WATERTOWN TIMES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., JUNE 8, 1885.

John Kelly's health is improving and his reign as Tammany boss will not be disputed.

Mr. Bowler may have lost the confidence of a great many friends, but his son gets an office.

The Mexican government has prepared to welcome the murderous Apaches with a hempen noose.

Mr. Blaine has nearly finished the second volume of his book, and talks of a European trip.

The president's rule of denying himself to all visitors on Saturday will hereafter be followed by the heads of all the executive departments.

The frost did not get in its work on time this year, and the peach crop is likely to be the largest in ten years. The only drawback is a fear that the trees will break down with their load.

Paris is a bad name for a place if it cares to escape trouble. The Presbyterian church and a number of other buildings were totally demolished by a rain and wind storm in Paris, Illinois, yesterday.

Philadelphia may have to pay the expense of getting the liberty bell back from New Orleans if it wants it. The common council of the latter city has been restrained from appropriating $5,000 for that purpose.

On one excuse and another, the pension list is made smaller. Because they do not need government aid is one excuse for dropping some names from the list; because they are "offensive partisans" will probably be the next.

The secretary of the interior says that government work would be seriously crippled if all the "skilled" officials were turned out at once. We thought they were "republican hordes of office-holders," who "had their hands in the national treasury and did no work." At least that was the impression sought to be created during the campaign.

A Richmond jury has convicted young lawyer Cluverius of the murder of Lillian Madison, the young lady found in the Richmond reservoir on the morning of March 14th. The evidence given on the trial, so far as it was sent by telegraph, hardly justified such a verdict. That there was a strong local prejudice against the prisoner is shown by the manifestations of joy in the court-room when the verdict was announced. Perhaps this prejudice had something to do with the verdict.

Admiral Jouett's official report to the navy department of his trip to Carthagena, gives evidence that the trouble on the Isthmus was not wholly the fault of the insurgents. That they had some reason to complain, and even revolt, he discovered the first day he was there, and immediately set at work to get up a compromise and restore order. His work has not been in vain. Political matters are settled for a time at least, and he represents the government as being stronger than in many years; strong enough at least to maintain order. This being true, and the climate bad, with a yellow fever epidemic breaking out, the best thing to do is to get the American marines out of danger.

[illegible] Bossard, the notorious Pennsylvania robber, has surrendered himself to the authorities, after they had tired trying to capture him. Bossard was sentenced to prison for nine years, but finding that his sentence was unmerited, he escaped and took up his abode in the mountains, which was also the rendezvous of a gang of robbers, many of whose crimes were laid at Bossard's door. He would harm no one if left alone, and this fact became so generally known that influential citizens promised to get his sentence commuted if he would surrender himself. This promise brought him from his mountain home, but he would not surrender until the officers promised not to claim the $1,000 reward offered for his capture.

Sir Peter Lumsden is expected to arrive in London tomorrow, and the remarks he has made on the way home indicate that he will undoubtedly tell the members of Gladstone's cabinet some wholesome truths. He believes fresh complications must soon arise between England and Russia; that Russia and Afghanistan will soon be in a dispute over the water supply, just as Persia and Russia have been. Persia has been compelled at times to relinquish the right to the water sources for irrigation whenever, being distant from these, Russia required the water for military or commercial purposes. The Murghab is the finest river in Central Asia, with a full stream. The next Russian acquisition, he thinks, will assuredly be the [illegible] of the Murghab valley. He does not fear any Russian invasion of India, but he does fear the loss of England's prestige tending to effect on the people of India, who will give undue strength to the power of Muscovite intrigue. Sir Peter does not come back to England a greater man than when he went away, but he is infinitely wiser, and unless the cabinet can keep him still, he may tell something that will make the Gladstone government feel uncomfortable at least.

OPPRESSING THE POOR.

Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, has issued an order that practically nullifies the homestead acts, inasmuch as it will cause the settler so much trouble. His order forbids a patent to every claimant under the homestead, pre-emption and desert land laws, no matter how perfect his final proof of compliance may be, until a special agent or detective may have examined into the case. His order, however, does not touch the character of entries sought by speculators, namely, those which allow purchase with cash or scrip. Then early gets a boom in price, and the settler is left to the tender mercies of the detectives. Under the republican commissioner, the homestead or pre-emption settler when ready to "prove up" must advertise his intention six weeks in some paper published nearest to the land, describing the tract as to section and township, naming the witnesses by whom he expects to prove his compliance with law, the officers before whom, and the time and place selected. This done he appears upon the day set, makes his proof and payment, and, if no one appear against him, and the officers accept his proof as good, a final certificate is issued to him. It is not doubted that an occasional fraudulent proof is made; but it is a subject of proof that in the vast majority of cases the letter and spirit of the law are fully complied with; and experience shows that in most of even the so-called fraudulent cases the spirit if not the exact letter has been lived up to. A Montana correspondent of the Tribune tells how the new order will work: Often the settlers are obliged to borrow the money with which to make the final proof; often they, to continue their improvements, are again forced to borrow, and until this vicious order appeared a settler, able to make good final proof, experienced but little, if any, difficulty. But now, who will loan upon land prior to actual patent when such an order is upper-[illegible]? Who can borrow a dollar with which to make homestead or pre-emption or desert land improvement? [illegible] No more injurious order was ever issued. It will prevent and not secure compliance with the terms of the various land laws; and must immediately cause many claims to lapse because of settlers' inability to raise the money required by the date their time may expire. To the west, will march an army of land office detectives, not during the pendency of a claim, but after it may have been proved; while the patent will lag for months and years [illegible] the pending of claims, depriving the [illegible] of lands and subjecting the settler to the [illegible] of hundreds of so-called "examiners." An [illegible] of the great many eastern farmers [illegible] are emigrating to the west for the [illegible] on government land, it is [illegible] that settler before [illegible] of money, no trouble [illegible] they [illegible] The ribbers [illegible]

RUMMAGING IN THE PAST.

NINTH ARTICLE.

While residing in Oswego I saw Martin Van Buren repeatedly. He had some interest there at one time, and, he may have been there to look after it. At any rate he was accustomed to visit the place almost every season. He generally remained a day or two and then left by steamer for a trip down the St. Lawrence. He had a brother, Major Van Buren, who was in the habit of spending his summers in Oswego. He was an amiable man, and somewhat out of health, I think. At all events he was not a man of much force.

On one of these visits the ex-president was accompanied by Francis P. Blair, senior, some fifteen years editor of the Washington Globe, the intimate and trusted friend of Gen. Jackson. For the general I had profound admiration in my younger days. I am not much of a man-worshipper, but the regard I felt for Old Hickory when he was chosen president and while he filled the office of chief magistrate, came very near being reverential. I own that I was a strong Jackson man, and would have gone farther to shake his hand than any man of whom I had read or heard.

So it afforded me supreme satisfaction to meet one of his most devoted friends, to converse with one who had enjoyed his confidence, who was thoroughly familiar with the great chieftain, with his integrity, firmness and devotion to the welfare of his country. I had my first glimpse of Mr. Blair while he was walking in the street side by side with Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Blair was a tall, rawboned Kentuckian, though born in Virginia. He was several inches taller than Mr. Van Buren; and yet he was so bent over that the prim and straight Van Buren appeared the taller of the two. He was not exactly round shouldered, for he was hoop-backed, and when seated in a chair the upper part of his body stood at an angle of forty-five degrees. I have seen a good many stooping editors; Mr. Greeley among others; but Mr. Blair was without a rival in that particular. (Some one has told me that he was accustomed to do his writing upon his knee. If so, that might account for his habit of badly leaning while talking or sitting.) He was liberally educated and studied law, but never practiced. He early took part in politics, and in 1824 supported Mr. Clay for the presidency, but dissented from his views, especially in relation to the United States bank. When in 1830, the nullification movement was making headway in So. Carolina, Mr. Blair published an article against it in a Kentucky newspaper which attracted the attention of Gen. Jackson, who invited the writer to Washington to take charge of the "Globe," a democratic paper about to be established at the federal capital. It was peculiarly the organ of the administration while Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren occupied the presidential chair. In fact it continued to be the mouthpiece of the democratic party until Mr. Polk's accession to the presidency, when it was thought necessary for the harmony of the party that the Globe should be placed in other hands, and Mr. Blair was offered the mission to Spain, which, however, he declined and retired to his farm at Silver Springs, Maryland, just five miles out of the city of Washington.

Here Mr. Blair was residing when I met him in Oswego. He was dressed in the garb of a country farmer and wore a white hat. In company with one or two others I passed an evening with these distinguished gentlemen. They stopped at the old Welland house. My companions were more interested in the Kinderhook statesman than I was; perhaps they had seen him less; while I confess I desired to talk with the ex-editor, who had seen so much of the great men of the nation, and known so many of them personally. So I had him chiefly to myself. I paid little attention to the "little magician," the sobriquet by which Mr. Van Buren was quite commonly known, though I did notice that evening, and for the first time, the peculiarly "foxy" look in the twinkle of his eyes. They were seductive, and yet there was something about them that told you that their owner could not be implicitly confided in.

