THE TIMES.

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Oswego Daily Times.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1899.

RAILROAD CONCENTRATION.

The New York *Financier* evidently believes that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania have practically come together and scent the near-at-hand railroad concentration movement says: "The formal absorption of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central, is only the first of similar consolidations to be made by the same system. The Boston and Albany is a good property, but under new management will be a better one in every way. It may be set down as a foregone conclusion that the Fitchburg system will follow the Boston and Albany, and between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, the New York, New Haven and Hartford and perhaps the Boston and Maine will pass into stronger hands. There is very good reason for believing that the New York Central and Pennsylvania are working in thorough accord, and that to all intents and purposes they are acting as one corporation. The advance in the prices of the securities of both companies is not due to speculation. Rather the rise represents solid investment buying."

THE BANKING TREND.

Matthew Marshall in the New York *Sun* of yesterday has a very interesting article on the New York City banks and the tendency towards combination and a concentration of their business whereby fewer banks will be employed in doing it. The *Sun's* financial writer also discusses the possibility that at no distant day there may come to be a great central bank in the United States with functions corresponding to the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany. He points out, also, the causes that make for the evolution of such a bank and the benefits that would come from it; as he also points out the prejudices in the public mind against the creation of such a powerful monied institution—prejudices that are likely to be effective as obstacles for some time to come, though for what time the writer does not care to guess. But here is what he says:

Of the 63 banks composing the New York Clearing House there are eight which have each a working capital of over $5,000,000, and which in the aggregate do nearly as much business as the other 55 combined. They are these:

Bank.	Actual Capital.	Deposits.	Loans.
Nat'l City...	$ 5,749,000	$119,198,000	$ 90,686,000
Chemical...	6,116,000	26,714,000	25,867,000
Am. Exch. ...	7,[illegible]84,000	21,71[illegible] 000	76,918,000
Commerce...	8,[illegible]82,000	21 8[illegible]8 000	27,091,000
Imp. & Tr'd's.	7,[illegible]49,000	2[illegible],56[illegible] 000	24 657,000
Park.	5,[illegible]02,000	60,2[illegible]5,000	47,404,000
Fourth Nat'l.	5,[illegible]46,000	28 1[illegible]1,000	25,474,000
First Nat'l ..	8,[illegible]07,000	40,8[illegible]1,000	38 967,000
Total.....	$54,[illegible]84 000	$343,7[illegible]0,000	$[illegible]7,184,000

This table is made up from the returns of the New York Clearing House for the week ending July 1, and from the reports of the national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency of their condition on June 30. The deposits of all the Clearing House banks, comprising an aggregate working capital of $137,000,000, were for the week mentioned $905,-527,000, and the loans $786 884,000. The eight banks in the table had therefore, more than one-third of the total deposits and made over 40 per cent. of the loans, while their aggregate working capital was $54 000,-000 out of the $137,000,000 of the entire Clearing House.

The question suggested by these figures is: How far is this process of concentrating the banking business going to extend? If, as we see, eight banks can do more than one-third of the banking of this city, they can as easily do it all, and but for the physical and intellectual difficulties in the way, the eight might be consolidated into one. Already there has been an absorption and conversion into branches by large downtown banks of several small uptown institutions, and if the results should prove profitable, as they almost surely will, they will be followed by other substitutions of one large parent bank, with numerous branches, for a number of independent banks, which, at more expense and risk, render no better service to the public.

How desirable it is that the United States should have one great central bank, capable of performing the functions performed by the the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany, and other European institutions of that class, has been long perceived by students of finance in this country, but the political opposition to the establishment of such a bank is as yet insuperable. The feeling against aggregations of capital controlled by railroad and industrial corporations extends likewise to similar concentrations of capital in a great bank. The only practicable scheme is to gradually build up out of the banks we already have one strong enough to fulfill in fact, though not in name, the duties which in older countries are formally devolved upon a Government institution.

