WATERTOWN TIMES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., MAY 13, 1886.

George William Curtis is evidently seeking ground to quarrel with the president.

There was a little buncombe spurring on the tariff question in congress yesterday. Every member undoubtedly has a speech prepared on this subject, and is waiting for an opportunity to send it to his constituents.

Speaker Husted has got through the assembly a bill appropriating $104,000 to purchase property adjoining the governor's residence, for the purpose of making finer yards. Some property is to be worked off on the state at a fancy price. It is understood that the governor stands ready to sign the bill. Our faith in the senate leads us to believe that the measure will never get through that body.

Though there are many thousand workingmen on strikes, some in almost every state except the south, [illegible] for the first time to at least four [illegible] of [illegible] importance [illegible] general attention. The adjustment of several troubles that arose from the short hour agitation is now reported every day. A still more cheerful aspect of the labor question presents itself in the form of efforts to improve the government of labor unions.

Bradstreet's of today gives some interesting figures regarding the eight-hour movement. From its reports it concludes that within two weeks 600,000 men in the United States have struck for shorter hours; of that number 42,000 have been successful. During the same time 150,000 men who did not strike obtained the concessions demanded by the strikers, without losing a day's work or wages, by arbitration and petition. These figures indicate [illegible], for all concerned [illegible].

The [illegible] country gives some reason why democrats do not take kindly to mugwumps. Democrats and mugwumps met in common to defeat Mr. Blaine.—They believed the same of Mr. Blaine. But for a democrat, says the Eagle, it is difficult to believe that any republican leader sincerely opposed Mr. Blaine and upheld Mr. Hayes and Mr. Garfield also. Mr. Hayes was to mugwumps a hypocrite.—Gen. Garfield was a worse man in every public and personal relation to life than Mr. Blaine is. The mugwumps, because of their Hayes and Garfield records are knowingly guilty of crimes against the democrats. The most offensive characterizations of the democrats ever made have been uttered by mugwumps. "The democratic party, the party of ignorance," says the New York Evening Post. "A party of appetite, hunger and viciousness," and "without a principle," says Harper's Weekly. "A dominant sex," is the refined remark of the courtly Beecher. The democratic party does not relish its defamers, republican or mugwump, and mugwumps least of all. We think the Eagle has made out a case.

We do not usually look to the New York World for philosophical reasoning, or anything above the sensational; but its editorial comments on Carter Harrison are so practical and truthful that they merit consideration. "The objection to politicians as public officials," says the World, "is that their anxiety not to offend people who have votes to cast so frequently deters them from discharging their official duties fearlessly and firmly. How many mayors are there in our great cities who, like Carter Harrison, hesitate to act promptly and vigorously in mob emergencies as that of the Chicago anarchy, in the fear that their interference may offend a class of people whose votes they are only too anxious to secure? Yet, if Mayor Harrison had taken this threatened danger by the throat, exposed its enormity and strangled it in its incipiency, he would have gained a degree of popularity with all voters which would have made him the most powerful political officeholder in the state." These words are true. Mayor Harrison knew anarchists had no connection with any labor movement, but [illegible] the 'strikes' as an excuse for gathering a crowd of the worst, which [illegible] to bring out a strong body of [illegible] planned to [illegible]. With that object the Haymarket meeting was called, though it had nothing more to do with labor or the strikes than with religion or politics, but an unauthorized use was made of the name of labor in order to attract a crowd. Had Mayor Harrison acted on the information he possessed, there would not have been dead policemen and those wounded for life.

THE LABORERS' TROUBLES.

There has never been a time when working people in this country [illegible] as good shape as they are today. Almost [illegible] man among [illegible] and [illegible] be able to. But [illegible] of what he earns. He [illegible] a single dime. For one thing is self-evident, if one spends all his wages and makes it an habit, there, he is not going to get ahead. He will be a poor man whether he receives one dollar a day or ten.

As a rule the people who get ahead do it by saving. The men in this city and county who are accounted rich were nearly all poor boys; but they contracted the habit of saving early in life and the result is they have more or less property. There is not a mechanic or laboring man in Watertown who, if he will practice the economy the late Loveland Paddock practiced, if he will save as he did, can fail to be well-to-do; in fact, rich; for a man who is out of debt, with something ahead for a rainy day, is as well off as though he had a million.

A good many of our wealthy people are close-fisted and penurious. They have amassed the money they possess by careful saving. Misers accumulate large sums of money by holding on to every dime that comes into their hands. They never spend anything if they can avoid it. So they have money, and still feel very poor and are poor. They are no more wise than those who spend everything, for these last live as they go, commune as they [illegible], and thus get something out of life, whereas the man who worships no other god than his money, enjoys nothing.

Every man ought to save something if he can, especially if he has a family. He ought to save for the sake of that family. One receiving a dollar a day should save at least a dime. Receiving twice and a half that sum he should not fail to lay by a quarter of a dollar every day. This will give him $1.50 at the end of each week, or $78 at the close of the year. This saving does not appear to be large; but let any employe receiving a salary of $15 per week determine that ten per cent of it shall be "salted down," and there will be no difficulty in his getting ahead. He will be accounted a rich man before he knows it.

