Watertown Daily Times.

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Daily Times

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BY

BROCKWAY & SONS.

B. BROCKWAY, Editor and Proprietor

TERMS

IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

One year ... $ [illegible]
Six months ... [illegible]
Three months ... 1 50
One month ... [illegible]

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One year ... $6 00
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☞ YEARLY AND HALF YEARLY CONTRACTS ARE PAYABLE EVERY THREE MONTHS.

The Watertown Weekly Reformer

Published every Wednesday, at $1.50 per year. It contains all the local news of the week, and has a larger circulation than any other publication in Northern New York. As an advertising medium, for reaching all parts of Jefferson county, with portions of St. Lawrence, Oswego and Lewis counties it has no equal.

TAKING A SITUATION.

"Well, girls," said my Uncle Barnabas, "and now what do you propose to do about it."

We sat around the fire in a disconsolate semi-circle, that dreary, drizzling May night, when the rain pattered against the window panes, and the poor little daffodils in the borders shook and shivered as if they would fain hide their golden heads once more in the soil—my mother, Eleanor and I, the first pale and pretty and silver-haired, with the widow's cap and her dress of black bombazine and crape, the sweetest looking old lady I think I ever saw; Eleanor sat beside her, looking, as she always did, like a princess, with large dark eyes, Diana-like features, and her hair twisted in a sort of coronal around her queenly head, while I, plain homespun Susanna—commonly called, for short, "Susy"—crouched upon a footstool in the corner, my elbows upon my knees and my chin in my hands.

Uncle Barnabas Berlekin sat in the middle of the circle, erect, stiff and rather grim. He was short and stout, with a grizzled moustache, a little, round, bald spot on the crown of his head, and two glittering black eyes that were always sending their dusky lightning in the direction least expected. Uncle Barnabas was rich and we were poor. Uncle Barnabas was wise in the ways of the world and we were inexperienced. Uncle Barnabas was prosperous in all he did, while if there was a poor bargain to be made, we were pretty sure to be the ones to make it. Consequently, and as a matter of fact of course, we looked up to Uncle Barnabas and reverenced his opinions.

"What do you propose to do about it?" Eleanor repeated, lifting her beautiful jetty brows.

"Yes, that's exactly it," said my mother, nervously, "because, brother Barnabas, we don't pretend to be business women, and it's certain we cannot live comfortably on our present income. Something has got to be done."

And then my mother leaned back in her chair with a troubled face.

"Yes," said Uncle Barnabas, "something has got to be done! but who's to do it?"

And another dead silence succeeded.

"I suppose you girls are educated?" said Uncle Barnabas. "I know I found enough old school bills when I was looking over my brother's papers."

"Of course," said my mother, with evident pride, "their education has been most expensive. Music, drawing, use of the globes"—

"Yes, yes, of course," interrupted Uncle Barnabas; "but is it practical? Can they teach?"

Eleanor looked dubious. I was quite certain I could not. Mme. Lenoir, among all her list of accomplishments, had not included the art of practical tuition.

"Humph!" grunted Uncle Barnabas. "Queer thing, this modern idea of education. Well, if you can't teach, you can surely do something! What do you say, Eleanor, to a situation?"

"A situation!"

The color fluttered in Eleanor's cheeks, like pink and white apple blossoms.

"I spoke plain enough, didn't I?" said Uncle Barnabas, dryly. "Yes, a situation!"

"What sort of a situation, Uncle Barnabas?"

"Well, I can hardly say. Part servant, part companion to an elderly lady," explained the old gentleman.

"Oh, Uncle Barnabas, I couldn't do that."

"Not do it! and why not?"

"It's too much—too much," whispered Eleanor, losing her regal dignity in the pressure of the emergency; "like going out to service!"

"And that is precisely what it is!" retorted Uncle Barnabas, nodding his head. "Service! Why, we're all out at service, in one way or another, in this world!"

"Oh, yes, I know," faltered Eleanor, who, between her disdain for the proposed plan and her anxiety not to offend Uncle Barnabas Berlekin, didn't quite know what to say; "but I—I've been always educated to be a lady."