It is not necessary that such a bank should be charged with the duty of issuing the country's paper money. That duty has been performed by our Treasury Department for more than thirty-six years, and for the last twenty years it has been performed well. That a bank is not needed for the purpose is conclusively demonstrated by the experience of Great Britain since 1844, and with a very little amendation our system could be made as good as the British. The function of a great bank is rather to act as a balance wheel in the business mechanism of the country, checking speculation when it threatens to become excessive and warding off panics when the first symptoms of panics appear. Hence it should be the depository of the Government's funds in order that there may not be, as there is now, an undue locking up of money when the Government receipts are large, and an undue supply of it when the Government disbursements pour it out. It is true that the present Secretary of the Treasury, having been a bank President, has known how to avert, in a great degree, the evils of our independent Treasury, but he has done it with difficulty and but for the fact that Government bonds were the chief source of the Treasury surplus he could not have done it at all. If the proceeds of the bonds, and all the other funds belonging to the Government, could be deposited in some safe and well conducted bank, no roundabout methods, such as are now employed, would be needed to prevent the Government's financial operations from doing mischief. Money paid in would be promptly lent out and money paid out would be offset by loans called in.

Whether the City Bank or any other of the existing New York banks is capable of being developed into an institution such as has been described, only the event will tell. Possibly one entirely new may be created for the purpose, officered, as the Clearing House is officered, by the most eminent and respected of our practical financiers, and owned either by the Clearing House banks or by stockholders who will prefer safety with small dividends to the risk without which large dividends are unattainable. In this event, it would be to the other banks what the Senate is to the House of Representatives, the Lords to the Commons and the Bank of England to the Banks of the British Empire. To own stock in it would be a distinction, to be one of its directors an honor, and its Presidency would be regarded by business men as the Presidency of the United States is by politicians.

Columbia is the gem of the paragraphers, also.

Wood work of the latest and best sort—the work General Wood is going back to Cuba to continue.

Another endless chain—gold leaving New York for London and coming into San Francisco from Australia.

Just now it is not so much the crime of '73 which is keeping silverites awake nights as it is the prosperity of '99

Chairman James K. Jones of of the Democratic National Committee is too good a Democrat, sah, to resign from anything, sah. He is indeed, sah.

The gold standard for India—India, where silver has queened it so long! And pray, Mr. William Jennings Bryan, what are you going to do about it?

And now the "bicycle bug" has put in an appearance but whether as a companion or rival or, better still, exterminator of the "kissing bug," its sponsor, the New York *Sun*, doesn't say.

It is highly amusing to hear free trade editors denouncing the tin-plate trust made rich by the tariff, and the destruction of competition in this line, etc. Why bless you, how long ago was it that these same papers were saying that American tin plate was all a sham and that it was impossible to foster the industry in the United State?

William Jennings Bryan, John P. Altgeld, Mayor Harrison, George Fred Williams, James P. Tarvin, W. C. Wetmore and John R. McLean are all expected to speak from the same platform in the auditorium of Chicago on July 20th. What a beautiful prospect for the country, to be sure, should it happen to pass under the yoke of such a pack of piebald political adventurers!

Prosperity has touched the New England woolen industry, and of the eighteen mills that have paid dividends this month, six passed them last year and six others paid smaller ones.

The *Globe Democrat* states that over three million wage workers of the United States have had their earnings increased since 1896 and that between two and three million dollars more wages is disbursed every day to the workers of the country than was being paid at the time when the cheap money party was making its humanity campaign three years ago.

There are 300 expert players entered in the ninth annual congress of the American Whist League, which began in the auditorium at Chicago, yesterday. The matches will be for the Brooklyn trophy for auxiliaries, Hamilton club trophy for club fours, challenge trophy for club fours and Minneapolis trophy for club pairs. The last previous congress held in Chicago was in 1893.

