THE OSWEGO PALLADIUM,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE PALLADIUM PRINTING COMPANY.—Charles Nicholson, President; Simeon Holroyd, Secretary and Treasurer.—No. 175 West First street, Oswego, N.Y. Publishers of the Oswego Daily and Weekly Palladium. Job printing in all its branches, in the latest style of art, and at prices to suit the times.

THE DAILY PALLADIUM.—The Daily Palladium is published every evening except Sunday. It has a bona fide circulation more than double that of any other daily paper in the state north of the Central railroad. This circulation is rapidly increasing. Its columns are filled with full and free discussions of current topics of public interest; all the varied and interesting news of the Associated Press—by telegraph; all the local news of the day, ably edited and attractively presented; liberal and carefully selected extracts from a large and valuable exchange list; interesting correspondence from every town in the county, &c., &c. Subscription price, $6 00 a year, $2.00 for six months, $1.00 a quarter, 50 cents a month.

THE WEEKLY PALLADIUM.—The Weekly Palladium, published every Wednesday morning, contains a carefully edited digest of the news of the week as printed in the Daily, and is the cheapest and best weekly paper printed in Oswego county. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, giving promise of a more wide and general reading than other journals in the county. Subscription price $1.00 a year, 50 cents for six months, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be sent after the term of pre-paid subscription has expired.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers to the Daily Palladium in the city will be served at their residences or stores by carriers. Any neglect or failure on the part of carriers should at once be reported at the counting room. The Weekly Palladium will be sent, post free, to subscribers in all parts of the United States.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Terms of advertising in Daily and Weekly made known on application in person or by letter to the office.

FOR MAILING.—Single copies of the Daily or Weekly Palladium in wrappers for mailing can be had at the counter, price 5 cents. This arrangement affords means for friends to conveniently communicate with each other, and make them at a distance acquainted with the growth and progress of our city as shown forth by the vigorous and enterprising Palladium.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—The Palladium sets apart a portion of its space to correspondence on topics of local and general interest. Letters, to secure publication, must be brief, written on one side of the paper and devoid of offensive utterances. The name and address of each writer must accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but for our own security.

The Palladium

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

MR. SLOAN'S MISTAKE.

Something like a month since, The Palladium noted the indication that Hon. George B. Sloan was to run for speaker of the assembly on the "honesty" lay, and at the same time it predicted that if it turned out to be true, our friend Sloan would not reach the goal of his ambition. The Palladium based its prediction on the experience of many years of political life, which has taught it that to be successful in partisan conflicts you must march behind party colors. This was where Mr. Sloan made his fatal mistake. He went into a hot contest for the leadership of the republican party with the democratic legend, "honesty, retrenchment and economy," emblazoned on his banner, and he was defeated. "Old Salt" knew the men whose votes he needed better than to flaunt such a flag in their faces. He proclaimed to his followers that he was a republican; that he set up no claim to be better than his party; that he was willing to be judged by its record; to stand or fall with it. He ridiculed the "unco' gude" chaps who held Mr. Sloan up as the Dagon of reform, and who arrogated to themselves all the honesty of the republican party. He appealed to those who had fought with him the fights of the last twenty years to say whether he had not stood up manfully for party, first, last and always, for party right or wrong; he claimed that while honesty, reform and all that were well enough for some uses, they weren't good for much in republican politics. He intimated that while honesty and reform elected a democratic president in 1876, they couldn't inaugurate him, and that a republican president was seated after having been defeated, by the skill and sagacity of republican publicans and sinners. Honest Old Salt also demanded to be informed how honesty would have got along in defeating apportionment for the past three years, which defeat he insisted made certain the return of Conkling to Conkling's seat in the United States senate. Finally the "old man eloquent" sagely assured his republican friends that honesty and reform were very beautiful in theory, nice to preach, and soothing to the senses; but that in his experience honesty and reform in the republican party always occupied back seats, and that the loaves and fishes invariably gave out before they (honesty and reform) were reached. This argument was not lost on the speaker-makers, and they approved it by electing the blunt and out-spoken salt pointer to the speakership over honesty and reform as represented by Mr. Sloan.