Up to that date the custom of "interviewing" people, great and little, had not come into vogue. So I did not fill a couple of columns of my journal the next day with what was said by these men who had filled so large a space in the public eye; and it is now rather late in the day to write out a very full report. But this I do recollect, that Mr. Blair was a remarkably plain man, plain in his manners, plain in his utterances. There was not an atom of polish or style about him. There was nothing to show that he was the great man he confessedly was; nothing to show that he was a man of education even; for he talked of his "taters," of which he told me he had fifteen acres growing. He had the southern and western style of expressing himself, which sounded outlandish enough to Yankee ears, notwithstanding his long residence at the national capital, where some very good English must have been spoken and by those with whom he was on terms of intimacy. He appeared to be absorbed in his farming operations and was giving little attention to politics. He was no longer an actor in the angry strifes which kept the political world in a ferment, but simply an observer. He told me that he had harvested about one thousand bushels of wheat and cut large quantities of hay. To an inquiry I made as to the cost of his farm, he responded:

"The best cost me fourteen dollars per acre, the worst seventeen dollars!"

He explained that the land was badly worn and considered comparatively valueless when he made his first purchase, but finding that under his style of tillage it could be made to produce good crops, the owners of adjacent property were asking and compelling buyers to pay higher prices. Lands that could once be bought at $14 per acre were then selling at $30.

He was the owner of about 850 acres and he had made them worth about $100 each. The people around him were beginning to discover that their farms, rightly cultivated, were capable of producing well. "And Washington," remarked Mr. Blair, "affords the best market in the country. I am selling my hay at $1 and $1.25 per hundred; my 'taters' at $1.25 per bushel and my wheat at $1. Of the last named article I raise thirty bushels and sometimes thirty-five." It will be borne in mind that I am writing of values as they existed nearly forty years ago, when they ruled much lower than they now do.

On the subject of politics Mr. Blair was a magazine of information. He was still solicitous for the welfare of the democracy, and regretted the divisions which then existed in the party in this state. He did not have a high opinion of political morals at the seat of government. "Everything is subservient to and controlled by money," was the sentiment of Mr. Blair. "Money is the controlling element in legislation. It influences the action of congressmen; it corrupts those who would otherwise be upright and honest; it buys up the press; at least, it induces it to observe silence, when it should be outspoken."

His utterances were as simple as those of an unpolished countryman who had never written a line for publication in his life. The language employed was of the most ordinary kind; and I found myself constantly inquiring, "Can it be possible that this is the man from whose brain emanated the trenchant leaders that appeared day after day in the organ of the national democracy? Is this the man who for fifteen years battled Clay and Webster and the other giants acting with them? Is this the man who spoke for Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren and the army of men who followed their lead?" Mr. Blair was a man who indulged in no nonsense. He was always terribly in earnest. He never said a pleasant thing—concerning his adversaries. Politics was a serious business with him, and not a subject for levity. So he lashed his political opponents day after day and month after month. There was no good in them. They were corrupt, and thoroughly rotten all the way through. In those days such a paper would be without influence, for no man would read it who was not a blind partisan or a bigoted fool. It would not make converts, for people are not converted by abuse. It was a power when Gen. Jackson was at the head of the government; for the times seemed to require an executive with positive qualities. Presidents Monroe and Adams had been negative men, genial and peace-loving. Jackson was the reverse. He was a man of iron will, had opinions of his own, and when satisfied of their correctness, did not hesitate to assert by some whatever the consequences might be. His entire administration was bold and aggressive, almost warlike. In the news-paper that spoke for it was anything but pacific. It was stern, implacable, savage. It was on the war-path from the day of its first issue until Mr. Blair retired from it.

In 1848 Mr. Blair withdrew from the regular democratic party and supported Mr. Van Buren for the presidency. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise he took an active part in the organization of the republican party. R. R.

From an Outsider.

Our old time articles are attracting quite as much attention as they are entitled to. The following from a Bay State reader we take the liberty of printing, minus the signature:

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., June 4, 1885.

Friend R.:

I read with much interest your "Rummages in the past." At the time of which you write in your last number, I was in Ohio, and well remember the enthusiasm of the whigs over the New York election in 1838. A month earlier we had elected Shannon (dem) for governor, and the turn over in New York set us wild with joy. Two years later we elected Tom Corwin for governor, in the Harrison cyclone.

