

BANKERS AT NIAGARA.

The American Bankers' Association hold their annual convention at Niagara Falls on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week and a very interesting time is looked for.

The attendance is expected to be large. Every national and State, savings bank, trust company and banking house in this country has been requested to send a delegate. And though, of course, many banks will neglect to send representatives, there is no doubt enough will comply with the invitation to secure a crowded attendance. Besides delegates from the United States it is expected that quite a number of Canadian banks will be represented. Many of the ablest and best known financiers in the country will be present and take part in the proceedings. Secretary Windom will be there, it is expected, during the entire session. Comptroller of the currency, John Jay Knox, is announced to speak at length and with considerable detail in explanation of the leading features of the banking business of this country. His address will deal largely with the characteristics of our banking system as they affect the social and material interests of the people. Mr. Knox has, for years, made a special study of financial and economic questions, and his address cannot fail to command general attention.

A paper is also expected from Mr. John Thompson, of New York, in answer to the question, When will our present great prosperity end? It is understood Mr. Thompson will take the ground that there is, at present, only one important source of danger to the business and finances of the country, and that that danger is the number and magnitude of new enterprises, involving the issue of millions of obligations.

The relation of banking institutions to productive and commercial affairs is expected to form a leading part of the discussions and many facts and points of interest to the people generally will doubtless be presented. We shall publish an account of the proceedings as they occur from day to day.

VICTORIA is the center of considerable political interest just now. The Readjusters have put a ticket in the field. The Bourbons, after much tribulation, succeeded in naming candidates, and now comes the tug of war among the Republicans to decide whether they shall support the Readjuster ticket or put up one of their own. But while politics, of course, enter into the question, the underlying issue is of a financial character, and bears upon the State debt. The Bourbons declared they had a "burning desire" to pay the debt, but they failed to enunciate a policy in their platform for doing so. In regard to equal rights, justice to all men, free and honest elections and good public schools there is no material disagreement in the platforms of the three parties. The Bourbons are, however, as everybody knows, a weak reed to pin any hopes of reform upon. With them the gulf between promise and performance is a good deal wider and deeper, if possible, than the one spoken of in sacred writ.

It is evident that our beloved President must still linger for days in the enervating air of Washington. Artificial means may cool the sick room, but something more is needed. The air needs vitalizing by ozone and proper means should be taken at once to do this. It will be remembered that when yellow fever, a few years ago, swept over Memphis and New Orleans, the purification of the air by the manufacture and distribution of ozone was highly recommended as a powerful agent for good. The atmosphere of Washington must be very sultry, depressing and debilitating. What is needed is a higher life-giving element and this ozone will impart. We suggest that the experiment be tried at once.

The Ohio Democrats are having an interesting time over the nomination of Bookwalter for governor. In the first place as Bookwalter is rich the Ohio Democrats are disgruntled because they cannot draw more blood, the \$25,000 that he paid out being considered anything like the amount which he should pay. Then, the nominee has been a Republican until within a year, having voted for Hancock because he favored free trade. Taken all around, the case is a difficult one for the Ohio Democracy to handle and is likely to develop more trouble as the campaign progresses.

JUDAH ROBERTSON declares it to be his purpose to run the New York custom house jointly for the benefit of the government and the merchants, on strictly business principles. The Express is very glad to hear this and trusts that the new collector will faithfully perform all his promises in the future as he has in the past.

We are very glad to see that the Republican press of the State is well-nigh a unit in calling upon all classes of Republicans to see to it that all factional feeling is laid aside and that unity and harmony characterize every act of the party.

It was long since percolated that the solid south could not long remain solid, and the split in the Democratic party in Mississippi and some other southern States shows that too much Democracy is a very dangerous thing even for itself.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is recreating at West Island, near Providence.

HOWEVER it may have been at one time, we imagine that anti-administration Republicans are becoming very scarce and lonely.

COOK, of Oregon, got his goose cooked so thoroughly for wishing the President would die, that no imitator of the miserable wretch has yet been found.

THE Troy Times is glad to think the mail bag trouble will not lead to a war between this country and Canada. The Times should not indulge in such levity.

AFTER a stormy convention in Mississippi the Democrats have a Lowrey nomination on their hands. If the split continues in the party the lowry state of the political atmosphere is likely to continue.

HOS. GEORGE W. SCHUYLER, who has lately opened a drug store in Ithaca, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for comptroller. If Schuyler drags the convention into nominating him, he will be a drag on Democratic hands throughout the canvass. He always runs behind at home where he is best known.