Among the latest devices in the economical conduct of business is the scheme alleged to have been hit upon by several Chicago business concerns to ship large quantities of advertising circulars to Mexico in bulk and have them mailed there. The postage is the same there as here, but owing to the depreciated value of Mexican money there is a considerable saving in the amount of American money actually paid out for stamps. It is understood that this performance can be stopped by the postal authorities of the United States and Mexico acting in conjunction, although there appears to be nothing illegal in it.

The military regulations provide that every officer reporting to the War Department shall write his name, regiment or department, rank and the business that brings him to Washington in a big book that is kept in the corridor outside the adjutant general's office. On Sunday the book was mutilated by cutting out the autographs of a number of prominent army officers, including those of Generals Shafter, Wood, Lee, Merritt, Green, Wade and Butler. It is supposed that the vandal is an autograph hunter. The book contained the autographs of nearly every prominent officer who served in the war with Spain, and several of those who have distinguished themselves in the Philippines.

THREATENED HOMESTEAD STRIKE AND HOW AVERTED.

A Little Girl of Ten Hearing of the Misery Coming From the Former Big Strike Persuades Her Father to Attend Meeting of the Men and Make the Speech That Stopped It.

According to a story told in Pittsburg, a ten-year-old girl was one of the influences that prevented a strike at the great Homestead mills. This is the way the thing is said to have come about:

In the latter part of June deep anxiety was felt by the people of Homestead in consequence of the rumors of an impending strike at the Carnegie mills, where nearly 6,000 workmen are employed. Citizens remembered the horrors of the strike of a few years ago, when many lives were lost and much valuable property destroyed, and they viewed with dread the possibility of a repetition of the events which almost ruined the borough. Business was paralyzed. It was ascertained that some of the employes—tonnage men—had organized a lodge of the Amalgamated Association and would attempt to secure its recognition by the company. The strength of the movement was not divulged. Labor leaders announced that they would be able to close the works at the appointed time. The company expressed confidence in its ability to meet the emergency, and proceeded to discharge many employes known to be members of the lodge. The discharged men and a few others—idlers and adventurers—held a series of meetings to formulate plans for a general strike. These meetings were slimly attended. The lack of enthusiasm astonished the leaders. A missionary campaign was entered upon, but without much success. Nearly the full force of employes reported for work and the works continued in operation. At length the attempt to force a strike was abandoned. Nearly all who went out have applied for reinstatement.

The failure of the strike is said to be largely due to a ten-year-old girl, the daughter of a workman in the converting mill. This man receives good wages, lives in a pretty home and has an interesting family, to whom he is entirely devoted. Being a man of intelligence and of sterling character, he is looked up to by his fellows, who often go to him for advice. His daughter is too young to remember the great strike, but she has been told so much about it that the possibility of another which might bring disaster to the community and especially to her own home, preyed upon her mind continually and she determined to do what she could to avert the danger. She had confidence in her father and believed the men would do what he said. One evening, when there was to be a meeting of the strikers, she said to him:

"Papa, I want you to go to the meeting to-night and tell the men not to strike. I know they will not if you tell them so."

This was a hard command for the father to obey. He had taken no part in the movement and had attended none of the meetings, although urged to do so by the labor leaders. He told them he was opposed to striking under the circumstances. He realized that his appearance at the meeting would be reported to the company and would endanger his employment. But, being loyal to his convictions, he finally determined to do as his daughter requested. He could, at least, protest against a course which he was satisfied would be ruinous to the community. When it became known that he would attend the meeting, there was no end of surmise and speculation as to what he would do and say. He had remained discreetly silent throughout the trouble, and his sentiments were known to only a few. The strikers thought he had at last come over to them. When his time came to speak he arose, much embarrassed, and briefly gave his reasons for opposing the strike.