If my memory is not at fault, Seward was reelected in 1840, though he fell behind Harrison's majority some 4,000 votes. I think, after looking over the list of congressmen elected in New York at that time, that you are perfectly justified in "thinking that the men as a whole were a great way ahead of those now honored with seats in congress." This is also true of Massachusetts. John Q. Adams, Caleb Cushing, Isaac C. Bates, &c., loom up to a much greater height, in my view, than the later delegations. It seems to me that the tendency has been downward. Since George Ashmun, we have had no man from our own district that was not second or third rate. The mugwumps elected President Seelye in 1874, as a "reformer," and he was the very poorest of the lot as a legislator. The race of "river gods" seems to have become extinct. We are now represented by a rich paper manufacturer, whose money alone brought him into notice. He is perfectly capable of taking care of the paper interest when the tariff is adjusted, and that is all there is of him. I hope you will continue the series. Your friend,

E. W.

The Albany Times thinks the president should try to please the democrats, for it says "the republicans will not be pleased under any circumstances." It is those who are farthest away from the president who dare to give advice.

S. N. D. North, of the Utica Herald, is called a "bulldozer" and "dictator," and other choice names, for informing the Rochester Post-Express that it has been suspended from the State Associated Press for not complying with the rules of the association. It is the spirit of jealousy, rivalry and prejudice which causes Mr. North to be thus characterized. He simply did his duty as the chief executive officer of an organization whose rules the Rochester paper was perfectly familiar with. The Rochester paper made a contract and did not live up to it, and Mr. North would have been derelict in his duty if he had done anything else but cancel such contract. If this makes him a "bulldozer" and "dictator," all men who live up to their agreements are such.

Crisp and Pointed.

Lowell may be democratic, but he has not fallen to an estate of a mugwump.—Syracuse Standard.

A great many office-seekers will peel their overcoats right through the summer.—Shelbyville Democrat.

One by one the roses fade, but Mahone's Virginia postmasters are dropping off by the hundred.—Concord People.

The Lakeside Echo reports a subscriber that has paid in advance to the year 1900. Will wonders never cease!—Canton Plaindealer.

There is one place in this country—away down in Maine—where the people are so polite that they never speak of unmarried ladies as old maids. They simply call them ladies-in-waiting.—Burlington (Vt) Free Press.

We understand that Judge Andrews has given no encouragement to the use of his name in connection with the nomination for governor, and that he will not be a candidate for that office.—Syracuse Journal.

The boom for Roswell P. Flower as the democratic candidate for governor is growing daily. All who ask Cleveland for office and don't get what they ask for immediately, go into Flower's camp. And he had before a very strong following.—Troy Times.

Democrats who were kicking the administration until they dislocated their toe-joints and using "cuss words" occasionally, have quieted down a little, concluding that the president can't be kicked into a gallop in the matter of office giving.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Hon. R. P. Flower tells a New York Herald reporter that he believes the republicans will concentrate on Legrand B. Cannon for governor. Mr. Cunningham tells the New York Post that Mr. Cannon is likely to be nominated. It will be a very weak cannonade that comes from that gun.—Syracuse Courier.

We received a poem on spring, the other day 264 miles long, by actual measurement, which we declined with thanks. If it had been only 4 miles long, we should have accepted it, but to travel 264 miles with spring and have winter strike us before we got back from our journey, was a little too much.—Antwerp Gazette.

No one will object very seriously to the determination of the administration to relieve from duty all officials who were conspicuous in the circulation of the infamous scandals of the last campaign. Mr. Cleveland has refused to appoint men who took part in the slandering of Mr. Blaine's family, and he is right in rooting out those who slandered him. Unfortunately, in some respects, several of the men most culpable in this respect have no office from which they can be publicly degraded.—Chicago Herald.

Governor David B. Hill is no longer looked upon as the leading candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the democratic party of the Empire state. He has been given just rope enough to hang himself, and, politically speaking, he is a dead cock in the pit. He is secretly opposed by the administration, and as he is cordially hated by many influential democrats, he could not poll the full vote of his party. In addition he would, if nominated, be vigorously opposed by the Independents.—Rochester Post-Express.

But, by the way, what government does Jefferson Davis acknowledge as his government at present? Does he feel dead sure that he has not at some time in his long and somewhat celebrated career violated some provision of the constitution? Has he never, just a little—ever so little—violated his oaths and broken his allegiance to the government under which he had served and been honored? If so, has this gentleman ever confessed his fault and in any way asked forgiveness for his treachery?—Ogdensburg Journal.

The Southern branch of the Presbyterian church has not yet quite placed itself in condition to marry its deceased wife's sister. Forty-eight Presbyteries took the deceased wife's husband's view of the case, 7 were opposed, and 11 failed to be moved by the sentiments of regard for deceased wife's sisters. To alter the confession of faith requires three-fourths. Meantime as many Presbyterian gentlemen as want to will go on marrying their deceased wives' sisters just as they have always done in those very rare cases where they have wanted to.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

Our old Watertown Times friend, Col. A. D. Shaw, is getting a genuine boom for governor. The New York Evening Post says he is an offensive partisan and "is not the kind of a man who can be elected governor of New York this year. The mention of his name, like that of many others on the list, indicates more clearly than anything else the prevailing despondency in the republican ranks. They are considered good enough to lead in a hopeless contest." Now, if the Watertown Times has any real predilection for Col. A. D. Shaw, let it lift up his boom under these encouraging symptoms.—Albany Times.