THE Republican who manifests any indifference as to the success of the party in this State next November exposes himself to very unpleasant suspicions, and we are glad to notice the Republicans of that stripe, especially in this part of the State, are getting as scarce as hen's teeth.

It is very hopeful to see how much in earnest the Republicans of this State are in their determination that personalism and factionalism shall be made keep back seats. There must be no abatement in this purpose. The Republican electors must everywhere muster in their strength to hold all the ground that has been gained.

NEWS AND NOTES.

James Gordon Bennett is already making things lively at Newport.

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, aspires to become the Saratoga of the west.

Mary Anderson lives in a dove-colored cottage at Long Branch, How utter.

The death is announced of Theodore Bergk, linguist and professor, critic and historian of Greek literature, in his seventieth year.

The widow of Rev. E. H. Chapin leaves an estate estimated at \$100,000 to sons, one of whom is a clerk in a dry goods house and the other is a doctor.

An official return reports 259 agrarian outrages in Ireland in July, including 4 firings at persons, 11 assaults, 20 arson, 17 cattle maimings, 155 intimidations and 25 cases of injury to property.

The Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter says: "The little girl who sent 100 kisses to President Garfield has received official notification from the White House that they have been received and appreciated."

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln seems to have quite got rid of the hypochondria under which she labored all last winter and now frequently takes long drives. One of her fancies is that her son, as Secretary of War, runs a risk of being shot.

Queen Victoria, though one of the greatest sovereigns of the world herself, evidently does not believe in woman's rights. She gave notice that her name would be withdrawn as a patron of the International Medical Congress, if women were admitted to its meetings, and they were thereupon excluded.

The largest pavement stone ever quarried in this country, it is believed, has been laid down in front of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's new Fifth Avenue mansion. It is 25 feet 2 inches long, 15 feet wide and 8 inches thick, and weighs 41,000 pounds. It had to be moved with trucks and other apparatus especially made for the purpose, and to duplicate it would cost from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

The grand total of immigration to this country from 1793 to June 1st, 1880, was about 11,000,000. About 5,000,000 came from the British Islands (3,137,361 from Ireland), and about 4,500,000 from continental Europe (3,200,000 from Germany and Austria). Asia has given us 250,000; British America 700,000; there are few countries in the world that have not contributed a greater or less number of their inhabitants to make up the total.

Much uneasiness is felt throughout England concerning the generally accepted fact that the infernal machines have been successfully smuggled through several ports and are probably now in the hands of men who know how to use them. A close watch is being kept upon all government offices and public buildings. One story is that the Duke of Edinburgh, as well as the Prince of Wales, have been marked out for destruction. Another is that clock-work machines have been secreted in Westminster Abbey.

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Kingston correspondent of the Toronto Globe estimates the cost of transporting a bushel of grain from Chicago to Kingston at 4-1/2 cents, and from Kingston to Montreal at 2-1/4 cents. The cost of transporting a bushel of grain from Chicago to Buffalo is put at 1-1/4 cents, and from Buffalo to New York at 5-1/4 cents, the total 6-3/4 cents, being the same as the through rate from Chicago to Montreal. When the new Welland canal is opened and large barges in use, the cost of transporting a bushel of grain from Chicago to Kingston, it is estimated, will be reduced 2-1/4 cents per bushel, and from Kingston to Montreal to 7-1/4 of a cent. This would make the cost to Montreal 3-1/2 cents less than by the Erie canal route. These estimates, it will be observed, are on cost, not on what will be charged. Montreal is ambitious to be the

great grain depot of North America, and is working hard for it. In the meantime New York does the business, with possibly too little interest in the persistent and constant figuring of her would-be rival.

CANAL BUSINESS.

The Falling Out of it, its Probable Duration, and the Future of it.

The State canals just now, it will be observed, are having a trying experience that is altogether exceptional. The prolonged scramble for freights on the part of the competing railroads has reduced the volume of canal business largely below the average, and the boatmen and their associated interests naturally feel more or less discouraged. Lately it was reported that one of the largest canal towing companies in the State had decided to wind up its business, simply because business had dwindled down to a point which left no money in it; he put it in the words of one of the parties interested, "The railroads had drawn it all away." These representations are confirmed by a reference to the statistics of canal traffic for July. Thus, tolls collected last month amounted to but \$55,542, against \$105,541 for the corresponding month last year; decrease, \$49,999. Tolls from opening of navigation to August 1st this season, \$150,151; do. same period last year, \$348,063; decrease, \$197,912. Number of boats cleared in July, 1881, 1,001; do. 1880, 1,516; decrease, 445, do. cleared from opening of navigation to August 1st, 1881, 2,811; do. in 1880, 4,957; decrease, 2,146.