"So you won't take the situation, eh?" said Uncle Barnabas, staring up at a wishy-washy little water-colored drawing of Cupid and Psyche, an exhibition piece of poor Eleanor's which hung over the chimney piece.

"I couldn't, indeed, sir."

"Wages twenty-five dollars a month," mechanically repeated Uncle Barnabas, as if he was saying off a lesson. "Drive out every day in the carriage with the missus; cat and canary to take care of; modern house, all the improvements; Sunday afternoons to yourself, and two weeks, spring and fall, to visit your mother."

"No, Uncle Barnabas, no," said Eleanor, with a little shudder, "I am a true Berlekin, and I cannot stoop to menial duties."

Uncle Barnabas gave such a prolonged sniff as to suggest the idea of a very bad cold in his head, indeed.

"Sorry," said he. "Heaven helps those who help themselves, and you can't expect me to be any more liberal-minded than Heaven. Sister Rachael"—to my mother—"what do you say?"

My mother drew her pretty little figure up a trifle more erect than usual.

"I think my daughter Eleanor is quite right," said she. "The Berlekins have always been ladies."

I had sat silent, still with my chin on my hands during all this family discussion; but now I rose up and came creeping to Uncle Barnabas's side.

"Well, little Susie," said the old gentleman, laying his hand kindly on my wrists. "What is it?"

"If you please, Uncle Barnabas," said I, with a rapidly throbbing heart, "I would like to take the situation."

"Bravo!" said Uncle Barnabas.

"My dear child!" exclaimed my mother.

"Susanna!" uttered Eleanor, in accents by no means laudatory.

"Yes," said I. "Twenty-five dollars a month is a great deal of money, and I never was afraid of work. I think I will go to the old lady, Uncle Barnabas. I'm sure I could send home at least twenty dollars a month to mother and Eleanor; and then the two weeks, spring and fall, would be so nice! Please, Uncle Barnabas, I'll go back with you when you go. What is the old lady's name?"

"Her name?" said Uncle Barnabas. "Didn't I tell you? It's Prudence—Mrs. Prudence."

"What a nice name!" I said. "I know I shall like her."

"Well, I think you will," said Uncle Barnabas, looking at me kindly, "and I think she will like you. Is it a bargain for the nine o'clock train to-morrow morning?"

"Yes," I answered stoutly, taking care not to look in the direction of my mother and Eleanor.

"You're the most sensible of the lot," said Uncle Barnabas, approvingly.

But after he had gone to bed in the best chamber, where the ruffled pillow cases were, and the chintz cushioned easy chair, the full strength of the family tongue broke on my devoted head.

"I can't help it," quoth I, holding valiantly to my colors. "We can't starve. Some of us must do something, and you can live nicely, mother darling, on twenty dollars a month."

"That is true," sighed my mother from behind her black bordered pocket handkerchief, "but I never thought to see a daughter of mine going out to—to service."

"And Uncle Barnabas isn't going to do any thing for us after all," cried out Eleanor, indignantly. "Stingy old fellow! I should think he might at least adopt one of us! He's rich as Croesus, and never a chick nor a child!"

"He may do as he likes about that," I answered, independently. "I prefer to earn my own money."

So the next morning I set out for the unknown bourne of New York life.

"Uncle Barnabas," said I, as the train reached the city, "how shall I find where Mrs. Prudence lives?"

"Oh, I'll go there with you," said he.

"Are you very well acquainted with her?" I ventured to ask.

"Oh, very well, indeed," answered Uncle Barnabas, nodding his head sagely.

We took a hack at the depot, and drove through so many streets that my head spun around and around like a teetotum before we stopped at a pretty, brown-stone mansion—it looked like a palace to my unaccustomed eyes—and Uncle Barnabas helped me out.

"Here is where Mrs. Prudence lives," said he, with a chuckle.

A neat little maid with a white frilled apron and rose-colored ribbons in her hair, opened the door with a courtesy, and I was conducted into an elegant apartment, all gilding, exotics and satin damask, where a plump old lady, dressed in black silk, with the loveliest Valenciennes lace at her throat and wrists, came smilingly forward with a sixty-year old sunbeam.

