Oswego Morning Express.

VOLUME 1---NUMBER 13. OSWEGO, N. Y., MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1881. SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WOLCOTT BOND CASE.

Judge Wallace's Opinion Affirming the Legality of the Bonds.

As many of our readers are directly interested in the subject, we give the opinion of Judge Wallace in the Wolcott bond case in full. It will be remembered that in November, 1878, the town of Wolcott voted against further payment of interest on the bonds and in favor of testing their legality in the courts. Hence arose the suit of the First National Bank of this city, a holder of the bonds, against the town. The following opinion, sustaining the legality of the bonds, covers the points in the case and the law as held by the U. S. district court, which is in harmony with decisions of the U. S. supreme court on the same questions:

Wallace, D. J.—A question is made in this case whether the recitals upon the face of the bonds issued in the name of the defendant are such as to authorize a purchaser to assume that the agents of the defendant had complied with the statutory requirements in issuing the bonds. If they were not sufficient it was incumbent upon a purchaser to examine into the preliminary proceedings in order to ascertain whether or not the commissioners had observed the conditions which the statute imposed upon their action. The recital upon the face of the bonds is that they were issued "by virtue of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, entitled," &c.

In *Pompton* v. *Cooper Union*, 101 U. S. 196, the supreme court of the United States held that where the bonds recited on their face that they were issued "in pursuance" of an act of the legislature of New Jersey, a *bona fide* purchaser had a right to presume the power of the agents was properly exercised, and was not bound to look beyond the question of its existence.

In that case, as in the present, the recital was of a legal conclusion; but in that case it was a legal conclusion which was not warranted unless there had been a compliance with the statute, while here it might be corrected, although there had not been a compliance.

A recital that bonds have been issued "by virtue" of a certain statute may mean only that the authority to issue them was derived from the statute, being used as the equivalent of legal efficacy or power.

Assuming, however, that the recital is not a sufficient protection to the plaintiff as a *bona fide* purchaser of the coupons, it must be held, upon the controlling authority of *Irwin* v. *The Town of Ontario*, 3 Fed. Rep. 49, that the defendant has ratified the act of the commissioner in issuing the bonds, by paying interest for six or seven years upon the bonds, and retaining the stock of the railroad company received in exchange for the bonds. It is urged that the town was compelled to pay interest, and that the payments were not the voluntary act of the defendant.

Assuming that to be so, it is shown that, upon the delivery of the bonds, the town received a certificate of stock in the railroad company for 1,280 shares in 1871, and has retained that stock, with the right to participate as a stockholder, from that time to this. It was certainly competent for the town, when its agents issued its obligations under circumstances which did not justify them in doing so, to repudiate the act, and upon returning or offering to return the benefits derived, to demand a recission of the transaction as between itself and the other original parties to the transaction. Instead of doing this it has lain by all these years; and, in the meantime, its obligations have been transferred from dealer to dealer in the market, in part, doubtless, in reliance that by the regular payment of interest the defendant recognized its obligations, and by its long acquiescence in what had taken place did not intend to question its liability.

Practically, such considerations would be influential in giving currency and value to the bonds; and, upon the principle of ratification, it is now too late to permit the defendant, while retaining the benefit of the transaction, to dispute its obligations.

Judgment is ordered for the plaintiff.

OSWEGO MORNING EXPRESS.

The above is the title of the new daily paper established at Oswego on the 1st inst. It is a large and remarkably neat looking sheet—in fact, its typographic appearance can not be excelled. The *Express* is in experienced hands. It is ably edited, and gives the general and local news up to the hour of going to press each morning. It is bound to become a great favorite with the people, not only in the city, but also in the villages of Oswego county and all along the new lines of railroad running from Oswego. It is a pleasure to wish so worthy and promising an enterprise a long and prosperous career. *Ontario Press.*

Gambetta and Grevy.

From the Courrier du Dimanche of Paris.

I once heard the titles to public confidence of the two chief personages of the Republic discussed. "What an active mind," said one; "so full of good ideas and initiative; so quick at expedients and prompt in seizing his opportunity. What a governing instinct he has!" "Yes," replied the other, "but how unsettled his impressions are, how venturesome he is, how ambitious to play a great part, how impatient of contradiction and intemperate in his language." Of the other personage, says the one, "What a cautious, straightforward, steady, judicious mind, how sober and unimpeachable in his language, how he abhors noise and ventures!" "Yes," replies the other, "but how slow he is in forming an opinion, how timid in affirming it, and feeble in defending it. How he dislikes taking an active side!" A spectator who heard all this without saying a work, was asked what he thought. "Fortunately," replied he, "the country has no need of a savior, otherwise I see perfectly that if the one has all that is requisite for ruining it, the other haf none of the requisites for saving it."