Notwithstanding this falling off in traffic, however, we fail to discover anything, on a careful consideration of the attendant facts, to justify the discouragement which it is exciting in some quarters where it seems to us these facts have not been permitted to have due weight. In the nature of the case, the decline must be temporary. The railroads undoubtedly are attracting a great deal of business that formerly went by the canals; but it is not business that is paying them, and we may be sure it will be relinquished just as soon as the railroad magnates have accomplished certain purposes of their own. The fact, if all the truth could be known, is the reverse quite as much to the stock exchange as to the competition of the canals. The railroad war, as it is called, may be terminated at any moment, in which case the freight which they are now carrying for next to nothing will find its way back to the water route, over which it has always been transported cheapest. It is only a question of brief time.

Instead of desponding, the situation is one, it seems to us, which presents to the friends of the canals a rare opportunity for enforcing a rigid system of economy which will keep down expenses commensurately with the temporary decrease of business and this, too, without impairing the efficiency of the service. Superintendent Dutcher, we are told, recognizes this opportunity and is determined to improve it. He gives notice that a large number of useless employees who have all along been quartered on the canals will have to look out for other means of maintaining themselves. These include lock-tenders, patrolmen, special agents, "office men," and numerous other persons who have been billeted upon the canals, not because they were needed but because political favorites and hangers-on had had somehow to be rewarded. If the superintendent does not grow faint-hearted, his action in this respect, we can not doubt, will be followed by results which will put a quietus upon the talk about the canals having had their day.

If a reform of this character had been entered upon ere this, these great transportation routes would have been in a position to-day to successfully withstand any competition which the railroads could present. One great advantage possessed by the latter is that they are managed on strict business principles and not for the benefit of the congressional districts or the political machine. They have no sinecures and no roosting places for the benefit of political lazaroni, and the consequence is they are not only self-sustaining, but make money for their owners. Apply the same common sense, economic methods to our commercial water ways, and nobody can doubt but that these too will become not only self-sustaining, but also, with their enlargement to meet the growing requirements of commerce, a source of revenue even to their owners—the people of the State.

THE SENATORS FROM NEW YORK.

The two gentlemen recently selected as senators from New York are both men of upright character and political service and experience. The assertion that they are unknown is not true, so far as the State of New York is concerned, and they have been quite as conspicuous to the country as the majority of their colleagues in the house of representatives. Indeed, the State and the country are both to be congratulated that the political confusion at Albany has ended in their election. The result of such a situation is always a compromise of some kind, and, under the circumstances, there was no probable or possible issue of the controversy more satisfactory than that which was reached. Among Republicans in the State Mr. Miller is well known and very popular as a genial, shrewd, energetic, intelligent, level-headed, and skillful political leader. He was not only a lively reformer, but in the divisions of his party, his face has been set forward and not backward. He is not especially an orator, so that he is not conspicuous in conventions or in congress, but his sound judgment and his many character make him a trusted and persuasive counselor. Mr. Lapham is a lawyer of distinction, whose service in congress has been dignified and respectable. He has been attached to the dominant power of the party in the State, and in the very crisis of his election as senator has doubtless for the first time truly comprehended his character. Deprivation of the new senators comes with an ill-grace either from Democrats who nominated Mr. Jacobs, or from Republicans who supported Mr. Platt. Mr. Lapham and Mr. Miller will warmly sustain the administration, and will certainly not subordinate their public duty to their personal vanity. In his speech at Albany, after his election, Senator Lapham said that he was willing to accept no designation implying that he was more devoted to Republican principles than his colleague, nor would he admit that his colleague was more than an administration man than he. He added that they had not been selected for the purpose of dispensing patronage, upon which Senator Pitts explained, "Thank