"So you have come back, Barnabas, have you?" said she, "and brought one of the dear little girls with you. Come and kiss me, my dear."

"Yes, Susie, kiss your aunt," said Uncle Barnabas, flinging his hat one way and his gloves another, as he sat complacently down on the sofa.

"My aunt!" I echoed.

"Why, of course," said the plump old lady; "don't you know I am your Aunt Prudence?"

"But I thought," gasped I in bewilderment, "that I was coming to a situation."

"Well, so you are," retorted Uncle Barnabas. "The situation of adopted daughter in my family. Twenty-five dollars a month pocket money, the care of Aunt Prudence's cat and canary, and to make yourself generally useful."

"Oh, Uncle, Eleanor would have been so glad to come if she had known it."

"Fiddlesticks and little fishes!" illogically responded Uncle Barnabas. "I've got no patience with a girl that's too fine to work. Eleanor had the situation offered her, and chose to decline. You decided to come, and here you stay. Ring the bell, Prue, and order tea, for I am as hungry as a hunter, and I dare say little Susie here would relish a cup of tea."

And this was the way I drifted into my new home. Eleanor, in the country cottage, envies me bitterly, for she has all the tastes which a metropolitan home can gratify; but Uncle Barnabas will not hear of my exchanging with her.

"No, no!" says he; "the girl I've got is the girl I mean to keep. Miss Eleanor is too fine a lady to suit me."

But he lets me send them liberal presents every month, and so I am happy.

Death of "Wild Bill."

The telegraph brings the meagre and tolerable information that the famous Indian scout Wild Bill (William Hicock) was killed in a saloon in Deadwood, near Cheyenne, Saturday last, by a rough named Bill Southerland, who in justification of the act, alleges that Bill killed his brother at Fort Hays, Kansas, some years ago. To those at all acquainted with the wonderful power of Wild Bill, it may appear strange that any one man was capable of getting the start of him with either pistol or knife, and the only imaginable explanation is the true one: he was murderously shot down from behind while sitting at a table engaged in a game of cards. The murderer claims that his shot was but a just revenge, but the people say that it was because Wild Bill out-gambled him, during the past week. "When I left Deadwood," writes the correspondent, "the trial was in progress, with a strong probability of the acquittal of Southerland. Bill's friends, however, say that the assassin shall never leave town alive. The murdered man was taken charge of and his funeral expenses paid by Charlie Utter, better known as "Colorado Charlie." There is much excitement in Deadwood and Custer over the affair, as Bill was generally liked, and his superb personal courage universally admired."

The readers of *Harper's Magazine* of eight or ten years ago will doubtless remember a long, illustrated sketch of Wild Bill which appeared in that monthly, and the wonderful daring displayed by the subject of the article, both on the Indian frontier and in the war of the Rebellion, where he was one of the most efficient scouts in the Federal army. He was a warm personal friend of Buffalo Bill, and three years ago the two were together in this city for a short time, where both the Bills made hosts of acquaintances and friends. Civilization, however, was too great a restraint upon him. "I can't stay here," he said, "where the people make a practice of eating upon tables and sleeping upon beds," and he soon found his way back to the lawless life of the west. Everywhere he was feared and admired, and the story of his life would make a wonderfully fascinating tale. A model of physical manhood, with immense strength, a master of every weapon, keen, brave, sagacious, and with a heart as tender as a woman's, he was a fair specimen of the hardy men who figure in the border life. Of course he had his faults, and judged by our code of eastern morality, they were very grave ones, but, on the frontier, gambling is the most innocent of all pastimes, dueling a pleasant little recreation, and a free fight never viewed in the light of a success, unless when it is over they can say, "We piled the stiff outside the door, and they made, I reckon, a cord or more," and a braver man never mounted a horse than "Wild Bill, the scout of the plains."

How to get Rich.

'Tis the simplest thing in the world, if any one has a mind to pay the price demanded for it, as the following will prove to you.