The lesson taught by this experience is plain, and we commend it to the defeated candidate for speaker. Mr. Sloan, if he intends to stick to his colors, must bring them into the democratic ranks, where they will be placed in the midst of the hosts and strongly borne to victory. He will be welcomed to our camp and taken into the councils of the chieftains. As a martyr to honesty and reform, he will be lifted up, and when the party of honesty and reform shall come in to its own, he will not be left among the neglected ones.

THE DUFFY-MASON CASE.

From the general tone and fervid earnestness of an editorial article on the Oswego Times of yesterday one would be led to think that the contesting of the seat of Hon. Joseph Mason, who has the certificate of election as member of congress for this district, by Prof. Duffy is considered by the republicans as a pretty serious affair. And we are not sure but they are right. When the announcement was made in the press dispatches on the 1st of the month that Mr Duffy had served notice of contest on Mr. Mason, The Palladium wrote Mr. Duffy making inquiry about the matter. He replied that the report was true; that he had notified Mr. Mason of his purpose to contest his (Mason's) election to the 46th congress on the ground that his (Mason's) majority "was secured by bribery, corrupt use of money, illegal voting, fraud, intimidation, and promises of [illegible] [illegible] that he expects to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] establishments compelled their employes to vote for Mason against their will, and for fear of losing work; that a large number of persons voted for Mason who were not legal voters; that many were induced to vote for Mason by promises of money and other substantial considerations, and that the votes so obtained for Mason were greater in number than the majority reported for him by the canvassers.

Mr Duffy in his letter adds: "Had he (Mason) conducted the canvass (as I did) according to the laws of the State of New York and of the United States—that is to say, had he not corruptly influenced the giving and withholding of votes, there would have been no ground for a contest. I think this a fit case for investigation. I think it high time that the corrupt use of money and other illegal means of securing the election of candidates to political offices should be exposed. I am confident that I shall be able to show fraud in this election by Mr. Mason and those acting in his behalf, and I am also confident that if I shall succeed in showing this, congress will give me the seat to which I have been legally elected. I am determined to have justice done if possible."

This, it seems to us, is a fair statement of the case by Mr. Duffy, and if he shall be able to prove it to the satisfaction of the committee of the house of representatives duly appointed to try it, he will undoubtedly, as of right he should—be awarded the seat. It will do no good for the Oswego Times to call Mr. Duffy hard names, or to characterize the democratic majority of the last congress as scoundrels who pay no regard to their oaths. Such talk as that can not influence the case in any manner. It must stand or fall on its merits. The burden of proof rests with Mr. Duffy. If he carries it, he will be entitled to his seat, and he will get it.

The great dread of the Times and the rest of Mr. Mason's friends is that the democratic congress may imitate the example set them by republican congresses for the past seventeen years, during which scores, yes, hundreds of democratic congressmen, fairly elected, were turned out and their seats given to defeated republicans. In all those years, for a republican to contest the election of a democrat, no matter upon what ground, was to win the contest. The most flagrant outrages have thus been committed, and with a frequency that begat the most perfect recklessness. A democrat in congress had no right that a republican was bound to respect, and even the thinnest pretense of fairness was disregarded.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that our republican friends fear the coming home of some of those chickens to roost. It is not surprising that, remembering the outrages they have put upon the democrats during all those years, these republicans should fear retaliation—an administration of their own medicine.

Such fears, it is scarcely necessary to say, are groundless. It has been left for the republicans to monopolize that kind of fraud. There will be no retaliation by the democratic 46th congress. All contested cases will be fairly and impartially examined, and decided upon their merits. The democratic party, to be true to itself and to its record, must be just. It has the awful example of the fallen republican party before it—a party that but a few years since was in control of every branch of the government, that was seemingly impregnable, but that has been repudiated by the people of this country; that holds the presidency by a fraud that blackens the history of the republic; that has lost control of both houses of congress, and that has gone down to irretrievable ruin. The democratic party must be warned by this example, and heed well the lesson it teaches. In the Duffy-Mason case, as in all others of a like nature that shall come before the 46th congress, exact justice will be done, regardless of the politics of the parties. If Mr. Duffy shall be able to prove what he alleges in his complaint, he will be awarded the seat of Mr. Mason—if he fails, Mr. Mason will, as of right he should, retain it.

SENATOR THURMAN.