The reporter wrote that the young lady's bathing suit was "striped," and after he gets over the interview with her big brother will kill the compositor who put a second p in the word.—*Boston Post.*

TELEGRAPH.

This Morning's Dispatches.

National Associated Press Dispatches Special to the Oswego Morning Express.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

No Change in Condition.

THE BEST SUNDAY YET.

Pulse and Temperature High.

NO APPREHENSION FELT.

Dr. Bliss Resumes His Duties.

THE IRISH LAND BILL QUESTION.

Prospect of an Amicable Adjustment.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

EVERYTHING FAVORABLE.

His Progress Yesterday Steady and Sure.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Executive Mansion, 8:30 A. M.—The President slept well during the night and this morning expresses himself as feeling comfortable. The temperature is one degree less than at the same hour yesterday. His general condition is good. Pulse, 100; temperature, 99,8-10; respiration, 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
R. REYBURN.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—Executive Mansion, 12:30 P. M. The President has done well this morning. His temperature has fallen one half degree since the morning dressing. The condition of the wound was found to be excellent and the discharge of pus adequate and healthy. Pulse, 96; temperature, 99,3-10; respiration, 18.

Signed by the physicians.

UNOFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Executive Mansion, 3 P. M.—The President appears to have done well since the noon bulletin was issued, has no increase of fever and has not been restless this afternoon. The usual febrile rise is expected this evening but the general improvement continues.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Executive Mansion, 6:30 P. M.—The President has not materially changed since noon. The afternoon febrile rise is about the same as yesterday. Pulse, 108; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 19.

Signed by the physicians.

THE BEST SUNDAY YET PASSED.

Sundays have come to be such black letter days in the history of the President's case that to-day's bulletins were most anxiously awaited. The first news from the sick room was to the effect that the patient had passed a comfortable night. The figures on the morning bulletin showed the fever had not all departed, but they were so much of an improvement on those of yesterday morning and even those of last evening, that they were generally received with satisfaction. This satisfaction almost became confidence when the noon bulletin indicated the lowest pulsation for the week and the temperature reduced from that of the morning. Assurances were also given that the wound was doing well and that the pus was fresh and healthy. The anxious began to think this was to be the best Sunday since the shooting. So, indeed, it was, taking all in all but the increase of pulse during the afternoon spoiled what had been fair to a marked improvement during the whole day. So firmly had some people grappled the idea that Sunday was sure to develop a crisis in the case, that the evening hour found quite a gathering about the bulletin by the White House gate. The sight of the pulse at 108 was a disappointment to many but the fact that the temperature was lower, in comparison, gave with it a feeling of trust that all was yet well. At the White House the general feeling was that there was no cause for alarm. The physicians undertook to make no explanation of the high pulse, saying that any local irritation might have caused it. They pointed with satisfaction to the favorable comparison between to-night's temperature and last night's, as showing an improvement for the twenty four hours.

Dr. Reyburn said this evening "the President has made a sensible improvement to-day; we are perfectly satisfied."

DR. BLISS AS HOPEFUL AS EVER.

Dr. Bliss reiterates his opinion that all is well. That the next few days will show a marked change for the better.

DR. AGNEW'S OPINION.

Dr. Agnew arrived about eleven o'clock this morning. He was present at the midday and evening examinations. This afternoon he assured Attorney General MacVeagh that the President was on the gain. To-night he told Postmaster General James that there was "no cause for alarm."

ABSENCE OF VISITORS.

There has been no outside callers at the White House to-day except Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, who came alone at 7 P. M. He said he had heard on the street that the President was failing and came to learn the worst. He saw the doctors for a few moments and when he came out he said: "The worst I can learn is pretty good. The doctors say he is on the gain." There has been a feeling of quiet contentment at the mansion all day and evening. The bulletin has not seriously disturbed it. As long as the doctors are satisfied with the case the family have learned not to worry.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

Masters Harry and James and Miss Mollie returned to-night with Secretary Hunt and family on the despatch boat from Fortress Munroe. Nearly all the members of the official family have now taken some recreation during the excitement, except Mrs. Garfield and private Secretary Brown. Mrs. Garfield rides out to the Soldier's Home once in a while but is never absent more than a few hours. Mr. Brown is almost constantly at the office or attending to his duties about the mansion.

BLISS CONVALESCING.