When you purchase an article—no matter what—a hat, a pair of shoes, a barrel of flour or a book, look with confounded surprise at the seller—as much as to say, "Is it possible that you can put on a face to ask so much!" Think a moment, or appear to, then offer [illegible] per cent. less—remarking that you can purchase the same and know where, for the price you name. If you cannot get the article at your price, by beating down and lying half an hour, you can at least save a few cents. So much will be gained.

If you want to hire a horse to take your mother or sweetheart for a ride, offer half it is worth, and make the stable keeper take his pay out of your shop, and be sure you charge him 50 per cent. higher than you usually charge.

When you have returned make your mother or female friend pay half the horse hire, and all the eatables to boot.

When you sell articles, bite one in two, to make weight, so as not to give the purchaser a fly's weight more than he paid for. Befriend nobody. Never lend a fourpence or a half penny, even to your sick brother. Screw down everybody you can to the lowest mill, when you make purchases. Never spend a dollar that will not yield four-fold. Keep at it—work and dig from daylight till dark. Spend nothing for pleasure or amusements, and you will grow rich. There is no mistake about it.

A Chemist on Candy and Sugar.

So much has been written about the relations of candy to health, and particularly to diseased teeth, says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, that it would seem presumption to add even a word. But supposing the question cannot be settled at once, there are some facts about candy, or sugar rather, which I have not seen mentioned. As a food it is a failure. The chemist says cane sugar contains three elements. The human body has fourteen elements. How can three elements make fourteen? Dogs fed on sugar died in forty days. Their eyes ulcerated and came out. Dogs fed on nothing lived just as long. The system has a natural loathing for food containing nothing but sugar. We pass then to the occasional use of sugar. Does it affect the condition of the organs of the body?

Several years ago Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, of Philadelphia, proved that he could produce cataract of both eyes in half an hour by simply injecting a teaspoonful of a saturated solution of sugar between the skin of a frog or Guinea pig. Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, has confirmed this, and these results are received by the medical profession as satisfactory. Now if a teaspoonful of sugar solution will make a frog or a Guinea pig totally blind in half an hour, can sugar be regarded as an innocent substance for young and growing persons, especially when they diet so largely upon white flour, which is chiefly composed of starch, whose chemical formula is identical with that of sugar? According to Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York, out of 1,000 children under 16 years of age in a large school in his vicinity, 708 were found with defective organs of vision when examined with the ophthalmoscope. Have we a right to infer that sugar and starch diet have anything to do with this large percentage of deficient eyes? The experiments quoted show that sugar does act promptly, quickly and terribly upon the substance of the crystalline lens of lower animals. Can we deny the probability of its action upon the eyes of human beings? Mark, we do not say it does this act. We simply raise the question. We wish the State Board of Health would have it investigated, as it is a matter germane to their invaluable department of labor.

Now, for candy and diseased teeth. Lime and phosphorus from the chief mineral ingredients of teeth. The organic matter (i. e. that like sugar) amounts to about twenty per cent. of the whole tooth. The mineral matter and water make the remainder, eighty per cent. In other words, sugar gives the teeth, under the most favorable construction, twenty per cent. of its food only, when it is used as an aliment. But sugar cannot be used as an exclusive aliment, as death would ensue. Used occasionally, when the other food has its normal amount of mineral ingredients, candy, when pure, probably does not harm the teeth. But used frequently, in connection with flour diet, there is no doubt that it will promote the decay of teeth. When organized substances are fed, they must receive all the elements that enter into their composition. Failing to receive these, their vitality is impaired and decay results. Teeth fed with candy do not receive any mineral elements. No phosphorus and no lime are found in candy, but they constitute the main parts of teeth. Hence we see that candy and teeth are not interchangeable things, and that candy eaters must not be surprised if their teeth fail.

Seven Weeks Adrift on the Ocean.