A STIRRING LETTER RECALLING ATTENTION TO THE JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Senator Thurman, in his letter regretting his inability to attend the Columbus, O., banquet, refers to the toast, "Jacksonian Democracy," to which he was expected to respond, and recalls attention to some of the most marked characteristics of the time of Andrew Jackson. First, the Democracy were then eminently, if not pre eminently, distinguished by their devotion to the union of the states, south and north, east and west. That sentiment was cherished by every true Democrat. Subsequent events chilled, and, at length, for a time, suspended it in the south, but the happiest circumstance of our present condition (thanks to the influence of Democratic principles), is that the love of union is everywhere rekindled, and that its preservation is a fixed principle of the Democratic party of the south.

Secondly, the party was equally distinguished by its love of the constitution. It sought to preserve in all its vigor and efficiency, by giving to it a rational and practical interpretation, and it battled manfully and constantly against those latitudinarian constructions that threatened to convert the government into an unlimited centralized despotism; and, on the other hand, against all the vice that menaced the existence of the Union; and permit me to say that the principles of the Jacksonian democracy, in this respect, are as important to-day as they were at any period of our history.

Thirdly, the Jacksonian democracy were the determined foes of monopoly; they could not be otherwise, for the very foundation of the party was the doctrine of equal rights. By whatever name they have been called, there have been, and perhaps ever will be, but two great parties in America—the democratic party, asking nothing but equal rights, and an opposing party whose leaders have ever sought and ever will seek special privileges created by law. Who can forget the great battle fought by the democracy under the lead of Jackson against the bank of the United States, and who can fail to see that a desperate struggle against a far more powerful combination of capital and privilege than was presented by that institution, is now pending? Will the democracy of to-day reflect the example set by their fathers of inflexible opposition to special privileges, or will they become recreant to [illegible] [illegible] of honesty and the teachings [illegible] [illegible] is the question that [illegible]

[illegible] classes, places, and conservative [illegible] should [illegible] in a free republic.

Fourthly, the Jacksonian democracy were a party of economy. The ordinary annual expenses of Jackson's administration, that is, the expenses of the government, exclusive of payments in discharge of the public debt, were but about fifteen millions or thereabouts. Now, the ordinary annual expenses are nearly ten times that sum! While our population has increased but little more than three fold, our expenses have increased nearly ten fold. Is it not high time that we should return to the economical principles and practice of the Jacksonian democracy?

Mr. Thurman expresses the hope that the banquet's influence will be felt in reviving the Jacksonian democracy, and in combining the opponents of the republican party in a grand effort to free the country from [illegible] and corruption.

A GLORIOUS WINTER DRESS.

NIAGARA FALLS IN THE CLUTCHES OF THE FROST KING—THE RIVER SPANNED BY A BRIDGE OF ICE—A RESULT OF THE GREAT SNOW STORM.

Buffalo Courier:—The Frost King has won a glorious triumph at Niagara Falls, and England and America are linked together by a new bond—a chain of ice—which owes nothing for its existence to the helping hand of man.

THE GREAT ICE BRIDGE.

For some days a large amount of snow-covered ice from Lake Erie has been pouring over the falls, and about the beginning of the present week old inhabitants began to look expectantly for an ice bridge. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning the accumulated mass of ice came to a standstill beneath the new suspension bridge and the watchers began to hope that there would be a bridge with a smooth surface—a thing unprecedented so far as history or tradition bear record. But the hope was soon dispelled, for the huge dam of ice suddenly began to heave, grind and break up into fragments with a loud noise which is described as being exceedingly trying to the nerves. At 10 o'clock there was a second standstill, and it seemed certain that the bridge had been formed, but at 2 in the afternoon there was a third and more severe disturbance as the pent-up waters exerted their giant strength in an effort to be free.

A GRAND BATTLE.

The battle was a grand one. Vast quantities of ice and snow were caught in the water's arms and tossed hither and thither like playthings, fighting and struggling with one another, and grinding themselves to fragments in the fierce engagement. Great hummocks weighing hundreds of tons were pushed into the air and remained there as monuments of the fearful battle. Large boulders were torn from the shore and swept into the stream, and the solitary fir which was wont to mark the landing place of the ferry, became a victim to the warring elements, though ordinarily it stands three feet above high water. The slow, awful strength of the infuriated waters was so apparent that it seemed as if they must rend the great gorge in twain and escape from their thraldom by some new road; but there was only one gateway for them, and as they could not break the ice wide enough to pass, they lifted it up bodily and swept away beneath, still raging but completely conquered by the armies of the Frost King. Having thus succumbed to this inevitable humiliation, the water allowed the ice to rest above it, accepting the yoke which it could not break, despite its boasted strength. And now the victor rests quietly, turned and ragged it is true, but invincible; and so it will remain until the mightier beam of the spring sun deprive it of its strength and once more restore Niagara to its accustomed freedom. The bridge is nearly a mile in length extending from a line drawn perpendicularly to Prospect Point in the American Park and way to the railroad bridge and filling the gorge from shore to shore.