Twenty-five cents a day is so very small a sum that many consider it not worth saving. [illegible] which is expended [illegible] a little temporary enjoyment or for a [illegible] of tobacco which is [illegible] into smoke. Of course [illegible] to the smoking of cigars [illegible] if one is [illegible] a man who spends [illegible] whisky, or for anything [illegible] good, will not have [illegible] that a dime or a quarter [illegible] but if one pays them out as fast as he [illegible] he will not be likely to have much [illegible] about him. In a word [illegible] money and spend it. He must [illegible] economical.

The great trouble with many workmen and laborers is, that they have not learned to save. There was a time when they were so well paid and could get so much for what they receive as they can at present. That is one reason probably why they think they can afford to be liberal, treat themselves and their friends at opportunity offers, "buy the cigars," and do many other things to show that "there is nothing mean about them," but they need to be [illegible] [illegible] to be considered a prince of good fellows. The custom of "treating" is an miserable one, and we think it possible to [illegible] people. Go to Germany and you will find that every man there pays for his beer he drinks. He never thinks of "treating the crowd." On the other side of the Atlantic it pleases [illegible] himself [illegible] called upon [illegible] to pay for his [illegible]. We have [illegible] in the saloon.

It [illegible] in this country. [illegible]

---

those who get large, and There are few so poor that they cannot [illegible] quantity or money in supplying drink to [illegible] in the saloon. [illegible] of drinking are proverbially [illegible]. They pay when they ought [illegible] when [illegible] afford it—when the money is needed in their own household, needed to supply some necessity to those dependent upon them.

We are writing these things for the consideration of the laboring classes. A good many of them think they have a hard time of it; that they work too many hours and receive too small wages; that in the struggle of life they do not get their just dues; they are not so well compensated as the average citizen. Now the inquiry we desire to suggest is, whether they are perfectly sure that they have not the means of getting ahead as rapidly as the great body of their fellow citizens? Do they take care of what they get—of their dimes and quarters? Do they save their earnings, or do they spend them foolishly—spend them for the benefit of saloon keepers? We know it may be said this is none of our business, and we grant that it would not be if those who labor with their hands were not all the while complaining of their hardships and wrongs and informing the world throughout the newspapers by telegraph and otherwise of their intolerable sufferings. We do not hear any complaint from the drinking places that business is dull and non-remunerative; they are all thriving; but somehow their best patrons, the men who pay them the most money and help them to build stately blocks and live in good style, are dissatisfied with the way the world uses them. We wonder that they do not divine the great source of their troubles.

A STRIKE ENDED.

Our dispatches have told of the strike at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and some sensational reports have been sent broadcast throughout the country. The Grand Rapids Eagle, a paper which tells the truth, talks as though the [illegible]. "While in other sections of the country," it says, "there is almost universal disagreement between employer and employed, while strikes are the rule to an unprecedented extent, here the ripest fruits of arbitration, of mutual confidence and concession, have been secured with an apparent ease that betokens [illegible] the cordial relations between workingmen and those for whom they work and the good [illegible] truth. It would have been just as easy to have precipitated a serious collision of interests, disastrous to all parties, as it has been in other cities. But the men were moderate, good-tempered, sensible in their requests, and the employers made a fair showing of their condition, and as a result it may now fairly be said that the crisis is passed, and that work will proceed as usual. There are minor points that may require adjusting in some shops, hereafter, but the great, broad principle of conciliation has been so happily applied, a can not be possible that it will not prevail hereafter. In a general way the situation may be summed up thus: In none of the factories is there any lack of harmony. In all of them the eight-hour system will be fully inaugurated Monday. In all cases the employers have met fully as friendly a spirit of concession and forbearance as they have manifested, and not a factory is out of the list of good fellowship. Most of the men, in honor of the eight-hour system, are enjoying a holiday today, but there is no boisterousness, no bravado, nothing but proper manifestations of deep satisfaction over the happy outcome." This quotation brings up several conundrums: If the workingmen were receiving just wages before, how could their wages be advanced twenty per cent? That is virtually what has been done, by paying them for eight hours what they had been paid for ten. If the protected manufacturers could hardly make both ends meet before, how can they do so now with twenty per cent added to the cost of labor? These are conundrums which the public will want have answered before forming a correct conclusion on this labor question.

THE NEW YORK EDITORS.

A large number of the members of the New York Press association have been enjoying themselves this week. Two hundred and fifty—including the ladies—had a special train from Canandaigua to Washington Tuesday. President Cleveland tendered them a reception and so did Senator Warner Miller.

