Correspondence.

Up in Lane.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I will [illegible] a letter from [illegible] here [illegible] amongst our friends. My business [illegible] of the valley is to see, and [illegible] all I can about it. [illegible] and future prospects of [illegible] much surprised that so little is [illegible] is known here [illegible] of the large and fertile district. It is true, that along the line of the R. R., passengers look out and see a large and extended country, but the rapidity of the cars prevents persons from realizing much of the phenomena of the country, or forming a correct opinion of its value.

It is not for me to attempt to describe all of this county, or even a tithe of it. If we estimate its area, we find that a large proportion of it is the very best of arable lands, while the remainder is pasture and timber lands. It is farthest off from our conveyance, which has laid up its extensive and varied products for the markets of the world. But when viewed in another way, it is the nearest part of this great valley to Winnemucca. Add, moreover, the fact that great efforts are put forth to build a R. R. from Portland on the south side of the Columbia river, and the Valley, and see to Salt Lake, are [illegible] and its business [illegible] and I have small hopes of obtaining any considerable and permanent one, our prospects for business are small. Our hopes in the final success and completion of the N. P. R. R. are yet strong. But need an Oregon road by which we shall have an outlet direct to Omaha, and thence northeast, and southeast. This one is feasible, practicable and can be attained. From this city, on the route of the Military road, and thence to Winnemucca, there is a direct route, and at a cost for a railroad of one-half of one from Portland via the Dalles to Salt Lake. It is only a question of time when the R. R. from Eugene City to Winnemucca shall be made. But enough of this for at present. The people all along the line from Springfield to a point north of Oregon City or at New Era, are awake up to the importance of a narrow gauge R. R. from Salem to each of these points. It is well so that, on a line along the edge of the hills from Spangle's ferry via Brownsville, Lebanon, and thence through the "Forks" by Albany, Scio, Silverton, and to a point near Oregon City, there is one of the very best farming belts in this valley. And all along this line to the eastward of it are thousands of acres of quarter-sections of land, attainable by settlers from Congress, or from the R. R. company on the very best of terms. These lands are remote from the centers of trade along the Willamette river, and the O. and C. R. R. But this narrow gauge R. R. is to be built, and made at convenient points for reception of wool, and tens of thousands of persons will settle upon these hill lands, make good use of them, and add to their own comfort to the aggregate wealth of our country.

Of a considerable proportion of the country through which this narrow gauge road would pass, are low, wet lands from innumerable rivulets running down from the foothills and spreading over the lands adjacent to them. These wet lands are exceedingly rich in fertility. They can all be drained and made into successful culture of grain and grass.

In connection with this part of my letter I beg leave to give a description of a new patented ditching machine by Mr. O. C. Pratt of Harrisburg, in Linn county, Oregon. The machine is worked by four horses and two men with a capacity—80-horse power. Chains from ropes. The ditching machine will do 100 rods of perfect ditch daily. The ditch five feet wide on top and 18 inches at the bottom and two feet deep. The dirt is thrown out three and a half feet from the ditch laid along parallel to it. The sides form a angle of 35°, hence the dirt will not roll to the ditch from the sides, which should be sowed with blue grass or timothy seed immediately made. The great need of effective drains in most of the upper counties in this valley has been long felt here. Many hundred miles of these ditches can be, and will be made shortly in those upper counties of the valley. The cost of such ditch is 10 cents per rod. And the redundant water which could be drained from the long level country, along the route of the proposed narrow guage R. R. could be utilized by emptying them into one canal, on which lumber, canal boats, fence-posts, cord-wood, etc., could be transported to market. It is urged by some that the proposed narrow guage R. R. should terminate at Oregon City, the north bank of the Clackamas river and Oregon City. This would save to farmers and producers the heavy tonnage from the locks at the falls of the Willamette. But this road would be the first effective step towards drawing a direct trade from a portion of these upper counties to Portland direct, or from Portland to Springfield, and thence on a main road to Winnemucca. Lane, Linn, Marion and Tamarack counties are deeply interested in the construction of this narrow guage R. R. There can be capital enough, and American rise amongst our people to build this road, and lands would double in value all along the route of this narrow guage R. R. Let our brethren, on the west side of the Willamette river, out go us on this side in the action of railroads? And of the connection of the Corvallis and Yaquina road, I am assured. Surely so large and good a country as Oregon is, should not longer be neglected and made tributary to one great city. The natural resources, area, climate, timber, navigation, and locality of Oregon constitute her a little empire in herself. When I write on these matters my pulses up and I feel as if young again. But I am so old that he does not care to [illegible]

THE WOODLAND PATH.