God!" All these things will be seen in the time. Meanwhile the new senators will understand that beyond the small and spouting circle of the legislature a crowd of witnesses around hold them in full survey. The recently awakened public sentiment of the country and the State will not tolerate such a conception of senatorial duty as that of Mr. Conkling. Mr. Lapham and his colleague will certainly be held to those higher duties which the former mentions as belonging to the senatorship. The new senators, indeed, can not be of less service to the country and to the party than those whom they succeed. No man ever filled so large a place in the public eye as Mr. Conkling with so little reason. His overwhelming vanity was flattered by ignorant or selfish parasites until he believed himself to be what with bated breath they declared him to be—a great statesman. The spectacle of his prominence in New York was inexplicable to cool observers in other States, for at no point and in no manner did Mr. Conkling impress himself upon the country. He made a few melodramatic stump speeches, which his parasites, but nobody else, declared decided great elections, and he kept a powerful political machine in repair by patronage for his own personal aggrandizement. What a mere bubble his "greatness" was is shown by its utter extinction, not only without the regret of generous and public spirited men but with no impression left behind but that of grotesque conceit. Mr. Conkling was the dupe of his own vanity and of the adulation of sycophants. He is to be pitied as well as condemned. But if it is possible for him to learn that nobody is as important as he supposed himself to be, that to pamper one's own selfishness is not to serve the State and that great opportunities impose great obligations, he may at some time return to public life a wiser and more useful man. Mr. Lapham and Mr. Miller will not emulate the arts by which Mr. Conkling made himself conspicuous but as efficient representatives of the great interests of New York, as cordial supporters of the general policy of their party administration, as sagacious legislators for the general welfare of the country, they can readily surpass their predecessors.

A PROFESSOR'S PLEDGMENT. From the Albany Argus. A well known professor of Union College, while making a trip to Iowa, recently, started to look at some land with a farmer. Reaching a creek the professor placed his garments in his wagon and swam over, while the farmer tried to drive over. The current carried the wagon down stream, with the professor's clothing, watch, \$125 in money and some drafts. They were all swept away and lost. The professor was left entirely naked, borrowed his companion's pants and walked eighteen miles before he obtained a coat and vest.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ho! for Niagara Falls!

One more of those delightful excursions to Niagara. Thursday, August 11, '81. Fare for the round trip \$1.85! \$1.85!

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

by special train; arrive at Oswego at 1 A. M. HALF RATES secured for all places of interest. Arrangements made with the railroad officials so that passengers who stay over will next day.

For particulars see small bills. Tickets for sale at M. WORTH'S Bakery, and at J. PHILLIPS', East Side. F. N. BECK Oswego, July 31, 1881. C. A. WOLFE, Aug 1, '81.

PROFESSIONAL.

N. W. NUTTING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office in First National Bank Building, corner West First and Bridge streets, Oswego, N. Y. Aug. 1, '81, dly.

W. H. KENYON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. 147 No. 6 West Bridge Street, OSWEGO, N. Y. Aug. 1, '81, dly.

W. W. HARMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Room 25 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y. Practices in all Courts in this State and United States. Aug. 1, d. 1, '81.

D. P. LESTER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. No. 3 Grand Block, OSWEGO, N. Y. Aug. 1, '81, dly.

GEORGE W. PARKHURST, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Room 15 Grand Block, corner West First and Bridge streets, Oswego, N. Y. Aug. 1, 1881, dly.

EGGLESSTON BURROWS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 28 Arcade Block. Residence, 125 East Third Street. Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., 3 to 5, and 6 to 7:30 P. M. Aug. 1, '81, dly.

B. F. CHASE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Nos 2 and 3, Neal Block. Aug. 1, d. 1, '81.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colored Rugs for YARN or RAU Dying. Also a good assortment of ALL WOOL CARPET YARN.

H. R. TUBBS', No. 7 EAST BRIDGE STREET, the only place in Oswego where they can be obtained. Aug. 1, '81, dly.

BARBER SHOP. P. A. DOLAN, Has opened a First Class BARBER SHOP at 30 West First Street.

A share of Aug. 1, '81, dly.

CROCKERY, & C.

ALL SUMMER GOODS

MARKED DOWN!

At a Great Sacrifice!

—AT—

MCCARTHY'S

CHINA HALL!

Now is your time to buy

China, Crockery, Glassware,

Lamps, Refrigerators, Ice

Chests, Cream Freezers,

Water Coolers, Bird Cages,

And all Goods from

MCCARTHY'S Great

Wholesale and Retail

China Ware House.

Terms Cash After this Date.

OSWEGO, August 8, 1881.

JAMES MCCARTHY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT GORDON,

DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

201 WEST FIRST STREET,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW!!

CELLULOID

EYE GLASS FRAMES,

Representing the choicest selected TORTOIS SHELL and AMBER.

They are much LIGHTER than any others. Twenty-five pairs of the frames weigh only one ounce.