At the business meeting, the secretary, A. O. Bunnell, of the Dansville Advertiser, read a short history of the association. He said the New York Press association was organized in 1853 and has held annual conventions since, with the exception of the war years of 1861-2-3-4. This is the thirtieth annual meeting, and differs from all the others in that it is held outside the state, and from the meetings for a score of years, by the omission of the annual address and poem. There has been a great change in the [illegible] membership since the organization of the association. But five of the original thirty-two members are still connected with the association, viz: C. B. Thomson of Leroy, S. H. Parker of Geneva, H. A. Dudley of Warsaw, G. W. Pratt of Corning and Henry Todd of Batavia. With few exceptions the others have "got into the little type in the corner," as death has been felicitously described in printer's parlance. Among them all, Mr. Thompson has been the only one who has attended every annual meeting. The secretary regretted to add, that this exceptional record was broken this year on account of Mr. Thomson's feeble health. The association, at first confined to western New York and to those connected with weekly newspapers, now takes in the whole state, and includes in its membership, editors and publishers of the daily press. Addresses and poems have been yearly delivered since 1866, principally by its own members, but sometimes by distinguished journalists and writers outside its ranks. The most important influence of the association seems to have been in the promotion of good fellowship between all classes of newspaper men and the raising of the standard of journalism by the creation of a community of thought and feeling in the common work. Social enjoyment is the principle feature of the meetings, which have come to resemble the reunion of members of a large family, at which old friendships are renewed and strengthened and new friendships formed as the years go by.

At the meeting this year the following tribute to a worthy brother was paid by Hon. Beman Brockway, of the Times:

John Adams Hall, for nearly ten years the editor of the Jamestown Journal, has closed his work upon earth and become an inhabitant of the spirit realm. He lived beyond the allotted three score and ten years. He was born in Wardsboro, Vermont, December 27, 1813, and died in Jamestown January 20, 1886. He was an upright man, loyal to his convictions, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. As an editor he wrote what he believed and believed what he wrote. It is stated of him by one who knew him intimately that "he was a lover of concord, of all things good, and true and beautiful, and a believer in the eternity of love and happiness without measure and beyond limit." This is a faithful portraiture of our deceased friend. He delighted in doing good. Of an amiable turn of mind, he desired the happiness of all around him. All who knew him thought well of him, for he was a friendly man, and had a kind word for all. He thought more good could be accomplished by exhibiting the better traits of humanity than by portraying the bad and repulsive. He began life as a merchant at Warren, Pennsylvania, and was twenty years engaged in that honorable employment, during ten of which he held the office of postmaster of that village. In both positions he won the highest respect of his fellow-citizens. He was successful in the mercantile business and performed his official duties to the entire satisfaction of the government.

Then, at the earnest solicitation of his parents, he went back to the old farm on which he had passed his boyhood days, which he ultimately made his own and materially increased its size. He took especial interest in stock raising, that his place became noted throughout an extended territory for the value and number of its herds and for the [illegible] [illegible] through them.

The [illegible] Mr. Hall's [illegible] in Washington as clerk of the claims committee of the house and remained there two winters, taking special interest in [illegible] which required [illegible] and other diligence and found in Mr. Hall a friend who was ever ready to bestow it to the extent of his ability.

It was in 1873 that Mr. Hall removed to Jamestown, but not until 1876 could he be called a journalist; although he had been a valuable newspaper correspondent the greater part of his life. In the year last named he took hold of the Daily Journal, which up to this period had maintained a precarious existence. Mr. Hall placed it upon its feet, made it a paying paper, and it now ranks among the best journals in Western New York and is a high credit to the thrifty town in which it is published.

Mr. Hall had poor advantages in youth to acquire an education. He was a reader, a traveler, a talker with the people, and thus gained knowledge which he and the practical printer could put in shape for the public. He wrote from Washington to his local press, and under the nom de plume of "Paul Pry," gained much local celebrity. Perhaps it was the praise for these letters which induced him to go into the newspaper business.

Mr. Hall was president of this association in 1881-2, when its annual meeting was held in Jamestown, and thus became generally and favorably known to its members. He discharged the duties of the position with his accustomed zeal and energy and to the entire acceptance of all.

Of the work of Mr. Hall it may be truly said, it was well and faithfully performed. His life was a success. He was successful as a merchant, as an employe of the government, as a farmer and as a journalist. He succeeded because he carefully attended to whatever he undertook to do. He was a man of method. When he was a merchant he knew what he was doing; he knew whether his resources exceeded his liabilities. Men fail because they do not know where they stand. They take too many things for granted. Mr. Hall always understood the business he was engaged in—knew what it was doing—whether it was paying or not. He made selling goods to those engaged in making lumber in western Pennsylvania pay. He made farming pay. He made the business of publishing a daily newspaper in a limited field pay. He [illegible] because he looked after the details. He made his newspaper pay because he gave to the people the kind of one they wanted, live and truthful. He asked nothing in the way of charity, but insisted on pay for services rendered.

There are journalists in our country who make it a rule to never correct an error that may appear in their journals. Mr. Hall differed with them. His idea was that a mistake should be rectified on discovery of the fact. Mr. Hall was right. All are liable to commit errors. No newspaper is infallible. It should do its utmost to avoid mistakes; but when one is made, if at all material, it should be corrected and at once. It is a mistake to suppose a course of this kind is calculated to lower the standard of journalism. On the contrary, it will be very certain to elevate the character of the newspaper press. There is never anything lost by being fair—by doing what is just.