The three men rescued by the steamer Frisia from the wreck of a Spanish schooner, and landed at New York on Tuesday, tell a pathetic story of their sufferings for six weeks on the sea before being picked up. The Joaquina left Santo Domingo for Havre, June 21, with a cargo of dyewoods. The crew comprised a first mate and five men, and there was one passenger, an old French gardener named Augustine Garetier. On the 28th of June, when about eight days out, the mate was suddenly taken sick with malignant yellow fever and died in a few hours. Within twenty-four hours four of the crew were attacked in the same manner and died in a short time. The captain, B. Palan, the passenger and one sailor, Vincento Cortes, escaped the contagion. They cast the bodies overboard, and did the best they could toward navigating the vessel, but without success, as she gradually drifted up the Gulf Stream. After being at sea for three or four weeks, they sighted a vessel, and raised signals of distress. The captain of the Joaquina is of the opinion that they were seen, for the vessel was sailing toward them at the time, and abruptly changed her course. The next sail that they sighted was the Frisia, on August 17th. They were then in latitude 48 degrees, and longitude 51 degrees 46 minutes. They had then been drifting about helplessly for seven weeks.

Their supply of water had nearly run out, and their provisions were reduced to a few moldy beans and some sea-biscuit. Upon boarding the schooner, Mr. Franzen, the first officer of the Frisia, found the three men in an exhausted condition, but Captain Palan said that if the Frisia would spare him a small crew and a few provisions he would bring the vessel into the nearest port. Officer Franzen replied that he would be glad to do so, but could not possibly spare the requisite number of men. Moreover, the sea was running very high and the schooner heavily water-logged; night was coming on, and the only thing he could offer was to take them on board, to which they per force consented.

Curious Marriage Papers.

Abraham Lincoln's parents were married on Sept. 23, 1806, in Washington County, Ky. The marriage certificate has recently been discovered among the records of the County Clerk's office. It is signed by Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, and is accompanied by the certificate of the Rev. Jesse Head that the ceremony was performed. The bond runs thus: "Know all men by these presents, that we, Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, are held and firmly bound unto His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky in the just and full sum of £50 current money, to the payment of which well and truly to be made to the said Governor and his successors we bind ourselves, our heirs, etc., jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals and dated this 10th day of June, 1806. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas there is a marriage shortly intended between the above bound Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, for which a license has issued; now, if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage, then this obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and virtue in law."

Nothing is more harrowing than sleeveless [illegible]. Fortunately they can be quickly healed by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which purges the sore of its poisonous virus of proud flesh, and thus removes the only obstacle to its healing. Grow young in 10 minutes with Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye. (jy31 1y)

Soreness of the breast or lungs, or liver difficulties, are relieved by placing two or three thicknesses of flannel, wet with Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, over the soreness, when retiring to bed at night. Try it. One application will help you very much.

VEGETINE.

What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extract from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1873.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE

IS SOLD BY

All Druggists and Dealers

EVERYWHERE.

BANKING.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY

Savings' Bank.

No. 16, CORNER WASHINGTON & STONE-Sts.

Will pay its depositors interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on all deposits made before the 10th of January, from the first of January; and on deposits made between January 10th and April 1st, interest from the first of April; and on deposits made between April 10th and July 10th, interest from July 1st; and on deposits made between July 10th and October 1st, interest from October 1st, at the same rate.

The interest will be paid or added to deposits—forming part of the principal—on the 1st days of July and January in each year.

☞ All sums received from 5 cents to $3,000.

A. H. FARWELL, President.
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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE BY

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LEDGERS—Medium, Demy, Crown and Cap.
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Self Indexing File and Binder.

[illegible]

CITY TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby [illegible]

Watertown, August 2, 1876. LEVI [illegible]

TELEGRAPH

Via Montreal & W. U. Line, Office 3 Washington Hall.

MORNING REPORT.

Anti-Tammany Organizing.

A FEW OF THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS ELECT DELEGATES TO SARATOGA.

New Steamer Excursion.

THE Str. JOHN H. STARIN GOES TO THE CENTENNIAL.

The Colorado Republicans.

THEY NOMINATE A STATE TICKET AND PASS RESOLUTIONS.

To the WATERTOWN DAILY TIMES.

ANTI-TAMMANY DELEGATES.

New York, Aug. 26.