Dr. Bliss has almost recovered from the first effects of his pus-poisoning, and thinks he need expect no further annoyance therefrom.

THE BALL TO REMAIN.

Dr. Bliss is authority for the statement that the doctors have to-day ridiculed the report that they had decided to cut the ball out. He refers to the explanation published in these dispatches Thursday last and reiterates the assertion then made that there was no such intention.

THE WATCHERS.

The watch by the sick bed, now that Crump is sick, is divided between Mrs. Dr. Edson and Dr. Boynton, Gen. Swain and Col Rockwell, each sitting up half the night and each pair alternating. During the day the President rested as well as usual and ate quite as much solid food as yesterday. He went to sleep at the usual time this evening. Dr. Howard and Dr. Bliss are on duty to-night. Dr. Agnew will remain in the city several days.

DISPATCH TO MINISTER LOWELL.

The following was sent to-night to Lowell, Minister at London:

The general condition of the President has not materially changed. The afternoon fever is about the same. The pulse, this evening, 108; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 19. (Signed)

HURT, Acting Sec'y.

LOWER PULSE AND TEMPERATURE.

At 10 P. M., Drs. Bliss and Woodward, by a cursory examination estimated that the President's temperature had fallen at least a degree since the evening dressing. He was asleep at that hour and for that reason no accurate examination was made.

UNOFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Executive Mansion—Midnight—There has been no unfavorable developments in the President's case to-night. He has rested well up to this hour and the fever is very slight.

BY CABLE.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Conservative members of the house of lords will meet at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury to-day, to consider the proposal of Sir Stafford Northcote for a compromise by modifying Lord Salisbury's amendments to the land bill. The Irish Conservative peers urge Lord Salisbury to accept. Moderate members on both sides expect to arrive at some arrangement.

PROPOSAL TO ASSIST THE AMEER.

In a dispatch from the viceroy of India he asks permission to send the Ameer money and supplies.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

At a Sunday meeting of the workmen's clubs, in this city, it was decided to hold a monster demonstration in favor of the government.

MORE LIBERTY FOR THE DETHRONED CHIEF.

Mr. Gladstone has instructed the governor of the Cape of Good Hope to give greater liberty to King Cetewayo on his promise not to return to Zululand.

RUSSIA.

Coercion to be Used.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The Russian government commission scheme for protection against revolutionists proposes the establishment of lesser or greater states of siege, according to the condition of the disturbed districts. Also, that every sentence of exile shall be for a fixed term of years.

GERMANY.

Jewish Persecution to be Investigated.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Emperior of Germany has orderdered a second report to be made to him by the local authorities, regarding persecution of Jews in Pomeraria.

ITALY.

ANTI-PAPAL MEETINGS.

ROME, Aug. 16—Excited meetings against the papal guarantees were held to-day at Genoa and Scienna.

Murder in a Bagnio.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 14.—At a house of prostitution on Glasscock's Island, opposite this city, kept by a woman named Anderson, alias "Slim Jim," this morning a raftsman named Jack Gibbons, from Dubuque, made a boast that he "had run the house and could do so again." Went. Barnes said he could whip any man in the house. Jack replied, when Barnes stepped up, and, placing a pistol to Jack's side, sent a ball through his body, and at the same time one of Barnes' friends stabbed Jack in the neck and the latter fell dead. Barnes and his friend have been arrested.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—For the Middle Atlantic States fair weather, northeast winds, stationary temperature, higher pressure. For New England local rains, followed by cloudy weather, northeast winds, stationary temperature, higher pressure. For the lower lake region fair weather, winds nearly northeast; stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

THE DOMINION.

Fire in Montreal—Narrow Escape.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—A fire occurred this morning in the warehouse of Robillard & Tamarache, by which two men nearly lost their lives by suffocation. They were taken out unconscious, but came too after restoratives were applied. They are still in a critical state. Loss, $6,000.

MEXICO.

Two Americans Murdered.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 14.—Two Americans have been killed at Aldena, below Metamoras. The government has instructed the Rio Grande officials to assure safety to foreigners coming into the country.

THE COAL FIELDS TO BE DEVELOPED.

Minister Former has appointed seven engineers to investigate the coal fields of the republic. Parties are about to petition the government for permission to import coal from from the United States, with authority to charge $20 per ton. The government will look first into its internal development.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

LOS VEGAS, N. M., August 14—Telegrams from Socorro state that Indians swept down on a party of quarrymen seven miles southwest of that place, at two o'clock, Saturday morning. Four of the men, named English, Lee, Van Epps and Herman Van Eppss, had considerable money in their pockets and were rifled. Two parties of citizens, mounted and well armed, had started in pursuit of the Indians.