Mr. Hall's ideas of justice would not permit him to wrong any one. Though a decided party man, he loved right more than party, and when the two were in antagonism, he had no hesitation in siding with the former. There have been few more conscientious, truthful, fair-minded men in the editorial profession than our late brother Hall. He was imperfect like the rest of us; but he possessed more and rarer virtues than I fear most of us possess. Sadly we say, farewell. His simple habits and pure life are worthy the emulation of his fellow-craftsmen left behind.

What Congressman Parker Saw.

Hon. A. X. Parker, our present member of congress, who is a member of the committee appointed to investigate the southwest strike, writes a letter from Galveston to the Ogdensburg Journal, giving some facts, views and opinions. His committee left Washington April 29th, and passing through Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, reached St. Louis Thursday night. One can hardly comprehend, he says, the four great, busy, prosperous states, last named, without passing through them with men familiar with their industries. "Pennsylvania is an empire of herself," he continues, "with her agriculture, iron, coal and oil, and her labor and carrying power. At St. Louis the feeling was anxious and disturbed. This city is the great receiving and distributing point for the southwest system, covering mainly Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas and Arkansas, and to some extent Illinois and other states. I believe few east, who have not made a study of the subject, have an adequate idea of the vast production of this region. The early spring is all this section gave great business promise, but the strike came and disappointment followed everywhere. All freight was side-tracked, engines were killed, property destroyed and lives taken. The cost will appear more clearly when it is remembered that this involved the confusion of the business of a territory equal to five states, and the throwing out of employment of fourteen thousand railroad employes, rendering dangerous more than five thousand miles of track, over which all freighting was stopped (by force if needed) for periods varying from a few days to six weeks. The committee consulted with all parties at St. Louis, on Friday, took testimony on Saturday, and practically initiated the declaring off of the strike on May 1st and 2d. Then the committee divided, to gather in the history of the cause and extent of the great strike. It was my fortune to go south, and four of us, with stenographer, sergeant at arms and representatives of the railroads and Knights of Labor, ran along the Missouri river bottoms for a hundred miles, then turned southwest through Sedalia and western Missouri, finding ourselves at Parsons, Kansas, over 350 miles from St. Louis, on Monday, May 3d. The trip was full of interest. Time and civilization have made little change in the Missouri and its shores. This stream of flowing mud, of shifting sands, of tree-trimmed border, with occasional glimpses of fantastic scenery, must remain today about as it was when man first saw it. Most of the land in central and western Missouri is very productive; a rolling prairie of great farms and immense fields, with grain and cattle. Except along the streams, the trees are of recent growth. Running water is scarce, and it is the method, as in Texas, of scooping out a small valley with an impervious gravelly bottom, to hold rain water for cattle watering during the dry periods. We found at many stations long rows of freight cars laid up by the strike and many strikers sullen and silent, watching every movement, awaiting the result of the strike. It is a sad business. At 10 A. M., March 6th, the whistles blew and the men marched out, and for almost two months had earned nothing, living from day to day, with their suffering families, by using their small capital laid by in [illegible], or receiving more support from the contributions of distant brother-knights.

It was evident that bridges and cuts and other dangerous places were carefully watched by the railroad men, and a constant alertness was apparent to meet any new danger that should appear. It is well known that the strikers are very bitter towards the engineers and firemen because they did not strike, and the feeling between different classes of workers is plainly more ugly than towards the railroad managers. All Parsons our hearing was on the square [illegible] the [illegible] there. The business men, railroad men, engineers, conductors, &c., present employes, mostly on one side, and the strikers, Knights of Labor and certain sympathizers on the other.

The evidence showed the strike, the killing of engines, and breaking apart of trains, the blocking of freight, the [illegible] of men seeking to work, the [illegible] of the contending parties, and the participation of armed men. Here women, wives of the striking shop and section men, rushed before the moving engines, which were manned by officials and armed men, and held out their babies over the track to stop the trains, while the men [illegible]. One is impressed with the idea that there must be something wrong near the bottom of affairs that produces or permits such consequences as these.

The Atmosphere of Love

is a pure, sweet breath. This delightful [illegible] is one of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the breath as fragrant as a rose.

[illegible]

State Taxation.

The report of the senate committee on taxation, the [illegible] of which was published in the TIMES of last evening, in its dispatch from Albany concludes as follows:

Before a radical improvement can be made, and the entire system harmonized, it is of the highest importance that all these statutes be united and consolidated in one consistent and one complete body of law. In this work your committee has diligently addressed itself, and, with the aid of competent counsel, is now engaged in preparing for report to the senate, a bill for an act which shall clearly set forth the new system of taxation, state and local, with all the machinery of its administration. This work is still incomplete, and will be interrupted by the adjournment of the legislature, unless its continuance is authorized by the senate; and the committee therefore respectfully request that they be instructed to continue it, and report at the next session of the legislature a complete code. As the examinations and investigations they have held have supplied all the material necessary for their task, it will not be required of the committee that they hold public sessions during the interval between the sessions of the legislature, nor that any power be conferred upon them to send for persons or papers; but they are deeply impressed with the importance of completing their task of presenting the entire tax system in one harmonious and digested statutory form, that the suggestions they or others may make for its improvement may be easily and intelligently discussed, and therefore ask for power to continue the employment of counsel for that purpose.