The Anti-Tammany party held primary elections in a few of the districts last evening to select delegates to represent them at the Saratoga convention. The following were elected:

3rd district, John Morrissey, Joseph Shannon, Henry Sales.

12th. W. W. Cooke, Henry W. Wateman, Patrick Keenan.

5th. Gershom Cohen, Chas. W. Bann, Ira Shafer.

17th. Henry Murray, Adolph Sanger, Morris Ellinge.

20th. F. M. Bixby, Emanuel B. Hart, Fer der Meuson.

23rd. Anthony Feehan, D. Hatch.

NEW STEAMER EXCURSION.

Albany, Aug. 26.

The new steamer John H. Starin reached this city from New York yesterday morning with a view to enter upon a grand excursion given by her owner John H. Starin of New York. About seventy-five of his guests assembled here to embark on board the boat, which left at eight last evening. Arriving at New York, the boat will proceed on its way up Long Island Sound, touching at Block Island, Providence, Rocky Point, Newport, New Bedford, Nantucket, and other places of interest. Then it will proceed to Philadelphia with its passengers, allowing two or three days to visit the Centennial, returning by the way of Cape May to New York. The Gloversville cornet band of twenty-five pieces accompanies the excursionists, and a piano and organ are also provided.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Pueblo, Col., Aug. 26.

The Republican State Convention met here yesterday. The following candidates were nominated:

For Governor, John L. Routt; Lt. Governor, Lafayette Head; Judges of the Supreme Court, H. C. Thatcher, E. T. Wells and S. W. Elbert; Secretary of State, Wm. L. Clark; Treasurer, Geo. C. Corning; Auditor, D. C. Crawford; Attorney General, A. J. Sampson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. C. Shattuck.

Resolutions endorsing the action of the Republican National Convention, saying the election of Tilden would be a national calamity, asking the general government for lands for educational purposes, and the adoption of some plan by federal government for the extermination of grasshoppers, were passed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

TO ALL who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. (feb19 deod&wly)

Springless Trusses

—AND—

Supporters.

DR. G. W. HOTCHKIN of Rochester, has finally consented, by the most earnest solicitation of citizens of Oswego and Jefferson counties, to visit, once in three months, the following places:—

Adams, Cooper House, Oct. 18.
WATERTOWN, Hanchett House, Oct. 14 & 15.
Antwerp, Proctor House, Oct. 16.
Gouverneur, Van Buren House, Oct. 17.

Dr. H. treats successfully Inguinal, as well as Umbilical Hernias and Varicocele, which have been healed at the advanced age, respectively, from sixty-five to ninety two years, not speaking of younger persons because they are too numerous to mention. Dr. H. has visited these places professionally before and is well and favorably known. His Trusses and Supporters [illegible] the best of satisfaction. The Truss has no springs or hard metallic substance—it can be worn night and day—and by so doing the rupture heals. There are persons in these vicinities who have been entirely cured under Dr. H.'s treatment. Therefore, all persons afflicted with hernia of any description, should avail themselves of the opportunity on the above named days to visit these places and obtain one of the Doctor's Trusses and Abdominal Supporters. Dr. H. comes only to gratify those who have been inviting him often to renew his visits to these places—who feel so grateful for the benefit they have received—that their friends may get relief as well as themselves. Therefore, go early as soon as he arrives.

Dr. Hotchkin's postoffice address is No. 181 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Send stamp for circular and read testimonials. Consultation free. (aug8 d&wly)

DIARRHŒA.

WATERMELONS, Cucumbers, Green Corn, Imitation Peaches, and other Destroyers of Humanity have almost conquered the skill of the Medical Fraternity. Don't give it up though, as the

EXCELSIOR DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA SPECIFIC

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TRAVEL.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg RAILROAD.

Trains will leave Watertown on and after Monday June 12, 1876, as follows:

GOING SOUTH

SPECIAL NEW YORK EXPRESS

Leave Watertown 6:00 a.m., arrive at Rome 10:00 a.m., Syracuse 10:50 a.m., Utica 11:15 a.m., Albany 2:00 p.m., New York 7:00 p.m., Springfield 7:00 p.m., Boston 11:00 p.m.