Singular Fatalties.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 14.—A repor from President, Venango county, says that three children belonging to a family there, died last Wednesday under peculiar circumstances. Two of them, while playing around in the yard were both bitten by snakes concealed therein, and their mother going to their assistance left a kettle of boiling water on the floor and the third child fell into it. All resulted fatally.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Hugh McVay, employed at the Pensylvania railroad freight depot, received his pay $43, Saturday, and at 6 P. M., left for home. This morning his body was found in the river. There was a great bruise on the back of the head and a deep cut over his left eye as though made with a rock. No money was found on his person, and it is supposed he was followed and murdered for his money. There is no clue to the murderers. McVay is about fifty years of age, a very respectable and highly esteemed man. He came from Philadelphia about a year ago.

Unruly Urchins.

WESTBORO, Mass., Aug. 14.—About six o'clock this evening a serious uprising occurred among the boys at the reform school. The outbreak took place in the meditation room, one of the boys named Monahan assaulting Superintendent Dooley with bricks dug from the cells. The boys riddled the windows with missiles. The riot was quelled only after the superintendent had fired several shots from his revolver.

The Cramer Murder Case.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—There were no new developments in the Cramer supposed murder case, to-day. The new identification of Jennie Cramer, which places her six miles from the scene of the tragedy at nine o'clock Friday night, became known to the authorities. Blanche Douglass remained in custody to-day and saw only her counsel.

The Orthodox Sunday has Reached Leadville.

A Sunday in Leadville to-day, says the *Herald* of that place, is a very different thing from what it was two years or even a year ago. At that time the only distinction between the days of the week was that on Sunday, if anything, more business was done and the crowd on the streets was greater. It was the day generally selected for all kinds of entertainments, and, with the exception of one or two modest congregations that met for religious services wherever they could find a spare room, there was little or no opposition to the attraction of the theatres and billiard halls. Merchants and clerks looked forward to it as a day of extra long hours and hard work. At the mines the seven days were one and the same, and the fashion which they set was the one that generally obtained. The sound of the church bells would have been mistaken for a fire alarm, so novel would it have seemed, and even the strictest church goers at home kept track of the days of the week merely by the aid of the almanac. Gradually a few leading merchants closed their doors on Sunday, and its importance as an exceptional day of business began to decline. Others followed the example thus set, and a gradual reaction set in, until many of the mines discontinued all work not absolutely necessary. Still the day remained more of a holiday than one of religious observance as in the freedom of a western mining town it will always remain to a greater or less extent. During the transformation the various religious denominations had been organizing and gaining strength and soon the proverbial liberality of a mining community was seen in the number of handsome churches that arose. Fortunately their pulpits were filled with liberal-minded men, who could sympathize with the sentiments and rough customs of the new community, and were thus able to exercise an influence that would otherwise have been but little felt, and if the ide aof a pastor presiding over a dancing party among his parishioners seems a little too liberal to some good conservative people in the east, they must remember the story of Mohammed and the mountain, as well as the greater freedom and liberality of western and especially mountain customs and ideas. Practical, common sense preaching, and earnest parochial work have built up large and healthy congregations and when the church bells ring this morning the Sabbath quiet of the streets, and the throngs of well dressed and intelligent people wending their way to the church, will witness that the orthodox Sunday has at last reached Leadville.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, expresses himself as confident of his re-election by the legislature just chosen. He also says that he thinks that "when a man has done his duty to the best of his ability as Congressman from his district for four terms, or eight years, and yielded his best power to his party on all occasions, and served [illegible] self, party and pe[illegible]as worn himself [illegible] deserves somethi[illegible]he shape of a re-[illegible]

How Long Man May Live.