THE FIRST VIEW

of the falls brings the heart up into the mouth with a shock that is almost painful in its suddenness and force. Everything is so changed—so transfigured. Ice everywhere. Ice upon the rocks, upon the trees, encroaching upon the cataract and deadening its roar—even stealing away a large portion of its power to all seeming. The story of Samson and Delilah comes into mind at one sees how the ice has shorn the waters of their strength. As the spectator stands upon this point, the wind blows the spray into his face and soon covers him all over with the jewels; but what cares he for the spray in the enthusiasm of the glorious view! In the park the ice has been as destructive as it is beautiful, and though it has robed the trees and buildings in snowy beauty, it has torn down huge limbs by its overpowering weight.

Looking over to the Canadian shore the observer sees one huge icicle of many ton's weight hanging like the ropey locks on the forehead of giants in the story books. But these sights are as nothing when compared to the broad sheet of wrinkled snow ice which lies at his feet. There it is—the conqueror of nature—sparkling in the sunlight as calmly and peacefully as a patch of snow. There is something majestic, sublime, in its quite indifference to the influence of the water power. All traces of the battle of Sunday have departed, save in the rough surface which from the height of the point is not noticeable to any great degree. At its upper end the swift current may be seen sweeping fiercely against it, then creeping beneath with a defeated air, and coming up again at the lower end quite meekly.

THE GREAT ICE BRIDGE

is a counterpart in miniature of an Alpine glacier, and fully as interesting as if ten days of sea sickness were a necessary preliminary to seeing it. You have the rough broken surface, the hummocks reaching ten, fifteen, twenty feet into the air, the startling fissures gaping perhaps with a depth of thirty feet in the solid ice; and you have the pure snow ice itself in a million strange and inexplicable shapes; but there is an association of terror in this place which does not belong to the genuine glacier, and which may come from the muffled roar of the waterfall, perchance the thought of 200 feet of water seething and boiling beneath your feet. Many of our readers have stood on the bank beside the whirlpool rapids and seen the wrathful waters [illegible] [illegible] the sky in a thousand [illegible] currents as they battle to escape from their prisoning walls.

Imagine this agitated surface suddenly becoming petrified, and every broken wave halting just where it was, and this will give an idea of the ice bridge. Figures are poor makeshifts for assisting the imagination to work, but they will perhaps assist a little in giving an idea of the magnitude of this structure. In thickness it is probably about sixty feet, while the surface of the ice is at least half that distance from the surface of the water. There are crevices twenty five or thirty feet in depth, and yet they show no signs of water. As we have said before the surface of the ice bridge (or ice field, for it is really that,) is exceedingly rough, and the work of crossing it is very fatiguing. Before long, however, a road will be constructed from the American to the Canadian shore, and it will be quite an easy matter to cross.

THE ICE FORMATION

of the bridge is curiously dissimilar on the different sides of the river. On the American side it is chiefly composed of snow ice, formed into rounded shapes, and [illegible] exactly like white coral. As you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] water-ice [illegible] The surface of the [illegible] the American side, [illegible] if the greater [illegible] though the widest [illegible] took place at the [illegible] for the hummocks [illegible] quent there.

Of course the Courier suggests that [illegible] body else must

CROSS THE BRIDGE,

whether the operation contained any good and sufficient cause or not. So he scrambled down and began to creep out like a Polar bear toward the Canadian shore. His feet slipped around upon the rough ice, and his eyes glanced fearfully at the gaping cracks which he was obliged to cross. However, by carefully picking his way he succeeded in reaching the middle of the stream, at which point he paused to examine the prospect.