SPECIAL DAY EXPRESS

Leave Watertown at 10:30 a.m., arrive at Rome 1:45 p.m., Utica 2:15 p.m., Syracuse 2:30 p.m., Albany 5:30 p.m., New York 8:30 p.m. This train has through car for Syracuse and Niagara Falls.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS

Leave Watertown at [illegible] p.m. (with Sleeping Car for New York), arriving at Rome 7:35 p.m., Syracuse 7:40 p.m., Utica 8:15 p.m., Albany 12:45 a.m., New York 6:30 a.m., Springfield 6:10 a.m., Boston 10:00 a.m. Sleeping Car can be had at Rome through to Boston without change. This train has through car for Syracuse.

GOING NORTH:

DAYTIME MAIL.

Leave Watertown at 1:30 p.m.; arrive at Ogdensburg 5:00 p.m.

DAY EXPRESS

Leave Watertown 4:30 p.m., arrive at Ogdensburg 7:15 p.m.; Potsdam Junction 7:40 p.m.; leave Watertown 8:30 p.m., arrive at Ogdensburg 11:30 p.m.

FOR CAPE VINCENT

Leave Watertown (Upper Depot) 6:30 a.m.; arrive at Cape Vincent 8:00 a.m., connecting with steamer for Kingston, Clayton and Alex. Bay.

Leave Watertown upper depot at 2:10 p.m.; arrive at Cape Vincent 3:30 p.m.; leave Watertown upper depot 8:00 p.m.; arrive at Cape Vincent 9:15 p.m.

For berths and sections in Sleeping Car and Through Tickets to all principal points East and West, apply to Baker & Chittenden, agents, No. 3 Arcade, or at the depot.

J. W. MOAK, Gen'l Sup't.
H. T. PEAKE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Utica & Black River R. R.

Connecting at Utica with the Special New York Express on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

On and after Monday, June 26, 1876, Through Trains will run South as follows:

Special New York Express.

Leave Watertown 6:00 a.m. arrive at Utica 11:35 a.m.; Albany 2:50 p.m.; New York 4:37 p.m.; Springfield 7:00 p.m.; Boston 11:00 p.m.

Special Day Express.

Leave Watertown at 10:30 a.m. arrive at Utica 2:10, Albany 5:30, Schenectady 4:35, New York 9:00 p.m.

Night Express.

Leave Watertown 4:00 p.m. arrive at Utica at 9:15 p.m.; Albany 1:00 a.m.; New York 6:30 a.m.; Springfield 9:10 a.m.; Boston 1:00 p.m.

Clayton and Morristown.

Leave Watertown 6:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

For Sackets Harbor.

Leave Watertown a.m., 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

For Sleeping Car Berths and Through Tickets to all principal points, apply to RULISON & CHASE, No. 1 Arcade, or at the depot corner Mill and Factory streets.

J. F. MAYNARD General Superintendent.
THEO. BUTTERFIELD, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS

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This is a pure vegetable family remedy. Keep it in the house in case of emergency.

TRY IT INTERNALLY.

It cures Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Cramps and Pain in the Stomach, Indigestion, sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, etc.

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It cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, Headache, Toothache, and Takes Almost all the aches and pains human flesh is heir to.

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Bargains for Next 30 Days.

Stripe Linens at 6 cents per yard
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All Silk and Wool Pongees at 25 cents.
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Black Grenadines all reduced in price.
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No. 6 Winslow Block.

WHITE SUITS,
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LINEN DUSTERS,
LINEN COATS,
LINEN BLANKETS

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Greatly Reduced Prices

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS

Gent's and Ladies' Underwear.
Parasols less than cost.
New Fall Prints only [illegible] cts
New Ginghams from [illegible] to 12½ cts

CALL AND SEE OUR

Bleached and Brown Cottons

FROM 4½ TO 8 CENTS.

Nice Table Linens at 25 cts. Dress Goods from 10 cts. up; Nice Black Silks, Black Cashmere, Bunting, Black and Alpacas at prices that defy competition.