O woodland path
Beside the river,
How fair thou art!
How well I love thee!

I know every bank
Where berries grow,
Every little brook
Where I love to go.

I know each
Of every wanderer,
Each rock and nook,
Dear woodland path!

Art thou not
My woodland home?
Is thine no tooth
Thou wouldst take from me?

Must all my dreams,
Like thy fair flowers,
Be caught, at last,
In frosty showers?

—[J. M. V. in Oberlin Review.

The grain movement of 1878 will evidently be much the largest on record. For the first ten months of the year the seven Atlantic ports have received 212,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, not including flour, against 140,000,000 bushels in 1877, when the movement was larger than ever before, and 133,000,000 last year. There has been no time in the history of the country, rapid as its development has been heretofore, when a more astonishing increase in production has been exhibited, and it seems almost incredible that within two years the increase over the be heaviest business ever known should be over one-half.

The first cargo of wheat from Siberia has this season been received at Hamburg. It was brought in a Danish vessel, the Neptune. This vessel made the voyage from Hammerfest without experiencing any great difficulties, by following closely the instructions given by Prof. Nordenskjold, from his first Arctic expedition. Thus we have another competitor for the wheat trade of the world, and, curiously enough, Siberia, usually considered as amongst the most hyperborean of hyperborean districts, so far as agriculture is concerned.

Solid Merit will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of sale rivals, no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Emp. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of——for 25 cents.

Most young men can afford to wear a cane. It is an economical garment; no buttons flying off, no seams ripping, no rents occurring, nor holes wearing through. Long live the inventor of the cane.

Some of the farmers who have been buying patent cow-milkers now call them cow dryers.—*Colorado Farmer.*

"HERE LIES"—any graveyard will furnish you abundant opportunities to see how the tombstones do it.

The young woman who knows how to paint judiciously is surer of a husband than she who faints faint she never so discreetly.

A discomfited soldier, who found that he had shot an Indian already defunct, was overheard to murmur, "I didn't know it was Lo dead."

It is noticeable that the nice young man who never carries tobacco because it makes his clothes smell, takes a chew every time any other man pulls out a tobacco box.

"I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to a stingy aunt, proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because," said he, "you would have eaten all the apple instead of dividing it."

The man who kant talk with you ten minnitts on an ordinary bizziness subjekt without expressing a great anxiety about the welfare ov yure soul, wants the klussest kind of watching.—*Josh Billings.*

When is a defeated candidate like the earth? When he feels as if he had been flattened at the polls, of course.

The peanut crop of Tennessee this year is estimated at 350,000 bushels.

Out West they call the pine boxes used to bury tramps in bum shells.

Good fat hogs are worth in Missouri rural districts only $2 50 per hundred.

The next Tennessee Legislature will agitate the repudiation of the State debt.

The season of Christmas—the twelve days succeeding Christmas day.

This year's vintage in Hungary is very large, and is said to be the best since 1834.

The Empress of Austria intends spending a portion of the coming winter in Ireland.

Carson City, Nev., has a young lady's brass band, called the Rosebud Military Band.

A pauper in England was lately fined $2,000 for having an illicit still in his possession.

The Norristown Herald is of the opinion that it pays to die rich—pays the body snatchers.

The charity hospitals of New Orleans furnish physicians with all the subjects they need.

Indians never bite snakes [illegible]

THE TALLEST TREES IN THE WORLD.—The tallest accurately measured *Sequoia* standing in the Calaveras Grove, near Stockton California, measures 325 feet, and there is no positive evidence that any trees of this genus ever exceed that height. Of late years, explorations in Gippsland, Victoria, have brought to light some marvelous specimens of *Eucalyptus* and the State Surveyor of Forests measured a fallen tree on the banks of the Watts river, and found it to be 435 feet from the roots to the top of the trunk. The crest of this tree was broken off, but the trunk at the fracture was nine feet in circumference and the hight of the tree when growing was estimated to have been more than 500 feet. This tree, however, was dead, though there is no doubt that it was far loftier than the tallest *Sequoia*. Near Frenshaw, in the Dandenong district, Victoria, there has recently been discovered a specimen of the "Almond Leaf Gum" (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*), measuring 480 feet from the ground to the topmost wing. This tree would overtop the tallest living *Sequoia* by 125 feet. Its girth is 80 feet, which is less than that of many *Sequoias*, but as far as height is concerned it must be considered the tallest living tree in the world.