(Signed)
C. P. VEDDER, H. C. CONNOLLY,
B. M. GRISWOLD, G. W. PLUNKITT.

Neuralgia causes sleepless nights of agony. St. Jacobs Oil brings rest and peace.

General News Items.

The Berlin criminal police have been armed with revolvers.

Snow storms are reported again in the north of Ireland and Scotland.

Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., is urged by many New York alumni for the presidency of Union college.

The general assembly of Presbyterians of Ireland has [illegible] an appeal to Presbyterian churches in America to support the resistance to home rule.

A bill has been presented to the Prussian diet to fund the Prussian debt of 30,000,000 marks by means of an issue of treasury bonds at 3½ per cent.

It is announced that a match between John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell has been definitely arranged to take place within three weeks at one of the skating rinks in Chicago.

The millers' national association in session in Chicago, has resolved to fight the patent claims of Mr. Downton for a combination process and mechanical patent used in the manufacture of flour.

The Ohio senate and assembly have re-enacted the Scott liquor law, which provides for a tax of $100 and $200 straight. It has the lien clause and Sunday closing feature in its provisions.

Representative Payson of Illinois, is instructed by the house committee on public lands to report favorably a bill declaring the forfeiture of about 1,700,000 acres of land which were granted to railroads in Florida.

The queen has returned to Windsor castle. She has expressed herself highly gratified by the reception extended to her at Liverpool. Her majesty has sent costly presents to Mayor Radcliffe of Liverpool, and to his wife, and has given £1,000 to be distributed among the poor.

The Greek chamber of deputies has been convoked for next week. Permission has been given to vessels of the foreign squadron to convey to Athens the deputies from the various island districts. The government has rescinded the orders for the advance of troops to the front.

The senate committee on commerce has ordered a favorable report upon Senator Frye's bill to limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries. The bill will be reported as an amendment to the shipping bill.

The kirmess, the long anticipated society event in aid of the national homeopathic hospital, took place at Washington Thursday night at the new National theater, and was a grand success, almost every one of prominence in political and social life being present during the evening. The president and Colonel Lamont occupied seats in Representative Scott's box.

Delegate Caine has presented to the house petitions signed by 10,325 citizens of Utah, protesting against the enactment of any legislation which will deprive them of all voice in the government of that territory by disfranchising them through test oaths, on account of their religious belief, and against the abolition of the legislature and the creation of a territorial government in the shape of a commission.

A formal protest signed by Captain Kinney and Consul General Phelan was served on the Canadian authorities who are holding the fishing schooner Adams, demanding her release and notifying them that damages would be claimed for her detention. The captain and crew of the schooner Adams have there for Boston in the steamship Seeret. The authorities have refused to deliver up the Adams.

An Inventor's Advice.

George Stevenson when advising young men how to get on would finish by saying "Do as I have done—persevere." For fifteen years he plodded and worked before giving the finishing touches to his locomotive. In as many days those persevering in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," have experienced great relief and found themselves on the high road to health. Liver complaint, impure blood, chronic lung diseases and many others yield to its healing influence never to return. All druggists.

John R. Rogers, the husband of Minnie Palmer, was, in London, Eng., bound in heavy sureties to keep the peace and refrain from killing or challenging to a duel Charles Arnold, the actor whom Rogers challenged on May 5, to mortal combat. The case came up in the Bow street police court, where Arnold was the plaintiff against Rogers, and swore that the latter had written him a challenge inviting him to meet the writer in a dark room and there fight until but one could emerge. Rogers apologized in court for having sent the challenge and explained that he had had no intention of fighting, but merely wished to frighten Arnold.

If You Prefer a Pure Soap, Use Chas. S. Higgins' "German Laundry."

You Have a Perfect Right,

when you demand a Benson's Capcine Plaster of a druggist, to expect to receive one. Yet there are, we regret to say, a few druggists of the Cheap John variety who will try to persuade you to accept some worthless substitute with a similar-sounding name, which they will offer you for half the price of the genuine, as they can well afford to do, its real value being nothing, and it costs but little more. Benson's are the only porous plasters that can be depended upon to cure every ailment subject to external treatment. They are prompt, sure and thorough. The genuine bears the "Three Seals" trademark and has the word "Capcine" cut in the center.

100 Doses

One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to the strength and positive economy of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood; and in combination, proportion, and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

"For economy and comfort we use Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. C. BREWSTER, Buffalo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y.

One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all affections caused by impure blood or low condition of the system. Try it.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PEARL, Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

CARPET CLEANING WORKS at corner of Mill and Brookman sts. We are now prepared to clean from the cheapest to the best of carpets, Mattings and Rugs without using water, steam or chemicals. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send orders by telephone. Orders may be left at T. Zimmerman's, No. 25 Public Square.
JOHN FRED OTT, Manager.

"FROM LIFE."