The view looking down the gorge was very fine. On either side rose sheer into the air high walls of stone, icicle-fringed and trimmed with trees that were heavily laden with glistening ice. "Down the gorge lay a vast ice field, tightly packed in between the walls of the canon, an uncouth mass of rugged splendor, and far away against a sky exquisitely clear in its tender emerald hues, was outlined the old suspension bridge, and a tiny train of cars slowly approaching the American shore. The contrast between the cold and pitiless ice field and the warmer sky formed a dramatic picture which can never be forgotten.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Despatches.

THE LOST EMILY B. SOUDER.

THE STORY OF HER GOING DOWN BY THE ONLY KNOWN SURVIVORS—THE HOURS OF TERRIBLE SUSPENSE—AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS RESCUE OF TWO OF THE SEAMEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Theodore Steinert, quartermaster, and O. A. Anderson, seaman, the only two persons known to have been saved from the steamship Emily B. Souder of the Clyde line, which foundered at sea on Dec. 10th, with 38 persons on board, arrived here yesterday from Jamaica on the steamship Atlas. They went at once to the office of the company of W. P. Clyde & Co., and gave a statement of the disaster. The two men were examined separately, and their statements compared in every particular.

SPRUNG A LEAK IN A GALE.

Mr. Steinert stated that when about 260 miles from New York a strong gale with heavy head seas came on. The next day the vessel began to leak. All the steam pumps were started but the leak increased. The deck freight was thrown overboard, the foremast cut away and all hands work ed for three hours throwing over the cargo. Then the chief engineer reported that the water had come into the fire room and was putting out the fires. About five P. M. the captain ordered all to put on life preservers and take to the boats, as there was no hope of saving the vessel.

THE VESSEL ABANDONED.

The statement continues: "The first boat was lowered, in which was the first mate, two of the crew, Mrs. Hoot, Mrs. Carvers, Mrs. Storm, Ellen Fleming, the stewardess, and two other passengers. This boat capsized, and the people were holding to the bottom of the boat and swimming toward it. The second boat, with Mr. Booth and Mr. Newman, the two assistant engineers, all except two of the passengers, and two of the crew, got away clear. The third boat, in charge of the purser, and with several of the crew, including young Edmonston, also got clear of the vessel.

Captain Kuehl stood by the ship, although urged to go, and with chief engineer John Tice, gave directions in getting away the boats. They then, with the second officer and Rutgers Crosby, a passenger, made a lumber raft, and after throwing it overboard jumped after it. The carpenter had first made arrangements for the six persons remaining on board to float off on other parts of the vessel. Two of the cooks and one of the passengers were in the pilot house waiting for that to be carried overboard, and Anderson, myself and a passenger (supposed to be For dinand Klein, [illegible] description,) were on the fore hatch house, and when the vessel had sunk down to her smoke pipe, a heavy sea washed the raft off, and us with it.

SEEN IN TEN MINUTES.

In about ten minutes the vessel went down, carrying the three persons in the pilot house down with her. After floating on the hatch-house a half hour, the life raft floating near us and we got on it. We tried to induce our comrade to come with us, but he would not. We hung fast to the hatch house until a big sea parted our hold, and we lost sight of it and our comrade. We also lost sight of all the boats, as it was then dark, but I do not give up all hopes of some of the others having been picked up.

A RESCUE ALMOST MIRACULOUS.

We were on the life raft forty eight hours, during which time we picked up a box of tripe and a box of oysters. With these we allayed our hunger and quenched our thirst with the oyster liquor. The raft was capsized several times, but we managed to hang on and keep our food with us. We were then picked up by the schooner Abbott Devereux, and after telling the captain our experience, and there being no [illegible] [illegible] were taken to Kingston.

FLOODS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—The recent rains have caused a [illegible] [illegible] rise [illegible] consequent upon the breaking up of the ice. The water is [illegible] [illegible] its ordinary level, and is still rising. A steamship which arrived here last night from New York had a difficult passage through the ice, and a schooner, loaded with flour and [illegible], was sunk during the night by the ice.

HEAVY STORM AT SEA.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10.—The German bark Wallace reports a very rough voyage. She was twenty-five days between Capes Hatteras and Henry. Thursday she was within twenty miles of the latter cape, but was driven three hundred miles out to sea by Saturday. The thermometer here yesterday rose to 64, but fell last night to 34.

ERIE RAILWAY PROFITS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Erie Railway shows a net profit for four months ending Sept. 30th, last of $360,588, and for the year then ending $636,621. The floating debt has been reduced from $1,050,000 in 1877 to $990,000.

