Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE WAR AND THE PROGRESS OF VICTORY.

From the Times.

After every success of the Rebels, great or trivial—after every repulse of our arms at any point of the compass—during every temporary success of active operations, the cry is sounded through the country that the war is a failure. At the present moment, this cry is very loud. The Rebel army of the southwest has moved from the point to which it was driven by General Sherman, and has struck northward for Tennessee—which outflides, we are told, the magnificent conquests of the last three years in the Mississippi valley. The Rebel army of Virginia has just prevented Grant from seizing the Southside Railroad—which shows conclusively that Richmond can never be captured.

To one who reflects with any comprehension on the history and progress of this war, this style of reasoning is as foolishly absurd as the spirit in which it is put forth is malignantly unpatriotic.

The London *Times* recently remarked, in speaking of the military outlines of the Southern Confederacy, that "justice to the Federals alone would compel the world to acknowledge that the Confederate position is impregnable—that both by sea and by land the Southern territory is formed for defense." In analyzing this generalization in connection with the Cimperhead assertion that the war is a failure, we is ked naturally at first for what *Times* calls the great defensive characteristics and positions of the South, to see what has been the result of our military operations against them.

The chief natural defensive military lines of the Southern Confederacy are three—the coast line, stretching from the eastern boundary of Virginia to the western limits of Texas; the great *mountain* ranges of the Alleghenies, bestriding our territory from Maryland to Alabama, from east to west, and constituting a barrier and but impassable; the *Mississippi river*, sweeping from Kentucky to the Mexican Gulf, and which, though nature's free passage-way, was by art rendered all but impregnable.

The defenses of the Rebels on these three lines were immense. Along the coast they fortified every city, harbor, inlet, and commanding position—Norfolk, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Charleston, St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, etc. Along the mountain range, they fortified and established grand strongholds, from Leesburg, on the Potomac, to Lookout Mountain, on the Tennessee, including such points as Winchester, Cheat Mountain, Cumberland Gap, Chattanooga, etc. Along the line of the Mississippi, for one thousand miles, they raised their batterements, including those at Columbus, Island No. 10, Memphis, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and the mouth of the river.

Thus, by the coast line, by the great mountain backbone, and by the great central river, the Rebel Confederacy was everywhere tremendously fortified against our approach. It did, indeed, seem an almost hopeless task to operate with success against such gigantic natural and artificial defenses as these; and it is not at all to be wondered at that foreign military observers, as well as the Rebels themselves, declared the South to be unconquerable. But already, as actual facts and a glance at the map will show, after a struggle that has lasted but three brief years, our glorious army and navy have actually conquered, and now firmly hold or command, nearly every part of each one of the three great defensive lines of the South of which we have spoken; or, in other words, have nearly accomplished the mighty work they patriotically undertook.

It is unnecessary to go into detail to show this, as the facts are familiar to every intelligent man. But cast your eye adown the mountain ranges, along the coast line, adown the Mississippi river, and recall the successive and glorious victories by means of which the Union flag has been triumphantly planted along the three great strategic lines of the Southern Confederacy—recall the long and hard struggles for some of the commanding positions, the dashing successes gained at others, the great and fierce battles, the victories and the defeats, out of all of which complete success was at last achieved, and the greatness of our gains will be appreciated.

It is by comprehensive considerations and measurements like these that the extent and importance of the national progress must be tested. It is easy to gabble about certain battles being inconclusive, or special campaigns being failures; but on a large survey of the situation, on a comparison of things as they are with things as they have been, we see how wide and how rapidly we are approaching the final victory.

The strength of the great Rebellion now lies in the two armies—one of which is besieged at Richmond, and the other of which is trying its fortunes in a desperate venture somewhere in the Southwest. Thus, our work now is very simple. We have but to overcome these armies, and the great Rebellion is overcome.

OUR GENERALS AND ARMIES AND THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

From the Herald.

No one who sees the Democratic papers can have failed to notice the tone of disparagement in which they habitually speak of the great leader of our armies, General Grant, or with what malign ingenuity they torture the news to make every movement look like disaster. Towards Sherman their condoc is the same, and they never make any attempt to conceal the sneer with which they always accompany the name of the gallant Sheridan.