JEROME BUSHNELL,
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THOSE who are not aware that so called [illegible] and though assuming to the running [illegible] through the county, may fall also [illegible] to humbug off their own wares and decry those of their neighbors, will

A Genuine Article That

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

And now we have further to say, false reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that

The Scotch Granites

TO BE FOUND AT

No. 70, Crowner House, Court St.

are not only correct specimens of monumental stones forever, but until lately imported by the trade, had superior advantages in their time in the famous quarries of the Scotland, where some of the most beautiful imported stone and enduring of all materials for [illegible] tablets purposes.

American & Italian Marbles

of the finest qualities are [illegible] always to be found at the

"Watertown City Marble Works."

and that is the place where [illegible] work as well as ornamental, are executed with dispatch and accuracy. The undersigned [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible] having [illegible] to [illegible]

GEO. VAN VLECK.

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ALL UNDER ONE ROOF

FURNITURE

Repaired, Upholstered and Refinished [illegible]

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Wages are Down! Prices to Correspond!

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A large stock of

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Prescriptions prepared by a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy.

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IT has stood the test of half a century, perfectly reliable and warranted Pure

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1876. ESTABLISHED 1849.

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WISHES to inform the people of Watertown and vicinity, that he keeps on hand a full line of pure

Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Toilet and Fancy Goods,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

and Paint Brushes of all kinds. Also would call your attention to the

NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT,

Which is manufactured from pure white lead and [illegible] oil; they are [illegible] coloring pigments known to the trade, and [illegible] are chemically combined, forming a fine [illegible] paint, which will resist the action of the weather longer than any other paint, and [illegible]

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Isaac Munson, Watertown; A. F. Betts, [illegible] Houses, do; R. L. Sherman, do; Wm. [illegible]; Wm. Rowland, Rutland; Theo. [illegible]; Martin, Clayton; Jerome Rowland, [illegible]; Eugene Kepler, LeRay; A. E. Harris, [illegible]

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—WITH—

Averill Chemical Paint.

THE original and only CHEMICAL [illegible] manufactured, all other [illegible]
STONE. We have the brightest colors, the [illegible] body, the richest, glossy finish, [illegible] The most durable, economical and [illegible] ready to use. Price this year lower than ever. We would refer to some of the most [illegible] buildings and private residences in the city.

Don't You Forget It.

Condition Powders 30 cts. per Pound.

None better in the city. For sale at the Drug Store, East side Public square.

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Protect your Buildings

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense by using

GLINE'S GENUINE [illegible]

Patent Slate Roofing Paint.

Single [illegible] Leaks. Extremely Cheap and [illegible]

Cline's Rubber Roofing

For Steep or Flat Roofs. A cheap, [illegible] and elastic article. A good substitute for tin [illegible]

SLATE SHEATHING

and Soap Stone a water-proof covering, [illegible] coated with Slate Paint [illegible] being free from acids, it will not [illegible] sheathing, is clean to handle, and [illegible] roof is durable, and the felt is so [illegible] prevented with our composition that [illegible] proof, it may be written on. For [illegible] undergrelled, as it will not freeze [illegible] to wind or frost, and prevents [illegible] passing from one room to another. [illegible] will not decay if laid over this [illegible] [illegible] applied to roofs [illegible] repairs, will also prevent the [illegible] the under side. For the inside of [illegible] tack to the joists, then lath and plaster [illegible] the outside, nail on the rough boards, [illegible] weather boards over all.

ENAMEL PAINT.

Dries quickly. Never cracks, chalks nor peels [illegible] is elastic, waterproof and ready for use. [illegible] Contains white lead, zinc, [illegible] Mixed in all shades, and easily applied.

☞ Old Roofs repaired and new ones [illegible] materials furnished on short notice. Orders [illegible]

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U. S. Tent and Flag Manufactory

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Manufacturer of Plain and Fancy

Mildew Proof Awnings and [illegible]
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PORTABLE GAS PIPE & [illegible]
made to order.

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Improved Patent Life Preservers.

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