IN MEMORY OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A crowded memorial meeting was held to-night in honor of Bayard Taylor, during which a poem by Longfellow was read. Numerous speeches were made by prominent gentlemen, and letters were read from President Hayes and many others.

LITERARY CONTEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—In the 4th annual oratorical contest of the inter collegiate literary association, W. T. Elsing, of Princeton college, took the first prize.

TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Tammany society [illegible] [illegible] approv[illegible] recent [illegible] a large [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] the cold hands the speech [illegible] which concluded the case.

ELECTRICAL ENLIGHTENMENT.

[illegible] enlightenment like the [illegible] of electricity, and of [illegible] obtaining an electric principle [illegible] agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat and other afflictions of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, piles and kidney complaints, inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use vanquishes the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak of it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers administer it with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle; trial size, 25 cents.

Prepared only by Foster, Milburn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTE—Eclectic—Selected and Electrized. [illegible]

Special Notices.

VEGETINE

says a Boston physician "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine
Is the great Blood Purifier.

Vegetine
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine
Is Recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

Vegetine
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine
Cures the Worst cases of Canker.

Vegetine
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

Vegetine
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine
Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

Vegetine
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine
Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

Vegetine
Relieves Faintness at the stomach.

Vegetine
Cures Pains in the Back.

Vegetine
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

A CARD.

To all suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

An Imperial Crown

is a mere bauble, but the crown of beauty, conferred on the head which nature has neglected to endow with, or time has robbed of its Native Hue, by

Cristadoro's Hair Dye,

Entitles its dark tones if removed at intervals

TO THE CROWN OF LIFE.

[illegible] [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE,

a valuable adjunct of the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone—a safeguard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climes.

Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, [illegible] [illegible] New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

Coughs and Colds

yield readily to Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, which is a most agreeable remedy. It heals the organs, loosens the phlegm and expels it from the system with scarcely an effort on the part of the patient.

Dyspepsia, loss of vitality and all the accompanying diseases may be positively cured by Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. It restores a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle and giving tone to all the organs of the body. The Sea Weed Tonic contains no slimy salt [illegible] [illegible] of which many of the so-called "Bitters" are made, but is scientifically compounded so as to [illegible] [illegible]

Biliousness and Liver Complaint cannot withstand Schenck's Mandrake Pills. They act upon the stomach and liver without nauseating or griping and are perfectly safe and harmless.

[illegible] these [illegible] [illegible] Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter in the lungs and purifies the blood; the Mandrake Pills create a healthy bile, remove all diseases of the liver and assist the Pulmonic Syrup by carrying off the putrid matter. The Sea Weed Tonic strengthens the stomach and digestive organs and thereby makes healthy blood.

The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines is persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's Medicines are for sale by all druggists.

Consumption [illegible] Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR.

Select Useful Presents!

You will find

A LARGE STOCK

And Very Cheap

OF

Fine Carvers and Forks,
Plated Table Knives,
Granite Tea Pots,
Nickel Pocket Knives,
Hand Sleighs,
Skates for 50 cents,
Snow Shovels,
Fine Scissors,
Table Knives,
And an endless
Variety of Useful
Articles at the

HARDWARE STORE OF

J. N. COLLINS & CO.

$30,000 WORTH OF

HARDWARE

of all kinds and descriptions, for sale AT COST and [illegible] of it

Less than Cost for Cash!

at the

EMPIRE HARDWARE STORE,

73 East First St., Oswego.

SALE TO COMMENCE DECEMBER 12th, 1878.

[illegible] the Purpose of [illegible] closing out of goods and dissolving [illegible] our business, we now offer to the public an opportunity [illegible] at prices [illegible] in Western New York. These goods

MUST AND WILL BE SOLD,

Our stock is large and well selected.

THE COUNTRY MERCHANT, THE FARMER, THE WAGON AND SLEIGH MAKER, THE BLACKSMITH, THE BUILDER, THE HOUSEKEEPER,

and all others who now or may need anything in our line for the next few years, will find it for their interest to call and examine our great stock of hardware.

Housekeepers Hardware, Furnaces, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves of the latest styles and patterns, Tinware and [illegible] Goods of every description.

The [illegible] [illegible] Knives, Forks, Plated Goods, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, &c.