Though a Union victory may be demonstrated by such an overthrow of the enemy as puts an army out of existence, the Democratic journals cannot see it. It cannot let even so small a matter result from any movement of our forces, and then indeed the Democratic journalists have eyes—then they can see wonderfully. Let but a company give way, or a frightened teamster hurry his wagon to the rear, and our army is "routed," while the loss of a cannon renders it certain that we have had a Waterloo defeat. If a Rebel army of twenty thousand men lose thirty cannon, that, of course, is a very small matter, as there are plenty of cannon in Richmond.

This is the way in which the Democratic papers have spoken for months past; but they have now suddenly launched out into even more crazy folly than this, as if their opposition to our armies and generals become greater and more intense in proportion as the condition of the Confederacy becomes more and more hopeless. In the *World* and the *News* of Monday were articles on Grant's campaign, on Sherman's campaign, and on Sheridan's operations in the valley. The *World* announces that Grant's campaign against Richmond is ended, and that it has ended in severe and final failure. The *World* is in a hurry. That Grant's campaign has ended is a thought certainly begotten of the *World's* wishes.

The *World* wishes, and has wishes, and Jeff. Davis wishes, that this campaign had ended. They would like very well to behold Grant in that way; but their wishes do not alter the matter. Let them one lay to their souls the darting reflection that Grant is at last going to leave them alone. Let them not suppose that they may at last cease to tremble for their capital and their cause, and that they can finally sit down and say—"The great agony is over and we are safe yet." The great agony is not over. Grant does not end campaigns in that way. Fort Henry, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge can bear witness that Grant is not a general after the Democratic heart; he does not sit down at the very hour when sitting will protract the Rebellion and going ahead will terminate it.

The *World* also informs its readers that Sherman's campaign is a failure. His great advance from Chattanooga, and all those splendid operations at Resaca, Allatoona, Kenesaw Mountain, the passage of Chattahoochee, the great battles near Atlanta, and the capture of that city. All these were useless, says that immense military man, the editor of the *World*. And why is this grand campaign a failure? It is a failure because Hood can still make an ineffectual attempt on Sherman's communications. Because Hood can still be better on Sherman's line of supplies, Sherman's campaign is a failure.

It is also a failure because if Hood cannot slay in Atlanta, he can, say the Democratic organs, go somewhere else; and may be he can go into Tennessee, whispers the *News*. The military situation in the Southwest, as given by the Democratic journals, is about this:—Sherman's hundred thousand soldiers are lost on some little bypath in the Georgia or Alabama woods, and Hood's thirty thousand stragglers are spread out in such a magnificent way that they can at pleasure occupy every important point between Nashville and Mobile; and Sherman is such an ass and Hood such a genius, that matters will remain in that position until the United States recognizes the independence of the Southern Rebels.

But the most remarkable of the Democratic military articles is the account in the *News* of Sheridan's late battle in the valley. Some few days after that battle the *News* and other Rebel papers, in the attempt to find some comfort, said that it was not so bad for Early as they expected. Thereupon the Richmond *Enquirer* indignantly asked:—"What was expected that could have been worse than this shameful defeat?" But now the *News* goes further. It finds, indeed, that Early's "shameful defeat" was no defeat at all; that it was, in fact, the other way, and that Sheridan's splendid victory was a "great disaster." There, indeed, is Democratic logic.

It is singular that these three generals, in whom the Democratic journalists see three failures, are the ones who have achieved all the tangible and real military success of this war. All those great blows that have prostrated the Rebellion to its present hopeless state have, in fact, had their inspiration directly from General Grant. The country remembers very well that while Generals McClellan, Burnside, Pope, Hooker, and Meade, in command of the Army of the Potomac, merely heaped disaster on disaster, and only prevented the invasion of the North, Grant drove the Rebel forces out of the whole Western country, and destroyed every Western army that took the field against him.

He redeemed Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and sent our armies to the very heart of Georgia. No result had been achieved in the East in all that time except the repulse of two attempts at invasion. On our own soil the men fought and won; but under no general had been able to hold a position in the State of Virginia. McClellan was driven from in front of Richmond; Pope was driven from whenever the enemy could find him; Hooker was driven from the Rapidan; and Meade would not fight at all when he could by any means avoid it. Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, and for the first time Lee found that there was a man there whom he could not whip around at his pleasure.