Life-Size Best Crayon Portraits at

Gegoux's For $25.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

WHAT WE

DO FOR YOU!

We Sell

A BUSINESS SUIT AT $6.

We Sell

A Good Business Suit at $8.

We Sell

An Extra Good Cassimer Suit at $10.

We Sell

A Stylish Plaid Suit at $12.

We Sell

A Superb Plaid Suit at $14.

We Sell

An All-wool Cork-screw Suit at $11.

We Sell

A Fine Cork-screw Suit at $13.

We Sell

A Spring Overcoat at $5.

We Sell

A Good Allwool Spring Overcoat at $10.

We Sell

An Elegant Spring Overcoat at $15.

We Sell

A CASSIMERE PANTALOON AT $2.

We Sell

A Good Allwool Pantaloon at $3.

We simply say we have the finest line of Ready-made Clothing in Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's, at lower prices than we ever offered before.

Streeter, Brimmer & Olean,

No. 16 Woodruff Block,

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

ALWAYS LEADING!

News from Headquarters.

—NEW—

Dress Goods,

—NEW—

SILKS AND VELVETS

—NEW—

Parasols,

—NEW—

Ladies' Muslin Underwear!

Largest Stock

AND

LOWEST PRICES.

AT THE

LARGEST DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Bush, Bull & Roth.

Courier.

NEW ERA Electro-Magnetic Plaster. The Best in the World. [illegible]

A. FELT, Jr., Druggist, Agent for Watertown, N.Y.

FURNITURE.

This is the

MANTEL FOLDING BED,

The Cheapest and Best.

This Bed is sold only by

ZIMMERMAN & HARDIMAN,

Who have the exclusive sale for this city.

Call and See it.

IT IS A GENUINE NOVELTY.

At Zimmerman & Hardiman's can always be found the Largest and Finest Display of Furniture,

Carpets and Rich Upholstery

—ALSO—

Rugs, Mattings and Lace Curtains,

Our Stores are now stocked to their fullest capacity and we are ready for the Annual Spring Rush.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

SMITH & MATTESON, 22 PUBLIC SQUARE, WATERTOWN, N.Y.

Cheapest House in Northern New York. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

REMAIN A WHILE.

For a good and fair reason, I decided to continue in business here a while longer. I was sincere in my intentions to go out of business, but in this world we cannot tell today what may occur the next. But my continuing here a while in the

CLOTHING

Business may be a disappointment to my competitors. It is sure a pleasant surprise to my customers to know that they will longer have an opportunity to purchase Men's, Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, ETC.,

of me the same as ever. I have closed out my former stock at a great sacrifice but it enabled me to buy an entire brand-new stock which I have now received, complete in every department, which I will sell for less money, thereby giving my customers the benefit of the same.

PHILIP ROSENBLOOM'S,

23 PUBLIC SQUARE,

WATERTOWN, N.Y.

P. B. GRANT WILLIAM H. MOULD.

Tea for 30 Cents

BETTER THAN

You can get at the Tea stores for 50 Cents.

AT

P. B. GRANT & CO'S.

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

WATERTOWN.

P. B. GRANT WILLIAM H. MOULD.

Mixed Coffee 20 Cents,

BETTER THAN

You Can Get at the Tea stores for 35cts.,

AT

P. B. Grant & Co's.,

Commercial Block,

Watertown.

P. B. GRANT. WILLIAM H. MOULD.

Gilt-Edged Butter

RECEIVED DAILY FROM THE

Choicest Dairies in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties,

AT

P. B. Grant & Co's.

Commercial Block,

Watertown.

NOTICE OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain mortgage executed by [illegible] to Joseph [illegible] and [illegible] Griffin, bearing date May 1st, 1885, and recorded in the collector's office of the Port of Cape Vincent, on the 2nd day of May, 1885, in Liber B. of mortgages, Folio 5, &c. the undersigned assignees of said mortgage as aforesaid and being now the legal owner and holder of said mortgage has taken possession of a steam boat formerly known as the "Flower City," now called the "Ontario," the certificate of enrollment of which is fully set forth in said mortgage, and by reason of default in the payment of the principal of said mortgage now past due shall sell the said steamboat or vessel, together with the boilers, engine, tackle, anchors, chains, [illegible], and all other accessories thereunto appertaining and belonging as in said mortgage are more fully set forth, at public auction at the International Hotel, in the village of [illegible], Ontario, on the 20th day of May, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Said steamboat now lies at [illegible] and all parties desiring to inspect it may do so by applying to W. H. [illegible], Esq. at that village.

Dated May 13, 1886.

The Watertown National Bank of Watertown, N. Y., Assignee of said mortgage.

GROCERY.

Clint Gilbert

HAS OPENED A GROCERY IN THE ARCADE.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL ON HIM.

Fine Goods are Always

A Specialty.

Don't Forget No. 8 Arcade,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Dried Fruits,

PRUNES,
RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
APRICOTS
WHORTLEBERRIES
BLACKBERRIES,
CHERRIES,
PLUMS,
&c., &c.

—ALSO—

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, CANDIED ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL.