"You are getting association wages and have steady work," he said. "There is no principle involved which is vital to labor. You want your lodge recognized. You know the company will never do that. Will you risk the welfare of your families in a struggle that can have no other result than failure? Nearly all of you who own property are carrying mortgages. Do you want to lose what little you have been enabled to save? Work is hard to get, and if you are wise and have the good of your fellows at heart you will not persuade them to leave their jobs. Consider your wives and children. Do you want to reduce them to poverty? I am not here of my own free will. My little daughter begged me to come and plead for your daughters. I have discharged my duty and leave the result with you."

The speech had a telling effect. It put the matter before the men in a way so plain and practical as to settle the strike then and there. It was the last meeting. The next day the leaders decided to abandon the movement. The company was duly informed of this man's presence at the meeting, but instead of being dismissed or reprimanded he received promise of promotion. Some of the discharged men have been reinstated through his influence. Citizens of Homestead are taking steps to reward his services to the cause of peace and prosperity in a substantial manner. His daughter is the happiest girl in town. When it became known that she was the real peacemaker, her father being merely her spokesman, the millmen flocked to her home by scores to thank her for saving them from the horrors of a strike. There is talk of rewarding her in some way.

FOR MY LADYE FAIRE.

Four Leaf Clover.

I know a place where the sun is like gold,
And the cherry-blooms burst with snow,
And down underneath is the loveliest nook,
Where the four-leafed clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope and one is for faith.
And one is for love, you know,
And God put another one in for luck,—
If you search, you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope, and you must have faith.
You must love and be strong; and so,
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four leaf clovers grow.
—Ella Higginson in the *Christian Register*.

The Cleveland *Leader* remarks that a woman may be a poor marksman, but she generally knows how to throw a hint.

It is said that Mme. Melba now gets $2,000 for singing in London drawing rooms, and that she has had eleven engagements this season at that price.

Before you begin to pack your trunk for the summer vacation lay in a supply of tissue paper, for stuffing out sleeves of silk blouses, and filling the bows of ribbon. A ropelike mass of paper laid within the folds of the skirt that is made of material that wrinkles easily will be found of great service, and crumpled pieces of the tissue paper disposed among the flowers or feathers of hats will keep them in a fresh condition that will amply repay the care expended.

For poisonous stings of all kinds a liniment made of ammonia and sweet oil, in equal proportions, is a necessity in every family. A drop or two rubbed upon a mosquito bite allays the itching, and the sting of a wasp or bee is greatly soothed and cured by repeated applications. With a phial of this mixture and the arnica bottle the housewife may feel herself armed against all the minor disasters of the nursery, and prepared even for a visit from the latest addition to the insect pests, the kissing bug.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union finds cause for rejoicing over the fact that when the Prince of Monaco, whose income is derived from Monte Carlo, desired to pay his respects to Queen Victoria, her majesty refused to receive him, thereby evincing her disapproval of gambling. Another ground for congratulation to the temperance workers is that her majesty had a prayer offered at the launching of her new new yacht, the Victoria and Albert, instead of the customary breaking of a bottle of wine over the bow.

The practice of rice throwing at weddings is being discouraged because of the uncomfortable consequences to the bride and groom and some accidents that have followed the custom. A serious accident arose only last week through the throwing of rice. The Rev. Francis Edward Carter, honorary canon of Canterbury Cathedral, England, had been married at Charing parish church to a Miss Sayer of Pett Place and as they were leaving for the honeymoon trip showers of rice were hurled at the carriage by the villagers assembled outside the gates. The horses, becoming frightened, bolted, and, running up a bank, overturned and smashed the carriage. The bride had to be extricated from the wreckage. Canon Carter himself was badly cut about the face by the broken glass and both he and his bride returned to Pett Place suffering severely from the shock.

France Eating the Leek.
Buffalo Express.

France's better relations with England and Germany are naturally producing a revulsion of feeling in regard to Russia. It is time the French people realized that they brought everything to that alliance with Russia and received nothing in return.

Dewey's Favorite Drink.
Milwaukee Sentinel.

