participate in the exercises. The first on the programme was a reading by Miss Smith, entitled "Lovely Woman." It was a selection from a production of Robert Ingersoll, and contained much of interest, besides a "slight sprinkling" of "Woman's Rights." A poem entitled "Hannah Jane," written by Petroleum V. Nasby, was then read by Mr. Gregg. Mrs. Adair then read a poem entitled "Mother's Fool." It transpired that "Mother's Fool" possessed some of that rare article, common sense; that the people of the country in which said fool resided, became aware that he had some common sense, and selected him as their Governor, thus bestowing upon him a due appreciation of that which his worthy and more book learned brothers chose to consider the suitable characteristics of "Mother's Fool." The next regular meeting was set for Monday evening, January 29th, at 4:15 o'clock. The critic announced that she had no report to make. The business of the evening being finished, on motion adjourned, to meet at the usual place, as stated above. J. T. GRONQ, Secretary.

NATIONAL SERMON. A woman, named Catharine Grover, died for want of proper nourishment at 39 South Warren street on Thursday. It is alleged that her husband worked for the miserable pittance of two dollars a week, and consequently was unable to provide the common necessaries of life. The poor woman lived in an attic which was miserably furnished, and she had a baby fifteen months old. A subscription was raised to bury the body. [Trenton papers, November, 1877. "Abundant harvests."—President's Message. [From the True American, Trenton, New Jersey.] Starved to Death.

In an attic sad and dreary, Lay a mother and her child, Helpless, hopeless, weak and weary, And with craving hunger wild, Husband, father, toil-enduring, Working hard for pittance pay— In a week, enough procuring For his family for a day. Neighbors learn their sad condition; Gather in to render aid; Husband goes for a physician— Cannot come unless he's paid. Tries another and another, Until one consents to come, But too late to save the mother. She in Death's cold arms is numb Millions spent in church-saluting Millions wasted, making laws; Millions of the people mourning, While the demon hunger gnaws. Oh, ye paid and treated leaders! Listen, while ye hold your breath: In this land of Bible-readers, WIVES AND MOTHERS STARVE TO DEATH. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28, 1877.

Old Boreas got upon its ear last night, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, and played havoc among the sign and bulletin boards by blowing them down; about twenty feet of the tin roof on Malory's brick was torn up and this morning it was hanging over the side of the building. Several persons inform us that their houses were felt to heave and fro in the wind like a cradle. Such a heavy wind is something rather unusual for this place.

BY TELEGRAPH. Washington, Jan. 9.—Frederick R. Goodrich, who admitted forging names of employees of the Interior department to the pay roll, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The Mexican congress has voted to admit breadstuffs from other countries free of duty, which will be very advantageous to California, New Mexico and Texas, furnishing a profitable market for their produce. Chicago, Jan. 9.—The Tribune's Washington special says: President Hayes seems decided to renew the fight on the New York nominations. The National Republican says: We state, upon what we regard as high authority, that the President will sign the sugar bill whenever submitted to him, having backed the conviction that the business interests of the country and a majority of the people demand it. Boston, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Republican State committee at Concord, N. H., last night, it was manifest there was a formidable pro-Hayes element in the party. Strong feeling against Chandler was expressed by delegates. A speech was made by Mr. U. S. Senator Patterson, who, though indorsed by the President, doubted the advisability of introducing the matter into convention. Speeches advocating either a conciliatory policy or positive indorsement of Hayes were made by Gen. Stevens, Major E. N. Farr, O. C. Moore and others. A. H. Tuck and Mason W. Tappan severely attacked W. E. Chandler, who is a delegate. Chandler spoke at length, criticizing the action of the President. Concord, Jan. 9.—At the Republican State convention B. F. Prescott was nominated for governor by acclamation. Chicago, Jan. 11.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Buckner, chairman of the senate declines to pass the silver bill, or should he consent to it, he would have the rules suspended and attach the Bland bill to the legislative appropriation bill. He thinks this can be easily done, and then he remarks, "We can say to Mr. Hayes, 'if you don't give us silver, you can't get any money.'"