It was Prof. Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set down at 200 years; and this on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight times the years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men but more men attain remarkable longevity than women. Some animals grow to be very old. Horned animals live shorter lives than those without horns, fierce longer than timid, and amphibious longer than those which inhabit the air. The voracious pike exists, it is said, for an age of 150 years; the turtle is good for 100 years or more, and among birds the golden eagle is known to have lived nearly 200 years, while the sly and sombre crow reaches the venerable age of a century. Passing up in the scale of life to man, and skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans. Pliny notes that in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, in the year seventy-six, there were 124 men living in the limited area between the Appenines and the Po of 100 and upward, three of whom were 140 and four over 135. Cicero's wife lived to the age of 106, and the Roman actress, Lucejа, played in public as late as her 112th year. Coming down to more recent times, the most notable authentic instance of great age is that of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1670, 169 years old. He was a fisherman, and at the age of 100 easily swam across rapid rivers. Another historic case is that of Thomas Parr of Shropshire, a day laborer, who lived to the age of 152 years. When more than 120 he married his second wife, and till 130 he could swing the scythe and wield the flail with the best of his fellow-laborers. In his 152d year Parr went up to London to exhibit himself to the king. It proved to be an unlucky visit, for, violating the abstemious habit of a century and a half, the old man feasted so freely on royal victuals that he soon died, merely of plethora. On examination his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there was no reason why he should not have lived much longer save for this unfortunate taste of royal hospitality. Prof. Hufelan's roll of centenarians includes many remarkable cases.

How Condensed Milk is Made.

The manufacture of condensed milk is thus described in the *Scientific American:* When the milk is brought into the factory it is carefully strained, placed in cans or pails, which are put into a tank of water kept hot by steam coils. When hot it is transferred to larger steam heated open vessels and quickly brought to a boil. This preliminary heating and boiling has for its object the expulsion of the gasses of the milk, which would cause it to foam in the vacuum pan, and, also to add to the keeping quality of the milk by destroying the mold germs. A second straining follows, after which the milk is transferred to a vacuum pan, where, at a temperature below 160 degrees Fahr., it boils and is rapidly concentrated to any degree desired. The vacuum pan employed is a close vessel of copper, egg-shaped, about six feet high and four and one-half feet in diameter. It is heated by steam coils within and by a steam jacket without—inclosing the lower portion. In one side of the dome is a small window through which gas illuminates the interior, while on the opposite side is an eye-glass through which the condition of the contents may be observed. The pan is also provided with a vacuum gauge and test sticks. Much of the milk used in cities is simply concentrated without any addition of sugar. The process of concentration is continued in the vacuum pan until one gallon of the milk has been reduced to a little less than a quarter—one volume of condensed milk corresponding to about four and three-tenths volumes of milk. Condensed milk intended to be preserved for any length of time has an addition of pure cane sugar made to it during the boiling, and is usually put up in sealed cans. This sugared or "preserved" milk, when properly prepared, will keep for many years.

Germany's Book Market.

As all the world knows, Leipsic is the great book market of Germany. It retains its supremacy by the most complete organization the trade has ever seen. Influences are at work, however, which, the London *Bookseller* thinks will break up, eventually, this organization, and introduce the English and French trade system. The system, designed originally to benefit the provincial retailer, has now become his oppressor. "Every German bookseller of importance, be he purchaser or retailer, is represented at Leipsic by an agent. Of the larger agents there are about 30, some of whom have over 300 clients. The agents keep the stock of their publisher clients, collect and transmit the orders of the retailers, and settle the accounts of the trade by a system analogus to that which obtains in the London bank clearing house. Formerly by far the greater part of the whole German book trade was transacted in this way, the Leipsic agent being the connecting link between, say, the Stuttgart publisher and the Breslau retailer, and enabling the one to supply the other at a minimum of cost and time. So things went on until the great cheapening of postal communication and of transport in general which the last fifteen years have brought about. Then sprung up a class called "Leipsic undersellers," who are not without kindred in this country. They had the stock of the whole German trade at their elbow, and the provincial customer can buy more cheaply through them than through the local dealer. The bulk of the trade is in Leipsic, and everything that strengthens the trade organization improves the facilities of the "undersellers," who can scarcely be rooted out without radical change in the present trade organization.

Drawing of Jurors.

OSWEGO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Oswego, August 12, 1881.

The trial jurors to serve at a County Court and Court of Sessions, to be held at the Court House in the village of Pulaski, in and for the County of Oswego, commencing Monday, September 5, 1881, will be drawn at this office on Friday, August 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MERRICK STOWELL, County Clerk.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Oswego Markets—August 13, 1881.

FLOUR—No. 1 spring, $6,25@6.50; amber winter, $6,40@6.65; white winter, $6,50@6.75; XX, $6,60@6.85; new process, $7,75@8,25; Graham, $6.25@6.50. Sales 700 barrels.

WHEAT—Market firm. Sales 3,000 bu old white and red state at $1.30; 500 bu new white state at $1.28.

CORN—Market higher. No. 2 western held at 64c.; high mixed at 65c.

OATS—Scarce and prices nominal.

RYE—Quiet.