CHAS. DOOLITTLE & CO.,

73 East First St., Oswego.

All accounts, notes and demands due the firm must now be paid.

POPULAR STOVES

FOR 1878.

THE NEW GARLAND,

BASE BURNER.

surpasses all other Base Burners in Beauty of its design and Elegance of Finish, and has no equal among its many competitors. Do not buy until you have seen the Garland.

NEW ALASKA,

FOR OFFICES, STORES AND LARGE ROOMS,

is the most durable and powerful heater and best base burner in the market.

Fire King

We have sold over 300 Fire Kings and for Saloons, Offices, Stores, Hotels and Public Buildings it has no superior. We have the well known

Graphic Range,

Rupert Range,

NEW EMPIRE COOKING STOVE

and a large stock of CHEAP BASE BURNERS and COOKING STOVES. Call and see them at the Hardware Store of

J. N. COLLINS & CO.

STOVES, STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED.

Assortment Complete.

Parlor, Heating

Stoves

FOR PARLOR,
DINING ROOM,
BED ROOM,
KITCHEN,
OFFICE,
STORE,
OR WORKSHOP.

Can find what they want at

SMITH & WARSOP'S,

Cor. East Second and Utica Sts.

We have just received and arranged our fall stock of [illegible] Stoves, which for design and durability cannot be excelled in the city. We have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

F. B. LATHROP,

COAL DEALER

AND

INSURANCE AGENT.

HARTFORD INS. CO., OF HARTFORD.

PHENIX INS. CO., OF HARTFORD.

PRESCOTT INS. CO., OF BOSTON.

OFFICE UNDER CITY SAVINGS BANK,

NEAR CITY HALL, WEST FIRST STREET

WHY NOT

Repair all of your

LEAKY ROOFS,

OR ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD USE, YOUR [illegible], with

VANDERVOORT'S

Flexible Cement.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A GREAT OFFER

For Holidays!!!

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OCEAN TRAVEL.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool,

Every THURSDAY or SATURDAY.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Or to L. B. [illegible] [illegible]

A GRAND CHANCE

TO BUY

CHINA, CROCKERY,

Glassware, Silverware, &c.

Over $50,000

Of stock to be

Sold before February 1, 1879.

McCARTHY'S

CHINA HALL

CLOSING OUT TO

Remove to New York City.

COMMENCING THIS DATE

I will Sell

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, KEROSENE CHANDELIERS, BRONZE LAMPS, HOLIDAY GOODS, AND MY ENTIRE STOCK AT

FIRST COST,

And some goods away below Cost

TO CLOSE OUT MY BUSINESS IN OSWEGO.

All Oswego County should be interested

in this great sale of the

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

Ever offered

In Northern New York.

Now is your time to buy a full set of Crockery at [illegible] [illegible] opportunity.

JAMES McCARTHY,

Nos. 7 and 8, Jefferson Block,

Oswego, Dec. [illegible], 1878.

P. McCAFFREY

Upholsterer,

SPRING AND HAIR MATTRASSES MADE OVER,

Shades Hung,

Carpets made and put down on short Notice;

Chair Caning and

Furniture Repaired

All done in the Latest Style and Hard Times Prices.

Furniture called for and returned without charge. When ordered I will visit country villages.

No. 72 West Second Street, Oswego.

[illegible] [illegible]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy.

Dr. J. Bell Simpson's Specific and Tonic Medicine [illegible] positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Weakness, &c. either male or female, and all diseases resulting from Self Abuse, as Nervous Debility, Irritability, Mental Anxiety, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, and functional derangements of the Nervous System generally, Pains in Back or Side, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity, and an early grave or both. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DR. GOLDBERG'S

INHALATION REMEDIES,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Catarrh, Bronchitis

AND ASTHMA.

Thousands have been cured by Dr. Goldberg's Inhalation, who were pronounced incurable by physicians and friends. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2029 N. [illegible] St., Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1877. [illegible] [illegible]

Kidney and Liver Specific,

A RADICAL CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, BLADDER

AND

Urinary Organs.

WOOD, WOOD.

500 Cords Dry, well seasoned,

500 CORDS HEMLOCK SLABS,

CORD WOOD BELOW THE MARKETS.

Office hours, 6:00 A. M. to 9 P. M. Orders promptly filled.

D. DONOVAN,

Cor. West Third and Seneca Streets, Oswego.