A FULL LINE. FINE GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

C. A. Hungerford.

GEO. McCOMBER,

26 COURT STREET.

Price List of Seed Potatoes.

NEW EARLY VARIETIES.

Early Sun-Rise	$2.00	per bushel.
Lee's Favorite	2.00	"
Beth's Seedling	1.00	"
Andrews' White Rose	1.00	"
Beauty of Hebron	80	"
Early Vermont	80	"
Chicago Market	80	"
Snowflake	80	"
Early Rose	80	"

MEDIUM LATE VARIETIES.

Home Comfort	$2.00	Per Bushel.
Dakota Red	1.50	"
New Seedling Peach Blow	1.50	"
Queen of the Valley	1.00	"
White Star	80	"
Late Rose	80	"

These potatoes are grown for seed and ARE NICE STOCK and are guaranteed true to name.

I also have a large stock of Timothy and Clover Seed, Redtop, [illegible] and Champion Pearl. Wholesale and retail cheap.

Also all kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. All new and the very best seeds that can be bought.

A car load of Wayne County apples just received and will be sold cheaper than you ever bought them.

Don't forget the place, 26 Court st.

GEORGE McCOMBER.

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

New Groceries

AND

Provisions

AT THE

Lowest Prices.

S. W. REYNOLD'S

Has stocked his new store

No. 33 Streeter Block,

WITH A

CLEAN AND NEW STOCK

OF

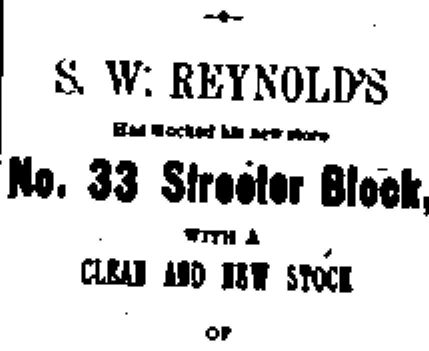
Everything usually found in a first class Grocery Store.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

S. W. Reynolds,

33 Streeter Block.

Old Papers for sale at this Office.



The success attained by our goods wherever introduced is because they are close-fitting, elegant in style and finish, of the best materials and workmanship and do not squeak.

FOR SALE BY

S. ELMER,

WATERTOWN, N.Y.

MILLINERY.

New Spring Goods

At the

Millinery, Hair, Variety & Fancy

FANCY GOODS STORE,

26 PUBLIC SQUARE.

NOW RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE. THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT WILL CONTAIN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. LADIES' AND MISSES'

Balbriggan and Gauze Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves and Lace Mitts, Veilings, Laces and Hamburgs.

Jerseys in great variety. [illegible] Spreads, Napkins and Towelings.

Corsets, Hoopskirts and Bustles,

In great variety. The Notions Department [illegible] great variety. And all kinds of [illegible] made to order. Call and see.

John J. B. Primeau.

TRAVEL.

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R.R.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN

Watertown, Utica, Albany, New York, Boston, New England, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

AND ALL POINTS EAST, WEST, SOUTH AND NORTH.

ON and after Monday, March [illegible], 1886, Trains will arrive and depart as follows. (Daily, Sundays Excepted.)

FOR ROME AND THE EAST, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS AND THE WEST.

7.00 A. M. Arrive at Richland 8.05 a. m., Oswego 9.10 a. m., Syracuse 10.40, Rome 9.25, Utica 10.10 a. m., Albany 1.30 p. m., New York 7.00, Springfield 5.30, Worcester [illegible], Boston 9.45 p. m.

11.00 A. M. Arrive at Richland 12.05 p. m. (30 minutes for dinner), Oswego 2.40 p. m., Syracuse 1.40 p. m., Rome 1.45, Utica 2.15, Albany 5.10, New York 9.30 p.m. [illegible], Utica & Black River Railroad [illegible].

3.00 P. M. Arrive at Richland 4.05 p. m., Oswego 5.05 (connecting with N. Y. O. & W. R. R. for Rochester and points west), Oswego 4.35. Syracuse 5.15 (connecting with Lehigh Valley R. R. for Auburn and beyond, Ithaca 7.30), Rochester 8.00, Suspension Bridge [illegible], Niagara Falls 11.10 p.m., connecting with Michigan Central R. R. and Grand Trunk Ry. for Detroit, Chicago and points West.

7.05 P. M. With through sleeping car to New York. Arrive at Richland 8.10 p. m., Oswego 9.15, Syracuse 10.10 p. m., Rome 9.45 p. m., Utica 10.35 p.m., New York 7.00 a.m., Boston 3.15 p.m.

FOR OGDENSBURG, NORWOOD AND BEYOND.

8.45 A. M. Arrive at Philadelphia 9.?? a. m., Gouverneur 10.05, Dekalb Junction 10.45, Canton 11.47, Potsdam 12.33, Ogdensburg 11.45, Norwood 11.55 a. m., connecting at Ogdensburg via Ferry with Grand Trunk & Canadian Pac. Ry. for Brockville, Ottawa, Montreal and points in Canada. At Norwood with O. & L. C. R. R. for points beyond.