Careful inquiry fails to confirm the stories sent out by the resumptionists that the silver bill has lost ground. The only portion of the bill which may have lost support is the free coinage. The Allison amendment is probably stronger than before the holidays. There has been absolute confidence that it could be passed over the veto. Richmond, Jan. 11.—Heavy rains the past two days caused another rise in the rivers. The bridge over Staunton river on the Richmond and Danville road, just replaced, was again swept away,—the third time inside of two months. The iron bridge over the same river on the Virginia Midland road between Lynchburg and Danville is also washed away. This bridge was destroyed during the great flood in November, but recently replaced. The Roanoke river at Weidon, N. C., is very high, the water rising six to eight inches per hour. The railroad bridges at that point are threatened. Rockland, Me., Jan. 11.—The heaviest northeast gale ever known here prevailed last night, doing great damage to shipping and wharves and unroofing a number of buildings. Des Moines, Jan. 10.—The legislature meet next Monday. For U. S. senator there is no candidate against Senator Allison and it is probable he will have no opposition. Chicago, Jan. 11.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Senator Conkling says the statement that he intends to offer a resolution of inquiry into the charges in Chandler's letter is untrue. San Francisco, Jan. 11.—On December 8 a fire in Honolulu devastated the Esplanade portion of the city, destroying the government warehouse opposite the custom house, the wharves and sheds devoted to the use of ocean mail steamers, and a number of private buildings, including storehouses, lumber yards, manufacturing establishments, etc. Loss about \$250,000; insurance \$63,000. Victoria, Jan. 9.—The Hudson Bay Co.'s bark Lady Lampon, from London, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, while attempting to enter Esquimaux harbor, at 3 o'clock this morning, ran on a rock near the dockyard. She is reported half full of water, and as a heavy gale is blowing, it is feared she will not be got off.

Victoria, Jan. 10.—The steamship City of Panama sails at 12 o'clock, noon, with the following passengers: John Jack and wife, Oscar Landreth, John Burns, J. B. Andrews, William Bell, A. W. Lawson, A. W. Bensch and wife, D. W. Higgins, Maude Higgins, Mrs. J. Robbins, Mrs. S. Cooper, F. F. Gerrard, R. Janion and wife, W. W. Rich. The barkers Gem of the Ocean, Two Brothers and Lockley Hall have arrived from San Francisco. The condition of the bark Lady Lampon is still unfavorable. The wind has died away, but the vessel is half full of water and the cargo is probably ruined. The Lampon is a newly built vessel, having a tonnage of 413. Her cargo was valued at \$40,000. There is no scarcity of labor of any kind here, the market being more than well supplied to meet all demands.

FOREIGN. London, Jan. 9.—A special from Berlin says: Russia having consented to enter into negotiations for an armistice, even if the preliminaries of peace are not settled beforehand, conclusion of a truce is probable. Constantinople, Jan. 9.—The council of ministers have agreed upon the conditions of an armistice and submitted them for the Sultan's approval. In opening direct negotiations purely for a military armistice, the Porte is said to be acting upon Lord Derby's advice. The Sultan having approved the armistice conditions, has ordered commanders in the field to conclude an armistice with the Russian commanders. Before agreeing on this course the Turkish foreign minister telegraphed to the Turkish ambassador at London instructing him to request Lord Derby to arrange with Russia the conditions of the armistice. Lord Derby replied that Russia would not entertain such proposal, and counseled direct negotiations between the belligerents. It is stated negotiations continue between England and Russia on the question of mediation. Constantinople, Jan. 11.—8:30 a. m.—The armistice has not yet been arranged. The Porte has received the Russian answer to the Turkish communication, proposing an armistice, intimating that negotiations must be conducted on the basis of eventual peace conditions. The Porte has not yet replied. The reply of Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish commander-in-chief that he would refer the latter's overture for an armistice, to St. Petersburg, states that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and there could be no question at present of an armistice without a basis for peace. St. Petersburg, Jan. 11.—Russian journals commenting on the capture of the Turkish army in Schipka Pass point out that this is a new evidence that the Turkish power of resistance is utterly broken, and remark that the cabinets at both Constantinople and London must understand the necessity of recognizing in approaching negotiations the decisive military situation created by the Russian army. The fact that Russia has reiterated her declaration that the armistice is to be settled