FANCY NEEDLE WORK.

I am prepared to do

All kinds of Fancy Work

ON FLANNEL, SILK AND LINEN.

Children's Overdresses, Stocking Hoods, Leggings and Sacks

Made to order.

LADIES' WRAPPERS, SACKS AND SHAWLS MADE. [illegible] [illegible]

MARY SARRY,

No. 10 West Albany St.

INSURE WITH

MOLLISON & DOWDLE,

Fire, Lake, Canal and Life

INSURANCE AGENTS

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Mollison & Dowdle,

Dealers in

The Celebrated Lackawanna Coal,

All coal screened and promptly delivered to any part of the city, at the following prices:

[illegible]

Office corner West Bridge and Water streets, under Western Union Telegraph office.

WATER STREET.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Feb. 27, 1878-ly

SHEPARD & STILLMAN,

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident

INSURANCE AGENTS,

No. 6 Neal Block, Oswego, N. Y.

Representing—

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of Chicago. And other first class Fire and Marine Insurance Companies.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

TRAVELLERS ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

SHEPARD & STILLMAN, Agents.

Legal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of T. W. Skinner, Surrogate of Oswego county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Cecil a Lasudrie, late of the city of Oswego, in said county, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to Antoine Ashley, A. Demaulnier or Henry Laville, executors, on or before the 15th day of March, 1879, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.

ANTOINE ASHLEY,
A. DEMAULNIER,
HENRY LAVILLE, Executors.

Dated Oswego, Nov. 25, 1878.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Mortgage executed by Sylvia Allen of the city and county of Oswego, N. Y., to Naomi Richardson [illegible] [illegible], 1876, and registered with the power of sale therein, in the office of the clerk of the county of Oswego in Book 88 of mortgages at page 360 [illegible] [illegible] to have been secured by said mortgage, there is due at the time of the first publication of this notice the sum of five hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-seven cents. Said mortgaged premises are described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Sixth ward of the city of Oswego in the county of Oswego and state of New York known and described as the north west quarter of lot ninety six in block one hundred and nineteen. Said quarter lot is thirty-three feet front on East Second street and is one hundred feet deep, and is bounded by parallel lines and right angles. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] No. 118 West First street, Oswego, N. Y., on the [illegible] day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and said mortgage will thereby be foreclosed.

NAOMI RICHARDSON, Mortgagee.
MAX B. RICHARDSON, Attorney.
Oswego, November [illegible], 1878.

SUPREME COURT—County of Oswego—Herbert C. Tanner, agt. Winfield Amos and George Amos as executors of George Amos, deceased.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated this 28th day of December, 1877.

W. A. POUCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

No. 14 Grant Block, corner West First and Bridge streets, Oswego city, N. Y.

To the above named defendant, George Amos:

Take notice that the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. S. W. Mating, Oswego County Judge, dated the 20th day of November, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of Clerk of Oswego County, N. Y., at Oswego city. Dated this 13th day of November, 1878.

W. A. POUCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

No. 14 Grant Block, corner West First and Bridge streets, Oswego city, N. Y.

THE CITY BANK.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at their Banking house on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879. Polls open from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

D. HAMBRIDGE, Cashier.

Oswego, December 16th, 1878.—1m

No. 4,062.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, District of Northern New York, ss.: In Bankruptcy.

At Pulaski, the 26 day of September, A. D. 1878. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] [illegible] in the county of Oswego and State of New York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

A. H. SHARAR, Assignee.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of [illegible] D. [illegible], a bankrupt. By order of the said Court. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 4th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court at Judge's chambers in the city of Syracuse, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dated Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28th, 1878.

[illegible], Clerk.

Wm. A. [illegible], Attorney.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

No. 4 near East End Lower Bridge.

BILL OF FARE.

[illegible]

AMASA A. BROWN, Proprietor.

BOUNTY.—Soldiers discharged for Wounds, Ruptures, or other injury [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

McNEILL & BIRCH,
Washington, D. C.

COAL, COAL.

CHOICE

WILKES BARRE

AT THE MARKET PRICE, AND

SULLIVAN

At 50c per ton Lower than other Coal.

F. B. LATHROP,

OFFICE UNDER CITY SAVINGS BANK.

HOUSE TO LET, CHEAP.

No. 3 Myrtle Block, East Fifth Street

[illegible]