"I Feel So Well."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know myself, I feel so well."

State News.

Newell & Kibbell, prominent millers of Tompkins county, have assigned.

Mrs. Fanny Brooks of Buffalo fell of jumped into the Hamburg canal and was drowned.

A boy named Edward Haley of Waterloo, fell off a canal boat in Buffalo and was drowned.

F. H. Kugleman, a cigarmaker, aged 60, was found dead in his room at Dutch Kills, L. I., having committed suicide.

In Poughkeepsie a portion of Gifford, Sherman & Innis' dyewood mill burned; loss $15,000, insurance $6,000. It is thought that the fire was incendiary.

Chester H. Ammerman, aged 22, a brakeman, was run over by a train at Corning and both legs were cut off. He lived in Tonawanda.

A large frame building at Jamestown occupied by the general carpenter shop of Lindquist & Lindholm and the Swedish manufacturing company, burned on Tuesday; loss $10,000, insurance $4,000.

It has been discovered that Thomas J. Thomas, in the employ of McKinley & Co., dealers in flour and provisions, Albany, is a defaulter to the amount of $3,000. An effort is being made to compromise the matter.

The juries which investigated the causes of the deaths of the victims of Saturday's triple murder at Dugrelt have returned verdicts of premeditated murder against George Arnell, who did the shooting.

The excise board of Nyack has granted 32 licenses this year against four last year. Among those receiving them are Lawrence McMahon and James Barrand, who were arrested last year through the law and order society for violation of the law. It is believed, however, that no more liquor will be sold than last year, while the revenue of the town will be materially increased.

Daniel Martin, a teamster, aged about 50, who has for some years resided on Grass Island, was to have been married on Thursday to a young woman of that village. On Saturday night he drew his wages and dressed himself in a new suit of his brother's clothes. He went away, and has not since been seen on the island.

Two years ago, several large iron spikes were for some purpose driven into a very old apple tree near Clyde, that for years had been nearly barren. Last year it was filled with large, fine apples, and now the blossoms are plentiful enough to warrant a good supply of fruit. The owner believes that the spikes restored to the tree its original prolific qualities. He is now trying the experiment on other trees in the orchard.

Mrs. W. C. Reymer of Petersburg, whose husband is a wealthy farmer, told a singular story to the Troy police. She came to Troy, and missing the last train, was conducted to an out-of-the-way hotel by a stranger. She awoke at 2:30 o'clock the next morning with a violent pain in her head, and discovered that she had been robbed. The window of her room was open. She declared that she was chloroformed. The police believe that Mrs. Reymer, in a spirit of adventure, had visited the hotel with the stranger, and been robbed by him.

When Edward Fitzgerald, the present mayor of Troy, was county treasurer of Rensselaer county in 1879, he deposited some court funds in the Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Troy, which became insolvent. On the application of the owners of said funds the judge rendered a decision, that the deposit by the county treasurer in the bank was unauthorized, and that he made himself personally liable and must pay over the moneys to the parties entitled to it.

Thomas J. Devine, one of the Yonkers strikers, recently objected to being locked up for refusing to "disperse" at the request of the police. Lawyer Brennan got out a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that one man cannot disperse; and that he had been illegally arrested. After hearing the argument, Judge Mills said: "I am of the opinion that the complaint is not sufficient to hold the defendant. One man cannot 'disperse.' If a crowd were together they could disperse, and if they failed to do so the police could arrest them for being an illegal assemblage. This does not appear to be the case in the proceeding before me."

Quite a number of Schenectady county farmers have this spring planted peanuts, with a view to raising crops of the great American leguminous plant. The experiment was first tried in Schenectady county about six years ago by Halstead Close, and it proved successful. Getting some raw peanuts—in which state they are received by dealers, who roast them as required—he shelled them and planted them in hills, in the same manner one would plant potatoes. They thrived wonderfully and multiplied with the most surprising rapidity. The plant grows somewhat similar to the ordinary garden peas, but the nut lies buried in the ground, from which it must be dug like potatoes. The peanuts raised by Mr. Close grew to an enormous size, and the pods or shells were plumply filled with meats, which, when baked, were sweet and fully equal to the best raised in the southern states. Mr. Close believes peanuts can be raised with profit in this part of the country.