by the commanders of forces in the field and not by plenipotentiaries, shows that Russia has not acquiesced in the compromise proposed by England, that the powers of the commanders should be limited to military details, while the main stipulations should be settled by special plenipotentiaries. It is not known in St. Petersburg whether Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador at London, has yet presented this reiterated declaration to Lord Derby. London, Jan. 10.—The Standard understands that Layard, British ambassador at Constantinople, has requested immediate dispatch of a British man of war to Crete. The admiral commanding the Mediterranean will order the permanent stationing of one there. A telegram from Crete states that hostilities between insurgents and the Turks commenced Tuesday. A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that the law has commenced which, if it continues, will cause a movement of the ice in the Danube to recommence and make communication more difficult than ever. A terrible outbreak of spotted typhus has occurred in Fratzsch and neighborhood. It originated among Turkish prisoners, and it is whispered that it is really the plague. A Vienna correspondent says he has trustworthy information that the force which crossed the Balkans under General Gourko comprises 55,000 infantry. Prince Meislav has occupied Kezualik, Gen. Skobeleff holds Schipka. St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following to the emperor from Latcha, January 9: I am happy to congratulate your majesty upon the brilliant victory gained this day. Gen. Raditsky has, after desperate fighting, captured the whole Turkish army defending Schipka Pass, consisting of 41 battalions, 10 batteries and one regiment of cavalry. A Constantinople special says Mehmet Ali has started for Konia, commissioned to conclude an armistice if he judges the continuation of the war impossible. A special from Pera says Mehmet Ali has gone to arrange an armistice. The correspondent understands the Porte has agreed to propose six weeks' armistice, on condition that the belligerents maintain their present positions, and peace negotiations commence as soon as the armistice comes in operation. London, Jan. 11.—A man committed suicide yesterday by leaping from the whispering gallery in St. Paul's Cathedral. Rome, Jan. 9.—It is stated that King Victor Emanuel confessed to Monsiegnor F. Marelli, secretary of the apostolic palace, who was sent to him by the pope. He was also visited by Monsiegnor Lenti, the pope's domestic prelate. The Austrian ambassador, Princess Marguerite, and other dignitaries when the king received the communion of extreme unction from his chaplain, Anselmo. Toward 2:30 P. M. the oppression under which the king labored increased, and he was caused to inhale oxygen, which seemed to give him a little strength. He saluted those present, bending his head twice, then sighing deeply, he expired. Diplomats being informed of the death of the king and Prince Humbert's accession proceeded to the Quirinal immediately to condole. The newspapers appear in black, and remind their readers that Victor Emanuel's life was dedicated to the greatness and happiness of Italy.

FOOLISH FELLOWS. The ways of the buffalo as described by the travelers in the far West are as strange as those of the Heathen Chinese. If a herd of these animals get on the north side of a track, it will stand stupidly gazing, though the locomotive passes within a hundred yards of it. But if two miles from the track on the south side, the whole herd is thrown into the wildest commotion. Regardless of consequences it will make for the track, and if the train is in its way, each individual buffalo will go at it with the desperation of despair, plunging against or between the locomotive and the car. There was a notable instance of this in the winter of 1871-72, when the ponds and small rivers were frozen solid, and the buffalo were forced to the larger rivers for water. The conductors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, after having trains derailed twice in a week, learned to have a very decided respect for the idiosyncrasy of the buffalo, and when there was a possibility of striking a herd on the rampage for the north side of the track, stopped the train until it had passed.

BLUNT BUT TRUE. There is said to be a young man in the Missouri Penitentiary whose parents, at their death, left him a fortune of \$50,000. There is where his parents made a fatal mistake. If they had taken the precaution to invest that sum in a small dog, and shot him, and then had simply left the young man a jack-plane or a wood-saw, with printed instructions how to use it, the chances are that instead of being in the penitentiary, he would to-day have been gradually but surely working his way up to a handsome competency and an honorable old age. But ever since the days of Adam and Eve parents have made it a point to toil and struggle all their lives in order to realize a sufficient sum of money to purchase, when they are dead and gone, their sons each a first class through ticket to the devil, and it is not much to be wondered at that so many of their sons, reared in vice and idleness, as too many of them often are, have no higher ambition than to invest their inheritance in just that sort of transportation.

FOOLISH PRISONER. The young man Grayson, charged with murder, who escaped from detective Cherry, at Portland, a few days since, we think acted very foolishly. From all that can be learned in relation to the killing there were many palliating circumstances attending it, which, taken in connection with the youth of the accused, renders his acquittal quite possible. It was Cassar, we believe, who said that the apprehension of evil inflicted more pain than would the evil itself. So the constant fear of detection would rob life of its pleasures. This thought, if worn in the mind, would deter from the commission of crime. Mrs. Emma Kellogg is dangerously ill, at Newport, Ill. She is a representative of the R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. T., of the United States, from this State.