CORN MEAL—Bolted, $25.00; unbolted, $24.00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Shorts and shipstuffs $18.00; middlings, $20.00 per ton.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 2¾c.; peas, 3¾c.; corn and rye, 3¾c. to New York. Lumber, $1.50 to Albany; $2.20 to New York.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 32c.; New York, 22c.; Albany 20c., per barrel.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

AUGUST 12, 1881.

Railroad receipts of wheat, 1,600 bushels.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

AUGUST 13—5 P. M.

Money closed at 2@2½.

The following are the closing bids:

A. D. T.	47	Metropolitan E.	81½
Alton & T. H.	45	Missouri Pacific	107⅝
Do preferred	94	Maryland Coal	20
B. A. Line	55	Mobile & Ohio	36⅞
C. C. & I. C.	93¼	N. Y. Central	144½
Cameron Coal	42	Northwestern	125¾
Canada Southern	65½	Do preferred	138¾
Central Pacific	93⅝	New Jersey Central	96½
Cedar Falls	27	Norfolk & Western	28
Col. Coal	53¾	Do preferred	69¾
Chicago & Alton	139½	N. Y. Elevated	106
C. C. C. & I.	89½	Northern Pacific	41¾
C. San. & Cleveland	53½	Do preferred	81¾
C. H. & O.	38½	N. C. Coal	25¾
Do 1st preferred	41½	Ontario & Western	32⅜
Do 2d preferred	30½	Ohio & Mississippi	38
D. & Rio Grande	99	Ohio Central	27¾
D. L. & W.	124¾	Omaha	41⅝
D. H. Canal	109¾	Do preferred	103¾
Erie & Western	55½	Oregon	101
Erie	14	Pullman Palace Car	142¾
Do preferred		Peoria, Dec. & Eva	39
East Tenn.	17¾	Pacific Mail	51
Adams Express	139	Quicksilver	15¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	133	Do preferred	60
American Express	85	R. W. & O.	30
United States Ex.	69	Rochester & Pitts.	32
Homestead	19	Rock Island	137
Houston & Texas	25	Reading	63¾
H. & St. Joe.	93	St. Paul & Duluth	30
Do preferred	117	Do preferred	80
Ind. B. & W.	48	Nitro Tunnel	15⅜
Illinois Central	131½	Shipmont	7
K. & Paul	49¾	St. Paul	114¾
Lake Shore	124⅜	Do preferred	131½
Louisville & Nash.	102	Texas Pacific	36⅝
Long Island	48¼	San Fran. & C.	49½
Little Pittsburg	2¼	Do preferred	75¼
M. L. S. & W.	53¼	Do 1st preferred	107¾
Morris & Essex	125	Standard	21
Michigan Central	91½	Tol. & Burlington	28
Mem. & Charleston	80	Union Pacific	125¾
Marietta & Cin. pfd	15	Western Union Tel.	88⅞
Do 2d preferred	9	Wabash Pacific	51
Manhattan Elevated	105¾	Do preferred	88¾

State bonds—Tennessee sixes, old, advanced to 71¾ and Louisiana consols to 65¾.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

AUGUST 13—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Market easier and unchanged. $5.30@6.75 for trade and family. Southern flour steady. Ordinary to strictly fancy shipping extras, $5.00@6.50.

WHEAT—Market higher. Demand moderately active on spot. Sales No. 3, Milwaukee, $1.31½@1.32; No. 2, red winter, $1.31@1.31½; No. 3, red winter, $1.32½@1.33; mixed winter, $1.31@1.31½; No. 2, white, $1.31@1.31¾.

CORN—Market ½@¾c. higher and moderately active on spot. Ungraded, mixed, 55¾@63¾c.; No. 2, 64@65c.; steamer, mixed, 60@61c.

OATS—Market quiet but steady; higher for options. No. 1, mixed, 43¾c.; No. 2, mixed, 43@43½c.; No. 2, white, 51@52c.; No. 3, white, 49½c.

RYE—Market quiet but firm, at 85@86c.

BARLEY—Market dull and nominal.

PORK—Market strong but quiet. New mess at $18.00.

LARD—Market higher but rather quiet. August and September, $11.50@11.52½; October, $11.57½@11.60.

CUT MEATS—Market firm but quiet. Pickled hams, 11½@12¾c.; pickled shoulders, 7¾c.

BEEF—In moderate demand and easy. Extra mess, $12.50@13.00.

WHISKY—Nominal on spot.

COTTON—Market dull. Middlings, 12c.; futures steady.

BUTTER—Western creamery, choice, 25@26c.; western creamery, good, 23@24c.; state and Pennsylvania creamery, choice, 26@27c.; state and Pennsylvania creamery, good, 25@25½c.