The report that Admiral Dewey's favorite drink is tea may fool Boston, but a Milwaukee manufacturer has an autograph letter from the Admiral, dated at Manila, which plainly indicates that his favorite beverage is what made Milwaukee famous.

Railroad Earnings.
Troy Record.

Railroad earnings for the half year were the largest ever known, and every section is represented in the increase. The present prosperity is large enough to cover the whole land.

Anent Alaska.
New York Commercial Advertiser.

Deadlock or no deadlock, the United States will neither alienate good territory for which it paid good money and to which it has good title nor quarrel with its good friends, the British, just to please the Canadian politicians.

Mexico's Friend.
New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mexico's financial credit has been steadily improving in recent years, and knowledge that it is to be improved still more by American aid will go far to to convince the Mexican people that they have a real and substantial friend in this Republic.

The New Money Center.
N. Y. Mail and Express.

Mexico's public debt will be refunded in this city at an interest rate that will mean a saving of $1,000,000 a year. The Mexicans have discovered that the money center of the world has shifted from Europe to America.

OF PASSING INTEREST.

Aluminum is now used for fireproof curtains in theatres.

Three out of every 135 English speaking persons have red hair.

The number of penniless men in the Klondyke is placed at 3 000.

Fifteen parts of the flesh of fish have the same nutritive value as twelve parts of boneless beef.

Boston banks paid out $20,000 000 in dividends on July 1. New York banks are said to have paid ten times that.

A capital of $50,000 000 is now engaged and 50,000 people are employed in the various clipping bureaus of the world.

Only in New York, Buffalo, Yonkers, Boston, Chicago, Brookline, (Mass.,) Providence, Philadelphia and Worcester are public baths maintained.

The death rate of the French colonial army is 39 8 a thousand a year. In Madagascar it is 103.1 a thousand and in West Africa 107 1 a thousand

The average speed of a carrier pigeon in calm weather is 1,200 yards a minute With a strong wind in the direction of flight some pigeons have covered 1,900 yards a minute

Smoking goes on in the Philippines everywhere but in the church. Even your cab driver will offer you a cigar if you are not smoking, and he thinks you have none.

The New York and Brooklyn bridge, opened in 1883, carries, it is estimated, 147,000 persons a day on cars, 4,500 in vehicles and 3,500 on foot, a total of 155,000 in each 24 hours.

The total length of electric railways in Switzerland is 105 miles, of which 47 miles were opened last year. The power for nearly one-half of the lines is obtained from waterfalls.

The highest mountains of the Philippine Islands are Halcon (Mindoro), 8 863 feet; Apo (Mindanao), 8,804 feet; Mayon, active volcano (Luzon), 8,283 feet, and San Cristobal (Luzon), 7,375 feet.

A Berlin physician has written an article on the dangers resulting from what are considered insignificant wounds. For instance of 13 injuries to the thumb, permanent disability followed in 60 per cent.

It is said that an Atlantic liner will carry 16,000 oysters, about 1,500 clams and 700 pounds of lobsters to to supply the wants of the passengers on a single trip of from six to eight days These delicacies are kept in cold storage in the bottom of the steamer.

RECIPROCITY WITH JAMAICA.

United States and British Government Have Concluded a Treaty.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question on the subject of the Jamaican situation, said a provisional reciprocity convention had been made with the United States in behalf of Jamaica.

The particulars, he added, had not yet been received but it was understood the general effect of the convention would result in import duties in the United States being reduced on sugar and certain fruits and the Jamaica duties being abolished on various articles imported from the United States.

The convention, however, gives no privileges or preference to Americans over British goods.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Attorney General Appoints Judge Fiero As Special Counsel to Act With State Board.