"100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

General News Items.

A number of changes will occur in the Dominion cabinet at the close of parliament.

In Paris, Princess Anna, of Murat, was married Wednesday evening to Count Goluchowski. The papal nuncio officiated.

The Montreal harbor commissioners have agreed to reduce wharfage rates one-half, if the government and forwarders make a similar reduction in tolls.

A circular mausoleum has been discovered just outside Port Sakara, Italy, dedicated to an ancient prefect and mayor of the borough named Licilio.

Several new and fatal cases of yellow fever are reported in Callao, Peru. Almost all the victims are foreigners.

The war party in Antananarivo, Madagascar, has strangled the prime minister, because he favored peace with France.

In Lancaster, Pa., the four-year-old daughter of David Schapp, gave her infant sister a dose of liniment. The baby died in terrible agony.

Chief Engineer Browne, of the steamer Caspian, committed suicide by jumping overboard during the voyage from Baltimore to Liverpool.

The pope has granted the request of the Roman Catholic bishops of the province of Quebec, for permission to found a Canadian seminary in Rome.

Reports are current in Berlin that the czar and czarina will probably soon meet the prince and princess of Wales at Copenhagen.

An editor at Scranton, Pa., who was sent by the supreme court back to jail after discharge, proposes to conduct his journal from his cell.

Commissioner Hadley, of the Connecticut bureau of labor statistics, is not in accord with the representatives of the labor unions of that state.

Gilmore C. Parker, master of the brig Mary Celeste, and several Boston merchants—shippers of the cargo of the wrecked vessel—have been indicted for conspiracy to defraud.

The Russian council of the empire has discussed the question of an increase of the tariff. The general conclusion was that the increase of duties on most importations should be 20 per cent.

The Cambodian revolutionists have, with the king's secret support, attacked Panompeng, the capital of Cambodia, and driven the Europeans from the city. The refugees were sheltered on a French ship.

In Chicago, the boiler in Lillstelt's phosphate works exploded, killing two negroes, dangerously wounding a third and wrecking the works. It is supposed that the cause was the unequal exhaustion of the boiler.

At a meeting of the American Congregational home missionary society, the annual report showed total resources of $469,000, liabilities $455,000. Rev. Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst, Mass., was elected president.

The Western Union company has obtained control of the southern telegraph lines by virtue of a traffic agreement between the Southern and the Mutual Union, which is the monopoly's catspaw in the matter.

Three men who rented seats in the New York produce exchange have been expelled for not paying gratuity assessments, although they claim that they have given up their certificates, which were rented and not owned by them.

The brigantine Ambrose Light, which was captured off Carthagena by the United States man-of-war Alliance, was flying the rebel flag of Prestan. She had on board about seventy persons, including seventeen officers. Five of her crew were brought to New York by Lieutenant Wright.

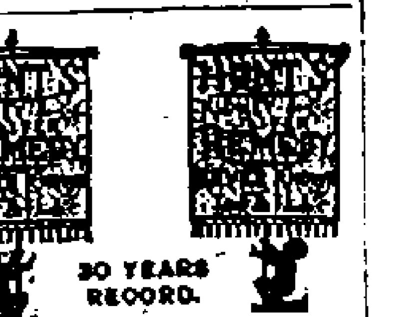
Minister Phelps was the principal guest at a banquet given to the London Judges by Lord Mayor Fowler. As the lord mayor, in proposing a toast to the United States, hoped soon to have the honor of entertaining ex-President Arthur, Minister Phelps responded, but did not mention the ex-president.

At a church fair in St. Paul recently, where they voted for household favorites, St. Jacobs Oil received nine tenths of the votes. This shows the popularity of the Great German Remedy, which conquers pain.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

There has never been a medicine for rheumatism introduced in Watertown that has given such universal satisfaction as Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It stands out alone as the one great remedy that actually cures this dread disease. It is taken internally and never has and never can fail to cure the worst case in the shortest time. It has the endorsement and recommendation of many leading physicians in this state and elsewhere. It is sold by every druggist at $1. Write for free 40-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

HUNT'S REMEDY.



30 YEARS RECORD.

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE PRICE $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials. HUNT'S REMEDY CO. Providence, R. I.

Physicians' Testimony.

A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a safe and reliable remedy."

Another prominent doctor of Providence says that "I am frequently urged to use other preparations as substitutes for Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. I find on trying them that they are worthless in comparison to it."

An Old Lady.

"My mother, 78 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. She has received great benefit from 5 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

A Minister's Wife.

Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

General Chace.

General Chace of Rhode Island says: "I always keep Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

"Disease soon shaken, by Hunt's Remedy taken."