EGGS—Jersey, 19@20c.; state, 17½@18½c.; Canadian, 16½@17½c.; western, 16½@17c.

SUGARS—Fair refining Muscovado, 7 11-16c.; Cuba Muscovado, 7¼@7¾c.; cut loaf, 10¾@10¾c.; crushed, 10¾c.

Domestic Markets.

WESTERN MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, August 13.

Wheat—Market firm. Hard, $1.22; No. 1, $1.20; cash; No. 2, $1.15½, cash, and $1.15½ August; September, $1.17¾. Corn advanced. No. 2, 55c. Oats quiet. No. 2, 38c. Rye higher. No. 1, 88½c. Barley stronger.

CHICAGO, August 13.

Flour—Market steady. Winter, $4.50@7.00; Minnesota, $4.75@6.50; superfine, $3.00@3.50; patents, $6.00@7.75. Wheat—Market stiffer and higher. August, $1.28; September, $1.19½; October, $1.19¾. Corn—Market firmer. August, 36¾c.; September, 37¾c.; October, 38¾@38¾c. Oats—Market firmer. August, 34¾c.; September, 34½c. Rye—Market nominal, at 83½c. cash; 93½c. September Barley—Market nominal. Pork—Market firm. August and September, $17.80@17.85. Lard—Market firm, August, $11.50@11.55; September, $11.45. Whisky—Market firm, at $1.12.

TOLEDO, August 13.

Wheat—Market unsettled. No. 2 red, cash, $1.27¾; August, $1.28; September, $1.27; October, $1.31¼; November, $1.31; year, $1.27¾.

DETROIT, August 13.

Wheat—Market stronger. Cash, $1.29½; August, $1.28¾; September, $1.24; October, $1.25; November, $1.26; No. 2, white, $1.19 bid; $1.19½ asked.

PORT OF OSWEGO.

ARRIVED—AUGUST 13, 1881.

SCHOONERS.

Baltic, Hinton, Toronto, 195,150 ft lumber.
Sam Cook, Curran, Kingston, 234 tons ashes.
Barge H. Rockwood, Rockwood, Kingston, 241 tons ashes.
Barge Thomas Pobbie, Watson, Kingston, 231 tons ashes.

CLEARED—AUGUST 12, 1881.

STEAMERS.

Norman, Goodearle, Desoronto, gen cargo.

SCHOONERS.

Leadville, Griffin, Chicago, 500 tons coal.
Monitor, Lake, Chaumont, 2 small boats.
Mary Grover, Dineen, Toronto.
M. A. Lydon, Lowery, Port Hope.
N. P. Downey, Bartley, Belleville, gen cargo.
Erie Queen, Braund, Hamilton, gen cargo.
Sam Curran, Chicago, 500 tons coal.
Enterprise, Dunning, Whitby, 158 tons coal, 6 bbls oil.
Baltic, Hinton, Toronto.
Yacht Lottie Blair, Vickery, Stony Island, excursion.

OSWEGO CANAL.

CLEARANCES—AUGUST 12, 1881.

Meteor, 14,500 shingles, 20m ft posts, 80m lath, Port Byron, E. W. Rathbun & Co.
Barge Oswego, mdse, Syracuse, S. Huntley.
Edward Gleason, 96,617 ft lumber, Phœnix, Crane, Belden & Co.
H. Rockwood, 240 tons ashes, Lyme, Conn., Bill Bros.
D. Scott, 70m lath, 100,358 ft lumber, Syracuse, J. K. Post & Co.
W. A. McCarthy, 165m ft lumber, Troy, J. K. Post & Co.
O. C. Gleason, 115,695 ft lumber, Baldwinsville, J. K. Post & Co.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT COLBORNE, August 13, 1881—Evening.

Down—Schrs. M. Fillmore, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Camanche, Chicago to Kingston, corn; M. L. Breck, Detroit to Kingston, wheat; W. J. Suffel, Pentwater to Kingston, deals; Prince Alfred, Port Sanilac to Kingston, timber; Mary Merritt, Port Sanilac to Collins Bay, timber; Geo. Thurston, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; A. Falconer, Detroit to Kingston, wheat; barge Lisgar, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Gibraltar, Chicago to Kingston, corn; steam barge Lincoln, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Saxon, Bay City to Garden Island, staves.

Up—Schrs. J. C. Woodruff, Port Metcalf to Toledo, light; O. Mowatt, Toronto To Toledo, light; Barges Maggie and Fortune, Toronto to Cleveland, light; props. Celtic and Montreal, Toronto to Chicago, gen cargo; California, Montreal to Cleveland, gen cargo.