ALBANY, July 11.—Judge J. Newton Fiero of this city has been designated by the Attorney General as special attorney to represent him and act with the State Board of Tax Commissioners in developing a method by which the franchises taxed by the franchise tax act may be determined. Judge Fiero has acted with the Tax Board in the consideration of other matters affecting the enforcement of the tax law of the State

Don't Tear Down—Build Up.
The old-fashioned theory of tearing down disease was entirely changed by the advent of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve and Blood Pills, which cure by creating new rich blood and nerve tissue Through the medium of the circulation and the nervous system they strengthen and invigorate every organ in the human system.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Wednesday: For Eastern New York—Threatening to-night, with showers in the northern portions, threatening Wednesday; fresh southwesterly winds

For Western New York—Fair weather to night except showers on the lakes; fair Wednesday fresh southerly to southwesterly winds.

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Division of telegrams and report for the benefit of commerce and agriculture Meteorological reports received at Oswego N. Y., July 11, 1899 at 8 a. m., 75th meridian time. Observations taken at the same time at all stations

PLACE OF OBSERVATION	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Dir. of Wind.	Vel. of Wind	State of Weather
New York.....	30.14	72	SW	light	Clear
Albany.	30.12	70	S	6	Clear
Montreal..	29.96	68	SW	16	Pt cloudy
Rochester. ...	30.04	70	SW	8	Clear
Buffalo	30 04	72	SW	10	Clear
Toronto...... ..	30.02	66	W	light	Cloudy
Erie	30 06	72	SW	10	Clear
Cleveland	30.06	70	S	10	Clear
Toledo	30.04	72	SW	8	Pt cloudy
Detroit...	30.00	69	SW	6	Pt cloudy
Saugeen. .. .	30.00	70	S	0	Cloudy
Parry Sound..	29.98	64	W	8	Pt cloudy
Alpena..	30 00	64	NW	6	Cloudy
Sault Ste Marie	30.02	54	W	8	Clear
Grand Haven.	30.00	68	SW	6	Clear
Chicago.	30.02	72	SW	8	Pt cloudy
Milwaukee. ...	30.02	70	NE	8	Clear
Green Bay.....	30.06	68	NE	light	Clear
Marquette. .	30.04	58	NW	8	Clear
Port Arthur. .	30.06	56	Calm		Clear
Duluth	30.06	64	NE	light	Clear
New Orleans..	29 98	74	NE	12	Clear
Jacksonville ..	29.98	74	NW	6	Cloudy

Local Weather Report.

For 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. July 11, 1899

Time.	Bar.	Ther. '99.	Ther. '98.	Wind Dir.	Wind Vel.	Weather. State of
8:00 P. M.	30 01.	72	62	S.	3	Clear
8:00 A. M.	30 04.	64.	56.	S.	8.	Pt Cloudy

Maximum temperature 75. Minimum temperature 60 Maximum velocity of wind 16 miles, SW at 8:55 a. m. Total precipitation none

Mean daily barometer for July 10 was 30.02.

Mean temperature 66 and mean relative humidity 62 Average cloudiness was 0.

Stationary temperature and barometer Light to brisk southerly winds.

July	Comparative temp. Mean temp. Average daily, 15 yrs.	Daily. 1899.	Excess or deficiency for this date	Accumulated excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1899.	Comparative rainfall Total daily rainfall 1899.	Departure from the average of 16 years.	Total excess or deficiency calculated from Jan. 1, 1899.
6	68	68	0	-3	.26	+.16	+.50
7	69	68	-1	-4	0	-.10	+.40
8	69	70	0	+4	.48	+.38	+.78
9	70	64	-5	-9	.20	+.10	+.88
10	68	66	-2	-11	0	-.10	+.78

Total departure in temperature since July 1: +25. Total departure in rainfall since July 1 - 0°.

NOTE—T indicate trace of rainfall, snowfall, rain or sleet as the case may be; 0 indicates zero Minus (—) indicates temperature readings below

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ladies Who Value
A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.