3.40 P. M. Arrive at Philadelphia [illegible], Gouverneur 3.34, Dekalb Junc. [illegible], Ogdensburg 5.25, Canton [illegible], Potsdam [illegible], Norwood 5.30 p.m.

5.35 P. M. Arrive at Philadelphia 6.?? p. m., Gouverneur 6.54, Dekalb Junction 7.32, Ogdensburg 8.20, Canton 7.50, Potsdam [illegible], Norwood 8.30 p. m.

5.50 P. M. Arrive Evans Mills [illegible] p.m., Philadelphia [illegible], [illegible] 10.00 p. m.

LEAVE WATERTOWN FOR CAPE VINCENT AND KINGSTON:

8.55 A. M. [illegible] at Cape Vincent [illegible] a. m., connecting with steamer arriving at Kingston 12.30 p.m.

2.45 P. M. Arrive at Cape Vincent 4.?? p.m.

6.55 P. M. Arrive at Cape Vincent 8.10 p.m.

Trains arrive from Norwood, Ogdensburg and Gouverneur [illegible] a.m., 11.00 a.m., 1.50 p.m., and 6.?? p.m. From Cape Vincent 6.15 a.m., 10.35 a.m. & 1.56 p.m. From Rome, Syracuse & Oswego 8.45 a.m., 2.40, 5.30, 10.50 p.m.

SLEEPING CAR leave Watertown for New York daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.05 p.m. Returning leave New York for Watertown [illegible] Sundays excepted, at [illegible] p.m. For space in Sleeping Car, through tickets, time tables, etc., apply to ticket agents.

O. C. GRIDLEY, Acting Gen. Passenger Agt., Oswego, N. Y.

H. M. BRITTON, General Manager.

Utica & Black River R.R.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR—ALWAYS ON TIME.

Connecting in Union Station, Utica, with the Great 4-Track New York Central & H. R. R. R. for all Points East, South and West.

THE ONLY SCENIC ROUTE IN NORTHERN NEW YORK, RUNNING ALONG THE SUNSET SLOPE OF THE ADIRONDACKS, BLACK RIVER, SUGAR RIVER, WEST CANADA CREEK, CINCINNATI CREEK, MILL HAWK RIVER, LYONS FALLS AND TRENTON FALLS

TRAINS LEAVE WATERTOWN

7.45 A.M. arrive at Utica 11.15 a.m., New York 7.00 p.m., Albany 2.30 p.m., Boston 9.45 p.m., Buffalo 7.30 p.m., Ogdensburg [illegible], Clayton 10.45 a.m., Morristown 10.?? a.m., Brockville 10.30 a.m.

10.35 A.M. arrive at Utica 2.10 p.m., Albany 5.00 p.m., Boston 3.00 a.m., New York 6.00 a.m.

1.35 P.M. arrive at Clayton 4.00 p.m., Morristown 4.?? p.m., Ogdensburg 5.45 p.m.

6.45 P.M. arrive at Utica 10.30 p.m., Albany 2.00 a.m., Boston 9.00 a.m., New York 7.00 a.m., Buffalo 5.00 a.m., Clayton 9.?? p.m., Morristown 10.25 p.m., Ogdensburg 10.50 p.m. Sleeping Car Watertown to New York.

9.10 A.M. arrive at Sackets Harbor 9.50 a.m.

3.20 P.M. arrive at Sackets Harbor 4.00 p.m.

TRAINS arrive from Utica, Albany, Boston, New York and all points East and South 9.00 a.m., 5.10 p.m. and 9.10 p.m.

FROM Ogdensburg, Clayton and Morristown 9.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 6.10 p.m.

FROM Sackets Harbor 10.35 a.m., 6.25 p.m.

THROUGH Sleeping Cars leave Watertown 6.45 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted arrive at New York 7.00 a.m.

LEAVE New York 9.15 p.m. arrive at Watertown 9.00 a.m.

FOR Tickets and any information apply to S. G. Brown, No. 11 Paddock Arcade, Opposite Postoffice, or J. W. Mack, at the depot.

THEO. BUTTERFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Utica, N Y.

E. A. Van Horne, Gen'l Supt.

American Seal

Ready mixed Paint superior to any paint in the market.

Pure White for Inside or Outside work.

Is unaffected by changes of temperature.

Is impervious to water.

Is adapted to all classes of work.

This paint is made of the most durable material.

Over 100 different colors, shades and tints.

And is, in every way, a better paint for either inside or outside work, than any other paint known, and will last at least three times as long.

Sample colors can be seen at

C. I. VANDOREN.

23 Beebee's Island.

Who sells the above paint.

Any one contemplating either inside or outside work this season, should not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Office connected with the telephone exchange.

T. O. CHITTENDEN,

AGENT FOR

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG

Railroad and Connecting lines.

Tickets Sold at the Lowest Rates.

Sleeping Car Berths and Seats in Drawing Room Cars Secured.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AT

No. 5 ARCADE.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER.

Money to Loan. On Farming & Dwelling advantageously.