C. N. CRITTENTON, N. Y., General Agent.

JEWELRY.

WE WILL SELL OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS

ALSO WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, [illegible]

AT COST.

Greatly Reduced Prices.

This is a good time to select a nice present

FOR A LITTLE MONEY.

NO. 1 WASHINGTON ST.

Hagar & Beebee.

Watches! Watches! Watches! Watches!

W. W. SCOTT,

4 Paddock Block, Public Square.

Lumber Yard AND PLANING MILL.

SLOAT AND GREENLEAF

31 Mill-st., Watertown, N.Y. AND Sackets Harbor, N.Y.

DEALERS IN ASH, PINE, SPRUCE, WALNUT, HEMLOCK, BASSWOOD, FENCE POSTS, BOARDS, RAILS, LATH, SHINGLES, BUILDING PAPER, FLOORING, CEILING, MOULDINGS, PICKETS, COPE SIDING, ETC., ETC.

SLOAT. L. G. GREENLEAF.

Extraordinary Success

THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN QUICK TO APPRECIATE THE EXTRAORDINARY GREAT BARGAINS WE INAUGURATED A MONTH AGO IN A CLEARANCE SALE IN GENTLEMEN'S SPRING SUITS. THE GREATER WERE SOLD AND WE ADDED 100 SUITS MORE. THE LOT IS CHOICE WEAVINGS IN BLACK AND BROWN, HANDSOME PLAIDS AND CHECK FOR YOUNG MEN. THESE WILL QUICKLY BE TAKEN AND WE ADVISE OUR CUSTOMERS TO CALL EARLY.

JAMES R. MILLER,

NO. 4 IRON BLOCK.

AN OPEN LETTER —FROM— D. M'CARTHY & CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

On Wednesday, May 6th,

WE SHALL COMMENCE A GRAND SPECIAL SALE —OF— Silks and Dress Goods!

TWO GREAT CAUSES HAVE COMBINED TO CREATE A STAGNATION IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE GOODS IN THE EASTERN MARKETS. THESE TWO CAUSES ARE:

Over Production and Over Importation.

AT THE GREATLY DEPRESSED PRICES RULING IN THOSE CLOGGED MARKETS WE HAVE SELECTED LARGE LINES OF FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW GRADES

Silks, Satins and Colored Dress Goods

WHICH WE SHALL RUN OFF AT PRICES BELOW ANYTHING IN THIS MARKET.

—We shall continue the sale from day to day with fresh additions daily until the 25th instant.

D. McCARTHY & CO.

A Great War at Home.

THE BIG FIGHT NOW COMMENCING HERE IN WATERTOWN WILL BE LOOKED UPON AND WATCHED BY OUR PEOPLE MORE THAN THE WAR OF SAVAGE RUSSIA AND DIGNIFIED ENGLAND, AS THE PEOPLE OF OUR CITY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY WILL DERIVE A GREATER ADVANTAGE. THIS IS A BUSINESS FIGHT. A FIGHT WHICH EVERY MAN AND BOY HAS A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY BY BUYING THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS OF ROSENBLOOM. HE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK WHERE HE PURCHASED A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS IN ALL STYLES AND COLORS. BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, GREEN, LIGHT OR ANY OTHER COLOR, AND OUR LOW PRICES IS WHAT MAKES THE GREAT WAR, BUT WE ARE BOUND TO UNDERSELL AND NOT BE UNDERSOLD. REMEMBER OUR SIGN AND NUMBER.

Rosenbloom,

23 PUBLIC SQUARE, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

York & Starkweather

Having given up contracting and building, are prepared to give their whole attention to the manufacture of Doors, Sash and Blinds, of which we keep the largest stock in Northern New York. We have the sole right to manufacture Dalgetty's Patent Sash in Jefferson county. This patent has only to be seen to be appreciated and costs no more than the common inferior sash. The quality of our work is too well known to need any words of recommendation from us.

We have also on hand a mammoth stock of Glass, Nails and Builders' Hardware, Lumber, Lath, Shingles &c., bought at the present depressed prices and will be sold at the lowest living rates.

An examination of Stock and Prices is solicited. We make a specialty of Building Paper, White Lead, Oil and Pierce's Prepared House Paints. The very best known to the market. We keep Hard and Soft Wood in our yard, thoroughly seasoned, and sell it cheap. We do planing, matching and deal in Molding.

Connected with telephone exchange.

C. L. VANDOREN.

OFFICE, No. 2 [illegible] BLOCK. DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS and BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Angers Zwieback

HAS GAINED FOR ITSELF A REPUTATION FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE. IT IS MADE BY THE FERMENTATION PROCESS FROM SELECTED MATERIAL, CONTAINS NO ACIDS OR CHEMICALS AND IS THE BEST FOOD FOR DYSPEPTICS, INVALIDS AND INFANTS.