For nearly six months Lee has been up the desperate attempt, and he has not yet driven Grant an inch; but Grant, on the contrary, has shut Lee up in his capital, and will finally shut him up in the Libby prison. These great facts of Grant's success are what give the people confidence in his promise—and these same facts are what inspire the deep hatred that the Rebels and their sympathizers in this city feel for the hero. Every Rebel and every Rebel sympathizer hates and fears General Grant, and hence their attempts to undermine him with the people by the disparagements of pretended criticism in the Democratic journals.

HOW SHERIDAN'S MAIMED SOLDIERS VOTE.

At the Sheridan Field Hospital, near Winchester, although no vote has yet been taken, a few of the Pennsylvania "boys," among others, ventilate their political predilections as follows:—

William B. Bouch, 138th Pennsylvania Regiment, says:—"If one-legged soldiers are of any account, here are four of us from Pennsylvania in a row, who will vote for Mr. Lincoln if we have a chance. If they will give me an artificial leg, I'll go back and drive ammunition till it is well fought out."

Henry W. Power, 87th Pennsylvania (right arm off at the shoulder), says:—"Copperheads talk peace; why don't they come and help make it? We can have no peace without conquering it."

John M. Boreman, 61st Pennsylvania, who in six places, and has several amputations:—"I did not vote for Abe before, but I'll do it now, though I must go on one leg and put in the ticket with two fingers."

Isaac Price, 15th Virginia Regiment, with both arms off, two pieces of flesh from out of his thigh and his face burned with powder, says—"Lincoln was not my man at first, but he is now. I would go to the polls if I could, and drop my vote for him with my teeth. I enlisted because I thought it my duty to do so; I lost that it would benefit my children if I did not benefit me, and I could not think of living them without a country to live in. I would rather lose my legs too than that we should stop now."—*Cor. New York Post.*

A Business Men's Greeting.

Five hundred names were signed to the call for the McClellan meeting in Wall street yesterday afternoon, and it was announced that these signatures were those of "merchants and bankers." A careful analysis of the list and comparisons with the Directory of this year show some curious results. For instance:—out of the 500 names the Directory records 20 as those of brokers, 8 as lawyers, 5 as presidents and cashiers, 18 as liquor dealers, and 291 as merchants, mostly in the retail trade, and thus not representing the great mercantile interests of the city, while 121 out of these 500 names are not in the Directory at all. Thirty-three persons named in the call are neither merchants nor brokers, but pursue a variety of other avocations. Nor is this all; for of the 291 persons recorded in the Directory as "merchants," nine reside in Brooklyn and two in New Jersey, having their places of business in this city, but their homes elsewhere; while 88 out of the 500 are either foreigners or connected with foreign houses.

Before the war, the Rebels predicted that grass would grow in the streets of New York. It has not come to that yet; but if the meeting of yesterday be a specimen of our merchants, we are sorry to see that so many of them are out at the elbows.—*New York Post last evening.*

Trial of Franz Muller.

The most differing and contradicting reports are making the round of the daily papers respecting the time when the trial of Franz Muller will take place. The principal delay in determining whether an adjournment of the trial should be applied for has arisen from the procuring of evidence for the defense. This has now been completed.

Muller, during his confinement in Newgate, has conducted himself with the same air of coolness and indifference to his position that has characterized him from the very moment of his apprehension. He spends his time in reading, and upon several occasions, when questioned, he has asserted his innocence of the crime with which he is charged, admitting at the same time that it was "strange he should become possessed of Mr. Briggs' property." He positively denies that the hat in question ever belonged to him. He persists that, in repudiating the charge, he has told the truth, and has coolly remarked:—"If telling the truth hangs me, I can't help it." At times during his incarceration in Newgate he has shown some signs of depression, and has occasionally been observed to shed tears.—*London Star, Oct. 19.*

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers' edition of *Lost Lenore* is entirely different from the version of the play already known to us, although written by Mr. Taylor, the author of the original dramatization. It is far superior as a drama, being comprehensible even to those (lucky) people who have not read the novel.