They are much STRONGER and more DURABLE than any others; they can be BIPPED WITH-OUT DAMAGE upon the hardest substance.

Their BEAUTY FAR SURPASSES the ordinary Tortois Shell Frames commonly in use.

They are not AFFECTED BY ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES, being equally well adapted to either warm or cold climates.

They are made with different sized frames to suit persons whose eyes are either near or far sight.

The Springs are made of a combination of metals which will not rust or be affected by heat or fire.

These frames are set with Fine Lenses, accurately focused, to suit all sights, which with the many other advantages, make them very popular.

SOLD BY

JULIUS WENDELL, 5 Grant Block, Oswego, N. Y. Aug. 1, '81, dly.

PAINE & HUNTER, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Parlor, Chamber

—AND—

Dining Furniture,

Upholstering and Repairing a Specialty.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

WE DEFY COMPETITION! 100 Goods delivered in city and county free.

People visiting the city are invited to call and look through our immense WARE ROOMS.

No. 1 Jefferson Block, OSWEGO, N. Y.

F. M. PAINE, THOS. HUNTER, Aug. 1, '81, dly.

DEMPEY'S PHOTOGRAPHS!

ARE FIRST CLASS, And prices LOWER than any other gallery in the city.

A NEW LOT OF Velvet and Walnut Frames, VERY LOW. 102 West First Street near Worts, Bakery. Aug. 1, '81, dly.

LARGE STOCK AND LOWER PRICES OF CARPETS

—AT— BICKFORD'S Carpet and Upholstery Store, WEST BRIDGE STREET. aug. 1, '81, dly.

Military History of Gen. Grant, BY GEN. ADAM BADERAU. RISE AND FALL OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT, BY JEFFERSON DAVIS. Comprising a history of the war from a northern and southern standpoint. For sale by subscription only, by E. P. BURT, Aug. 1, '81, dly.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

JOHN J. HART. FRED K. MASSEY.

HART & MASSEY,

TAKE THE LEAD IN

DRY GOODS and CARPETS.

Our Stock is replenished daily with all of the Novelties in

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

and LACES.

All the Departments will be found complete. We exhibit the

Largest and Most Attractive Assortment

in OSWEGO COUNTY. For

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES

Inspect the MAMMOTH STOCK of

HART & MASSEY,

106 and 108 East First St., Oswego, N. Y.

aug. 1, '81, dly.

OUR GREAT REMNANT SALE.

Commencing Aug. 1st,

ROY & DeFOREST

WILL CLOSE OUT THE STOCK OF REMNANTS ACCUMULATED DURING THE PAST SEASON,

COMPRISING

Remnants of Dress Goods,

Remnants of Table Linen,

Remnants of Cassimeres,

Remnants of Prints,

Remnants of White Goods,

Remnants of Laces,

Remnants of Hamburgs.

Job Lots of Hosiery,

Job Lots of Gloves.

Job Lots of Towels.

EXTRA REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF ALL KINDS OF

SUMMER GOODS,

to reduce STOCK previous to inventory September 1st.

Aug. 1, '81—dly

ROY & DeFOREST.

"READY FOR THE MILLION!"

HAYNES L. HART,

Boot and Shoe Dealer on East Bridge Street,

between FIRST and SECOND STREETS, has entirely refitted his TWO LARGE STORES. A Specialty will be made of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FINE GOODS, from such manufacturers as

Burt, Cozzens, Gray, Lounsbury Brothers & Co.

A full line of Men's Heavy Work in Kip and Calf is also carried for the Country Trade. Give me a call and look over the stock, even though you do not buy.

aug. 1, '81, dly.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE CONTINUED

Hot Weather

AND THE SEASON FOR PICNICS AND EXCURSIONS FOR RECREATION AND PLEASURE SEEKING BEING AT HAND, I WOULD LIKE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO MY ELEGANT STOCK OF LADIES' FINE SLIPPERS, SANDALS, WALKING SHOES, & C. NO GENTLEMAN GOING TO THE

OR THE THOUSAND ISLANDS. SHOULD BE WITHOUT A PAIR OF LOW TIES, TO KEEP COOL OR A PAIR OF LONG LEG GRAIN BOOTS FOR FISHING. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

TO THE

SEA SHORE,

—AT—

BICKFORD'S

Carpet and Upholstery Store,

WEST BRIDGE STREET.

aug. 1, '81, dly.

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JOHNSON,

NO 165 WEST FIRST STREET.