In answer to an inquiry as to the average quantity of milk required to yield a pound of butter, the *Cultivator* says: The quantity varies from eight to fourteen quarts; the average is about nine to eleven quarts of milk for two of cream, or one pound of butter; or by weight about eighteen to twenty-two pounds of milk should make four of cream, the equivalent of one pound of butter. Two quarts of cream are a fair average for one pound of butter. The estimates vary according to the breed, the feed and management, the age, and the time of the next gestation. As a general rule, cows of small breeds yield more butter than those of large breeds, while the smaller individuals of a particular breed give richer milk than large species of the same breed.

Queries.

Will some one of the readers of the FARMER give an immigrant information? Last spring I cleared and plowed and harrowed a piece of wild land, and put it into timothy grass. It is bottom land, and appears to be very rich. Now, would I profit by putting a good dressing of stable manure on the grass?

I wish to plant out a few trees—pear and apple. What are the best kinds for family use, summer and winter? Answer, and oblige AN IMMIGRNT.

St. Louis proposes this winter to shut down on her free soup houses.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

"THE EAGLE CLAW."
The best Trap in the World for catching
FISH, ANIMALS & GAME.
One bait will catch Twenty Fish.
No. 1, for ordinary fishing, small game, &c. price [illegible]
No. 2, for Large fish, mink, muskrats, &c. [illegible]
Sent by mail. J. BRIDE & CO.,
Mfrs., 297 Cadway, New-York.
Send for Catalogue of useful novelties and mention this paper.

PROOF
OF THE
Superiority
OF THE
PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT.

Report of the committee appointed by the California State Agricultural Society, Sept. 1878, to examine and report upon the merits of mixed paints exhibited.

We selected from each of the exhibits viz., the

"Averill Chemical Paint,"
"Imperishable Paint," and
"Pacific Rubber Paint,"

a can of their paints, and had same applied by a painter under our personal supervision. Upon measuring the surface covered, we find that the

"Pacific Rubber Paint covered	21,276	sq. in.
"Averill Chemical" " "	17,834	" "
"Imperishable" " "	14,445	" "

An equal quantity of each paint having been used, the above result shows that the Pacific Rubber Paint covered nearly TWENTY PER CENT. MORE SURFACE than the "Averill Chemical Paint," and nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE SURFACE than the "Imperishable Paint."

In view of the foreging facts, and considering the case of application of the Pacific Rubber Paint, and its superior covering qualities, we decide it to be the best paint.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

[illegible]

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December, of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO, one year	7 00
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HARPER'S WEEKLY.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Weekly remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and wood-cuts.—Springfield Republican.

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

The Weekly is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds, and false pretenses.—Evening Express, Rochester.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

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HARPER'S BAZAR.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

To persons desiring to Subscribe for a first-class family paper, we can confidently recommend Harper's Bazar.—Boston Transcript.

As a faithful chronicle of fashion, and a newspaper of domestic and social character, it leaves nothing to be desired.—Louisville Ledger.

This paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fine wood-cuts and illustrations, and has become an established authority with the ladies.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

Harper's Periodicals.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Holiday Music Books!

CHRISTMAS CAROLS. Now is the time to begin to practice CHRISTMAS MUSIC. We recommend:—Dressler's CHRISTMAS CHIMES (30 cts.), 20 beautiful and easy Anthems, or Howard's TEN CHRISTMAS CAROLS, (30 cts.) or Howard's ELEVEN CHRISTMAS CAROLS, (30 cts.), or CHRISTMAS VOICES, (15 cts.), 13 Carols by Waterbury; or CHRISTMAS SELECTIONS, (4 per hundred) containing Five choice pieces. A valuable book is CHRISTMAS CAROLS, Old and New, (40 cts.); also 100 other SINGLE CAROLS, (5 to 10 cts.)

Church Offering. ($1.25), by L. O. EMERSON, has a complete set of Anthems and Chants for all the Festivals and Services of the year. A fine book.

Noel. By SAINT-SAENS, ($1.00), is a CHRISTMAS ORATORIO.

The School Song Book (60 cts.), by C. EVEREST, is an excellent book for Girls' High or Normal Schools, or for Seminaries. Good instructions and very good music.

Follow your Errands to Christmas shopping, and [illegible]

THE HORSE.

BREEDING THE PARK HORSE.