Bad Breath

There is nothing more healthful than onions, but people are afraid to eat them, because they make their breath unfragrant. But there is a less fragrant breath—the breath of a person with a foul stomach. Take him away! we inwardly cry. Do see that your breath is pure. One or two

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

taken every night will regulate your liver, stomach and bowels, and your breath will be sweet. They strengthen and fortify the whole system. The eyes become brighter and the complexion clearer. They are purely vegetable and kept for two years before selling. No other pills are so good. Sold throughout the world, both sugar-coated and plain.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

First National Bank of Oswego.
Corner West First and Bridge Streets.
Organized January 23, 1864.
Capital . . . $150,000
Surplus . . . $ 50,000
JOHN T. MOTT. President.
H. H LYMAN, Vice-President.
J. D. W. CASE, Cashier,
L. W. MOTT Asst. Cashier.

OSWEGO
County Savings Bank
Cor. East Second and Bridge Sts.
OSWEGO, N. Y.
Interest Compounded Semi-Annually, January and July, at the rate of
Not Exceeding
3 1/2 PER CENT.
PER ANNUM.
Bank is open every business day except Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. On Saturday from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and on Monday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock.

TRUSTEES.
LAWRENCE CLANCY, JOHN D. HIGGINS, J. M. COON, JOSEPH B. LATHROP, ALONZO H. FAILING, O. S. OSTERHOUT, FRED A. GAGE, ALANSON S. PAGE, IREN F. GAYLORD, BENJAMIN S. STONE, W. T. HENDERSON, CHARLES A. TANNER, PETER HILBERT, CHARLES WENDELL
J. B. LATHROP, President.
B. S. STONE, O. F. GAYLORD, Vice-Presidents
A. H. FAILING, Secretary.
F. B. COUCH, Treasurer.
J. M. COON Attorney

OSWEGO
City Savings Bank,
214 West First St.
Incorporated March 6th, 1859. The largest and oldest savings institution in Oswego county
Interest paid on deposits at the rate of not exceeding
3 1/2 PER CENT.
Compounded Semi-Annually — JANUARY AND JULY.
Bank is open every business day except Saturday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Saturday from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Safe Deposit Boxes To Rent in the burglar and fire proof vault of the bank. Price ...... $6.00 per year

TRUSTEES
J. Shepard Fitch, Thomas P. Kingsford, Charles H. Butler, Oscar H. Hastings, Orson H. Brown, Henry H. Lyman, Aaron Colnon, John Ratigan, Jas. H. Cooper, Edward F. Farrell, Byron DeWitt, John H. McCollom, Thos. Hunter, Geo. B. Sloan, Jr.
BYRON DeWITT. ....President
ORSON H. BROWN, JOHN H. McCOLLOM ....Vice-Presidents
JOHN P. PHELPS. ....Treasurer
MELVIN S. CROMBIE. ....Secretary

SUTTON'S
Headquarters for Hammocks, Croquet, Base Ball Goods. Prices Right.
Sutton's Book and Stationery Store,
199 West First Street.

COUNTY OF OSWEGO, ss: By virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Myron L. Ormsby, I have seized all right and title and interest which the said Myron L. Ormsby had on the 12th day of June, 1899, in and to the following described premises which I shall sell at public auction on the 3d day of August 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House in the City of Oswego. All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Hannibal, County of Oswego and State of New York, being a part of lot number sixty nine of said Town of Hannibal, bounded and described as follows, viz: Bounded on the South by the center of the highway leading from Hannibal to Fulton; on the East by lands conveyed by J. Noble Blakeslee to Jonathan B. Davis and now owned by said J. Noble Blakeslee; on the North by land owned by the heirs of A. G. Maltby deceased, and on the West by lands formerly owned by Dennis Broderick and now occupied by Jared Blakeslee Being a strip of land nine rods wide, East and West and running from the center of the aforesaid highway North to the lands of the heirs of said A. G. Maltby.
Dated June 27th, 1899.
WM. H. ENOS.
Sheriff of Oswego County.
MEAD & STRANNAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Fulton, N. Y.
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