AS A LUNCH WITH COFFEE, TEA OR CHOCOLATE IT HAS NO EQUAL.

RECENTLY ADDED TO OUR LARGE VARIETY OF DELICACIES.

NILL & JESS,

Bakers and Confectioners,

Watertown, N.Y.

Level Headed Men.

Always put their money where it will do most good. They want every dollar to tell, which is eminently proper. Money is a scarce article just now, but whether scarce or plentiful people need clothes and it will occur to all intending purchasers "Where can the best goods be obtained at the lowest prices?" Experience has taught the mass of the buying public that we are offering inducements which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the city. Remember our Cash System saves the buyer an immense percentage.

MEN'S SUITS FROM $4 TO $25.

PANTS 75c. TO 8 DOLLARS.

LARGE STOCK AND CHEAP.

F. C. FOX, Sign of the "GOLDEN STAR," 14 COURT-ST.

THE LARGE CUSTOM BUSINESS WE ARE DOING IS GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Goods Satisfactory or no Sale.

STARBUCK & ALLEN'S LUMBER YARD AND Planing Mill.

STARBUCK & ALLEN, DEALERS IN

Ash, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Bass Wood, Pickets, Flooring, Ceiling, Lath, &c. &c. &c.

Posts and Rails, Fence Boards, Eave Troughs, Clapboards, Mouldings, Ceilings, Pickets, &c. &c. &c.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

Office and yard, Court st., Opposite Kirk House. In connection with Telephone Exchange.

ISAAC STARBUCK. H. M. ALLEN.

Mixed Paints!

Manufactured by F. W. Devoe & Co.,

Free from benzine, water or alkali. Are not "Chemical," "Rubber," "Patent," or "Fireproof," but are MADE FROM PURE LEAD, PURE ZINC AND PURE LINSEED OIL.

They average 17 pounds to the gallon and are full measure, and will cover a third more surface than the cheap chemical paints (which average only 11 lbs to the gallon) and will last two or three years longer. The tints are made from Unfading Colors, are Always Reliable.

FOR SALE BY

Camp and Massey

No. 6 Washington Place, Watertown.

HOP BITTERS.

Listen to Your Wife!

The Manchester Guardian, June 5th, 1883, says:

At one of the "Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

Paralyzed!!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

This refers to my case.

I was attacked twelve years ago with "Locomotor Ataxy"

(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured) and was for several years barely able to get about.

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me.

The last experiment being Nerve stretching.

Two years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "Advocate"!!! "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—

Consented!!

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could

"Walk!

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any

"Stick!"

Or Support.

I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester

"Royal Exchange"

For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, John Blackburn.

Manchester, (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.

Two years later am perfectly well.

—None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

CLOTHING.

Great Sale —of— Ready-Made Clothing

At Prices Never Before Heard of. We Would Call the Attention of the Public to our

Immense Stock OF CLOTHING.

We are bound to supply all in want of our goods that will call and examine and compare prices. Our stock of Fine Cloths and Cassimeres was never so complete. We would call special attention to goods and prices in plain figures for suits to order. An immense stock of

Gent's Neck Wear AND Furnishing Goods

in great variety. All at the very lowest prices possible for goods bought strictly for cash.

F. M. LAMON,

NO. 7 PADDOCK BUILDING, WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Globe Paint.

Two coats of this Paint make as good a body and cover as well as three coats mixed in the common way, the oil remains upon the surface with the lead and zinc, all harden together into a perfect water proof cement, which adheres firmly to the surface, and neither cracks, peels nor chalks off.

Ready mixed for use, and needs no thinning.

Does not shrink, evaporate or lose its oil, the ingredients being held in chemical solution by our process of compounding.

Easily applied; spread with little labor; has a good body, covers well and dries with a hard, elastic and beautiful enameled surface, with the appearance of having been varnished, although no varnish enters into its composition.

Very durable, less affected than any other paint by the atmosphere or rain, does not fade, chalk nor peel off, but remains firm, fresh and brilliant for years.

It is the very best paint for painting wood, plaster, tin, iron or any other surface.

For sale by

W. A. BOON.

USE ONLY BROOKLYN White Lead Co's

PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

THE WHITEST AND BEST MADE LEAD.

For sale by all dealers and made only by BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD Co. Office 180 Front-st., New York.

Rutland Lake Ice!

ORDERS LEFT AT R. H. THOMPSON'S OR AT D. A. ROBINSON'S WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED BY

J. O. Gray & Sons,

P. O. BOX [illegible].