Lost Lenore is so connected with Miss Western that it needed this difference in the play to reconcile us to it. But Mrs. Bowers soon took possession of the public sympathies. Delicate and refined, yet full of deep feeling, rousing to passion when the occasion demanded it, Mrs. Bowers gave us "Lady Isabel" so fraught to unpraised—a wild, noble-hearted creature, misled by the very depth of her feelings, and so, as on another occasion, we do not turn from this "Lady Isabel" with disgust, but drop tears of tender pity for her repentance and her death.

This is simply because Mrs. Bowers' "Lady Isabel" is the creation of an artist, whilst Miss Western's "Lady Isabel" is a mere reality, both in nature and art. The play shows us the early love of "Isabel" for "Levison," and finely did Mrs. Bowers draw the distinction between the mere burst of indignation in the girl and the scornful anger of the wife at "Levison's" first rebuke of his suit after her marriage.

Mrs. Bowers, with the good taste of an artist, does not make herself a grotesque caricature; neither does she use her muslin apron like Miss Western; neither does she sing despite of time or tune, leaving the everlasting "Remember Me" to the orchestra; but Mrs. Bowers brings tears to the eyes, and wrings the heart; her misery, so utter, so hopeless, so womanly, is far more likely to rouse remorse and fear in weak hearts ("Lady Isabel's" fault is a common one) than all the vulgar ravings of her former representatives. This *Lost Lenore* has a moral.

Mrs. Chapman gave us a good even performance of "Miss Corny," though not a very humorous one. Miss Schenck was sufficiently good as "Barbara Hare," for the part (in this version) is insignificant. Mr. Mordaunt had all the requisites for "Sir Francis Levison;" all he wanted was a little more elegance and refinement. Mr. Flood had not force enough for "Mr. Carlyle." Little Katie Baker performed her part to perfection; her dying scene was entirely true to nature, and, of course, wonderfully aided the effect of the scene in which Mrs. Bowers was touchingly and deeply impressive.

We cannot refrain from noticing a charming arrangement of the celebrated "Shee well, sweet angel," with the melody played most admirably by Birgfield himself. We hope to hear it often.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Waiting for the Verdict* is going on prosperously at this theatre.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have of course crowded houses, and have been received with the usual rapturous enthusiasm.

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COLD, WIND, RAIN, DUST, OR SNOW,

From the sides, tops, and bottoms of vestibule, front, and other doors, sash, and French windows.

MANUFACTURED, SOLD, AND APPLIED BY

CHARLES BURNHAM,

No. 119 S. TENTH STREET,

10-26-wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

Interest on both payable in Gold.

10-30-1m(w) W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 408 S. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

ao5-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to off r my stock at

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

* I. LUTZ,

ao3-3m 504 121 S ELEVENTH STREET.

BANK NOTICES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand free of taxes. W. H. HAWN,
11-1-6t Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. M. W. WOOD WARD,
11-1-6t Cashier.

SOUTHWARK BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable on demand.

Stockholders are requested to bring their certificates.

11-1-6t F. F. SMITH, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' National Bank. PHILADA, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

11-1-6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 21st day of Nov ember next, at 12 o'clock, M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 22d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.

The election for Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, December 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders under the charter, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
10-19 w8m nov1 Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M. H. C. YOUNG,
10-21-mw2-10t Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the Banking House, in said city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have approved the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and the business of said national association shall be "THE PENN NATIONAL BANK." And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864. JAMES ALS TON,
10-21-9t Cashier.

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of this Bank have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
10-24-30t

NOTICE.

BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States. W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States. J. W. TOURNEY, Cashier.
10-21-30t

NOTICE.

THE CITY BANK

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States. G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States. C. T. YERKES, Cashier.
10-31

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES—New Arrangement.—On and after TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut Street Pier as follows:—

For Cape May and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate places south of Glassboro at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Glassboro at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Cape May at 6 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.
" Millville at 6:10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" Bridgeton at 7:15 A. M., 2:10 P. M.
" Salem at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.
" Woodbury at 7:47, and 9:47 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and 6:10 P. M. to Camden only.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY

Will attend to all the usual branches of Express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country any article entrusted to them. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

J. VAN KENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. [11-1]

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 526 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits Consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE.

Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction House, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

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