We would like to see a class of horses introduced [illegible] intended for road purposes. Perhaps the best [illegible] for such purposes are the Norman Percheron and Clydesdale horses, such animals as a speedy and distant journey. There are many engaged in breeding the Norman Percheron and Clydesdale horses, but they are it only for heavy draft purposes, and there is a demand for such horses for such purposes. These horses have size enough, and many of them have heads and necks and perhaps shoulders that would do well for park horses; but their bodies are too heavy, their legs about the fetlock joints would not answer at all for the necessary rate of speed of the park horse, and most of them are lamentably defective in having very poor tails and bearing them tucked close to their bodies.

The park horse should be able to trot in from three minutes to three minutes. His body should be a model of perfection. It should carry a high head and a high tail, which should be long and heavy. It should have a high, trappy way of going. It should be full sixteen hands high and should be a show horse, for people that like to make a display of themselves and their turnouts, will select that style of horses. It should have a long, well arched neck with a long, flowing mane. It should have a high crest, for this feature adds much to the beauty and grace of a horse.

Such a horse as we have described never need leg for a buyer. It is not often we see them, but we do see them sometimes, and ought to see them oftener. They can be produced with as much certainty as any other style of horse. All that it requires is a stallion of the right kind and mares of the right kind. Like begets like. Get size, style, gait, beauty of form, blood in sires and dams, and you will get them in their progeny.—Rural World.

THE HORSE'S FOOT.

Q. What is the use of the frog? A. It serves to expand the foot and support the tendons and the leg.

Q. How is it enabled to do this? A. In order to do this they must receive the natural pressure of the horse upon it, and also have the natural packing that earth furnishes of soft material, such as earth, dust, grass, roots, gravel, etc. It supports the navicular bone, which bone receives its sole support by the pressure of the frog.

Q. There are two frogs, are there not? A. Yes: the outside and inside frog, or sensitive and insensitive, although the sensitive is only the interior portion of the insensitive.

Q. Does the foot perspire or sweat? A. It does when in a natural state.

Q. In what condition does it not sweat? A. When fevered; or when the sole of the foot is dried up, or coated over with scaly formations.

Q. How can you keep a foot from getting fevered? A. By giving it a natural bearing over the entire surface of the foot; also, by giving the several bones a proper angle.

Q. What are the bones of the foot? A. Coffin, or base bone; navicular, and little or lower pastern.

Q. What makes a foot contract? A. By depriving the frog of pressure and the foot as a whole from the packing, and thereby of the outward pressure its formation requires.

Q. Is a contracted foot painful? A. Very much so.

Q. Why painful? A. By stoppage of circulation, and because the walls of the foot are brought inward until they press against the sharp edges of the coffin or base bone of the foot, so that the delicate laminæ are inflamed; also the pain caused by stoppage of circulation, and contraction passes up the tendons of the leg and often lodges in the shoulders, which is often as sore as the foot itself.

Q. What makes the sole of the foot drop or become bilged? A. Because it has no proper support by reason of its being lifted up by the shoe that is nailed around on the walls of the foot. The whole weight of the horse is thus delivered upon the arch of the sole directly under the coffin bone, and little by little it is forced downward, the edges are separated from their connection with the walls of the hoof, and the entire strength of the member gone.

Q. What is to be done with a dropped sole? A. By putting a gentle but steady pressure upon it, and so gradually and painlessly forcing it up and back to its proper position.—Golden Rule.

On being asked why he went into bankruptcy, he replied: "Well, my liabilities were large, my inabilities numerous, and my probabilities unpromising, and so I thought I'd do as my neighbors."

We have a heard of "patience on a monument," but physicians usually plant theirs under one.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind, and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size 75c.

A
GREAT CALAMITY!

$11,879.41

MUST BE RAISED

BY THE

First of March!

If not, there will be

ONE STORE LESS

In Salem!

This is the longest time granted S. Friedman to raise the above amount or he will be closed out by his creditors, and during the time he is not allowed to sell goods on credit, but positively for cash only, and not to use over fifty dollars per month for himself until the amount of eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-one cents claimed by his creditors is liquidated, and they have also instructed their drummers to sell no more goods to S. Friedman until all his accounts are balanced with them.

Therefore, S. Friedman

Makes the following proclamation to the well disposed and unnaturalized citizens of this God's country, where no man has ever been known to starve so long as he works for himself and his fellowmen.

Carpets.