In harbor—Schr. O. Mowatt; barges Maggie and Fortune; props. Celtic, California.

Wind—North; light.

DETROIT, Aug. 13—Noon.

Down—Props. Portage, Fountain City, Alaska; steam barge D. M. Wilson and consorts, Hy Chisholm, Empire and barges, Michigan and barges, D. W. Powers, Oswegatchie and barges, Germania and barges; schrs. Lafrinier, Mary, Mattie, L. J. Clark, Fleetwing; tug Master and barges.

Up—Props. Nashua, Lehigh, New York, Nyack, S. F. Hodge; steam barges H. B. Tuttle and consort, Burlington and barges, Ocean and barges and schr. T. Parsons; schrs. Lizzie A. Lawrie, B. Hayes; tug Laketon and barges.

Wind—North; brisk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ONE THOUSAND FINEST

Toned Harmonicas at Hees'. Aug8-dtf

REFRIGERATORS BELOW COST.

Any reasonable offer will not be refused for the dozen Refrigerators unsold at McCarthy's China Hall. aug9tf

T E PLACE TO BUY SILVERWARE

Is in the Silverware Department at McCarthy's China Hall. aug9tf

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The largest stock and lowest prices always at McCarthy's China Hall. aug9tf

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

At Hees Bookstore you can see a splendid assortment of box paper and envelopes. 24 sheets paper with envelopes to match for ten cents a lot. The boxes were slightly wet by the bursting of a water pipe over the store; but the stationery is all right. This is a rare chance. Call quick as they will not last long.

THE PLACE TO BUY CROCKERY CHEAP

is at McCarthy's great wholesale and retail china and silver ware stores. Call and see. JAMES MCCARTHY.

wed&thurs

WALL PAPER.

50,000 rolls at HEES'. dtf

TENTS

to rent and for sale at Clark & Moore's, No. 3 Arcade. aug3-dtf

WINDOW SHADES.

Five thousaud yards of opaque shadings from 8 cts. to 12 1-2 cts. per yard, at the Oswego Shade Store, No. 3 Arcade. aug3-dtf

J. E. PENFIELD

Corner East Second and Bridge streets, has a new, fresh stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

Sugars, Starch, Soap, Salt, etc., etc. A fine assortment of Kennedy's celebrated Biscuit Jumbles, Snaps, Crackers, etc., just received. Having added a choice stock of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

I invite the attention of the tobacco loving public to the same. Call and sample. 1 mo

TEN THOUSAND YARDS

Of Oil Cloth Window Shades, all colors, from 10 to 15 cts. a yard, at dtf HEES' BOOK STORE.

McCARTHY'S GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FINE SILVER WARE SOLD EXTREMELY LOW!

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS LOWER THAN EVER!

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

Having made a sweeping reduction on all goods throughout my extensive wholesale and retail China Hall, we propose to sell goods strictly for cash on and after this date, thereby making a great saving of the extra help necessary in doing a general credit business, loss in accounts, etc., etc., and

SELL ALL GOODS CHEAPER

than you can buy in Oswego county or any adjoining city. My stock is larger and assortment of fine wares better, and propose to meet the lowest prices, so that all will find it to their advantage to buy

AT MCCARTHY'S CHINA HALL.

Even the people who *always* buy away from home in *preference* to patronizing their own merchants at the same or lower prices, will find now that any goods in the line of crockery or silverware can be bought lower at McCarthy's than elsewhere. Please call and examine goods and prices and be convinced.

Our Choice Artistic Patteryware cannot be surpassed for artistic beauty, new design and extensive assortment.

My Stock of Cruficle Glassware fine cut, engraved, foreign glass, lemonade setts, pitchers, ice cream setts, fruit dishes, vases, &c., is larger than ever before.

Haviland's French China, Plain White—I am now selling at extreme low prices over 75 dozen plates, cups and saucers, &c., in first choice at about price of iron stoneware.

Iron Stone Crockeryware can be bought lower at McCarthy's Hall than any store in Oswego county can even buy the same quality of goods. Call and be convinced that we are bound to hold the market on everything pertaining to the crockery or glassware line.

JAMES MCCARTHY.

Oswego, Aug. 8, '81. tf

VIOLIN STRINGS.

Try the new ones at HEES'. dtf

LAW BLANKS,

New stock complete at HEES'. dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday Eve'g, August 17th.,

HEALY'S

Hibernian Minstrels !

Irish Brigade Band