Now, that I am obliged to raise money to go into liquidation with, I will sell my best Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 50c per yard.
All Wool Carpets, worth $1 25, at 80c per yard.
Good Ingrain Carpets from 35c to 50c per yard.
Good Hemp Carpets from 20c to 25c per yard.
Good Vignette Stair Carpet from 30c to 50c per yard. [illegible]
Good Floor Oil Cloth, worth [illegible] 00, per yard, from 50c to 75c.
Table Oil Cloth I will sell at 10c.
100 pieces China Matting, white and colored, for 12½c per yard.
50 Door Mats at $1 00 a piece.

I will sell Good Bleached Table Linen from 50c to 75c worth 75c to $1 00 per yard.
Unbleached Table Linen from 37½c to 60c.
Crash from 10c to 20c.
Napkins. I have a good assortment, all linen, from [illegible] 20c.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, muslin, 5c to 12½c.
" " linen, from 8c to 35c.
" " silk, 25 cts to 60c.
Irish Linen 25 to 20c per yard, worth 50c to $1 00.
I have a big stock of picture cord in assorted colors worth a bit, I will sell for 4c a yard.
500 boxes Hooks and Eyes, I will sell at one bit a box.
Children's 2 button kid gloves worth $1 10 a pair, I will sell at 75c.
Ladies' 2 button Kid $1 00 a pair.
Corsets from 50c to $1 50.
Ruching 8 to 25 cents per yard.
Laces 4 to 10c; worth 6 to 25c.
Embroideries 5 to 50c worth 10c to $1 00.
5,000 Men's Hats at 75c to $2 00.
25 silk Hats at $4 50.
200 Boys' Hats at 50c to $1 25.
710 Ladies Hats and Frames assorted, 25c to $1 00.
Flowers and Plumes from 5 to 75c; worth 25 to $1.
500 Coarse Combs at 5 to 20c.
1,000 Fine Combs at 5 to 25c.
100 vds black velvet 50c to $1 00.
5,000 pieces velvet ribbon, 25c to $1 50 a piece.
1,500 pieces ribbon 25c to $1 a piece.
500 yards sash ribbon at 25c worth $1.
25 bushels jewelry to be sold regardless of cost.
500 boxes cigars for 2½ cents each.

Tobacco at Reasonable Figures.

Tea spoons and Table spoons for 25c to 50c a set.
Knives and Forks for $1 to $1 50 per set.
Good blacking brushes at 15c.
Mason's blacking at 8c per box.
5,000 boxes paper collars a [illegible]
500 linen collars a [illegible]
200 Umbrellas at $1 00.
50 Traveling Baskets at 50c to [illegible]
Pearl buttons very low.
50 Ladies' Cloaks from $5 to $8.
5,000 yards of Waterproof at 75c to $1 25 per yard.
500 yards satinet cloth 50c to 75c per yard.
500 yards Cashmere, 87½c to $1 50.
Fine Ladies' dress Black Cashmere I will sell for 50c; worth $1 25 a yard.
The best Black Cashmere and Bottle Green for $1.
500 yards Black Alapaca from 25c to 75c per yard.
500 yards assorted dress goods from 10c to 25c per yard.
2,000 yards Flannel 25c to 50c per yard.
700 yards Checked Shirting from 10 to 20c per yard.
5,000 yards Calico at 6½c per yard.
100 pairs Childs' calf shoes at $1 00.
Misses' calf shoes, brass screwed, from $1 [illegible] to $2 00 pair. Ladies', $1 50 to $2 00.

Boots.

Boys' Good Boots at $1 25 a pairr
Youths' Good Boots at $2 00 to $3 00 a pair.
Mens' Good Pegged boots at $3 00.
Mens' Screwed boots $3 50 to $5 00 a pair.
Mens' Pegged Brogans at $1 25 a pair.
Best Custom Made screwed Brogans $2 50 a pair.

CLOTHING.

Good heavy Ulsters from $8 to $10 a piece.
Good Overcoats from $5 to $20 a piece.
500 suits Mens' clothing from $10 to $25 a piece.
500 pairs Cashmere pants from $2 to $7 a pair.
100 Boys' suits; $5 to $10.
6,000 pair cotton and woolen socks from 5c to 50c per pair.
Every thing will be sold as advertised except goods we happen to close out which cannot be replaced.

Besides the inducements offered I will also make two auctions a week commencing every

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

At 10 o'clock A. M., at which time goods will be offered to the highest bidder, the owner reserves the right to pass any articles if it does not bring half its value and during the auction sale those desiring to smoke will please wait till the sales are over. No boy under fifteen years of age will be admitted during sale.

Furniture Sale Day Saturday

If you study your own interest well you will attend FRIEDMAN'S auction sales every Tuesday, Thursday and