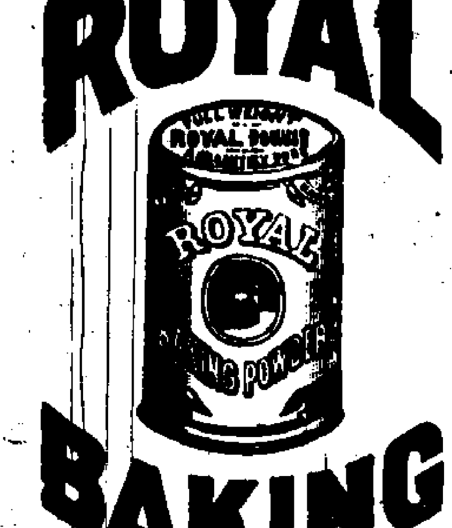
ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st. N Y

TO RENT.

TO RENT—House corner West 8th and Van Buren-streets. Inquire at first house West 114 VanBuren street. 7d3t

TO RENT—On West Utica street, west of Dublin, a desirable house in good order and a pleasant location. Good well and cistern. Enquire of GEO. HALL, 114 West Mohawk St. 7d3tx

TO RENT—From May 1st a house or part of a house. Apply on premises, 101 West Bridge street between Seventh and Eighth. m12dtf

TO RENT—The rooms over my store; also other house for rent or sale. apr6dtf GEO. DESSUM.

TO RENT—To small family, wing part of house, 75 Ellen street. Apply on premises. aor6dt

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two good counters. Inquire at No. 137 East 2d street. 10d2tx

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—House and lot No. 96 East Eighth street between Bridge and Oneida. Enquire of Mrs. V. O. Douglass, 186 West Seventh street mar8dtf

FOR SALE—A Reliable horse, handsome bay, large, noble and kind. Can be driven single or double, a good worker, gentle in the barn, and perfectly safe for a lady to drive. Overstock of horses the reason for selling. Stable East Fourth and Albany. 9dtf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The large and commodious house, 44 East Utica st., known as the Young house; with all modern improvements. Terms reasonable. For particulars enquire of William Rice, Midland depot. apr28dtf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A good piano in first class order. Address H. R. W. Times office. mar20dtf

TALLMAN LOTS, VARICK TRACT—At private sale. Inquire of apr10dtf RHODES, COON & HIGGINS.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Victoria Rockaway for one or two horses, in excellent condition. Address BUSINESS at this office. 12dtf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In a very desirable location, house with gas, furnace and hot and cold water and all modern improvements. For particulars, enquire of F. E. HAMILTON, Guimaraes block. apl30dtf

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR Sale—I offer my brick house where I now live for sale cheap as I want part of the money invested in it to use in my business. It is pleasantly located, full lot 66 x220 ft., with barn and carriage house, and a nice variety of choice fruit. House finished in modern style with hot and cold water and a new steam and hot air furnace, and a good well of water and hydrant water, &c. For comfort and convenience it is not surpassed by many homes in the city. I will sell the property for less than half of its original cost. For further particulars inquire at my office or at the house, 128 East 7th street. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if required. O. M. BOND. June1dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—A small family in the Ludlow house. Inquire on the premises or of O. J. Harmon. 10d3t

WANTED—At the Lake Shore hotel, a pastry cook, chamber maid and one to do plain washing. 7d3t

CATTLE WANTED to pasture. Apply on Hesrick farm, Volney, or at No. 29 Utica St., Fulton, N. Y. 7d3t

BOARDERS WANTED—By the day or or week. Apply at corner of West Bridge and 3d St. JOSEPH McCAFFREY, Proprietor. mar30dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILLOW SHAM HOLDER, Nickel-plated brackets and handles, fastens on the back of bedposts; does not mar the bedstead; cheap, simple and durable. For sale by MERICK WILLIS, general agent, 8 West Babcock St., Oswego, N. Y. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Agents wanted. 10d1w

DR GALT'S OFFICE—At the Empire House. Female diseases a specialty. See circular. may4dtf

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT at my room in my new block, 59 West Bridge St., over G. P. Peel's grocery. OLIVER PECK. 8d3t

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—Repairing done at No 3 Arcade block. Those desiring to purchase clocks or watches would do well to call. [8d1w] MERICK WILLIS, Jeweler.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Peck & Schilling is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Oliver Peck retiring. All accounts owing by the firm will be settled by Mr. Schilling, who will continue the business at the present location and all accounts due to the firm may be paid to him or Mr. Peck. OLIVER PECK. FRANK SCHILLING.

Dated May 8th, 1886.

I take pleasure in announcing to our old patrons and the public generally, that I shall continue the Piano, Organ and Music business of Peck & Schilling at the old location, and invite calls from all who may desire goods in my line. FRANK SCHILLING. 8d3t

DR. G. H. COLE,

Veterinary Surgeon, treats horses and cattle and all kinds of domesticated animals. The eye and mouth a specialty. Office, Dr. Cole's boarding and transient stable barn, East 2d St., bet. Bridge and Oneida, Oswego, N. Y. Telephone call No. 58. nov12d&w1yr

DR. M. M. POUCHER,

Veterinary surgeon, graduate Ont. T. Vet. college and member N. Y. State V. T. Med. association. Office J. B. Poucher, West Second street. d&w1yr

N. J. HARRIS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Farm lands and building lots for sale. No. 5 Oneida-st., next to cor. West 1st St., Doolittle House, Oswego, N. Y

M. CULLINAN,

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Japans

HOUSE, SIGN PAINTING and GRAINING

Satisfaction guaranteed.

No. 57 East Second Street. feb25, 86d1yr

S J. Parmiter

LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, STENCIL CUTTER and GENERAL REPAIRER.

Manufacturer of Parmiter's Pillow Sham Holder and Folder. Agents Wanted. Electric Bell Hanging and Burglar Alarms a Specialty. Wringers and Sweepers neatly repaired. nov6d1yr Oswego, N. Y. West End Lower Bridge.

STONE SIDE WALKS THE BEST.

I. J. ST JOHN,

No. 7 East Fourth Street.

Is prepared to put down Stone Walks of any desired width and to put in curb of the best quality of stone at reasonable prices. Stone Walks are cheapest in the end. All work warranted. Old walks repaired or relayed and paving done very cheap. Well stones of all sizes with holes cut to suit and step stones constantly on hand. apr6d6m

Daily Times-Express.

Tuesday Evening May 11, 1886.

Miss STONEMAN.

Miss Kate Stoneman, sister of Governor Stoneman of California, the celebrated cavalry officer during the rebellion, has passed the examination very creditably at Albany for admission as practitioner at the bar of the supreme court, and the judges are hesitating about admitting her, for the reason, and for no other reason, that she is a woman. Miss Stoneman for many years has been a successful teacher in the Albany State Normal school. She is a woman of great intelligence and spirit, and doubtless would succeed as a lawyer.

The whole tendency of the age is to open every sphere of industry and usefulness to women. America is full of women teachers, and Miss Stoneman herself is a bright example of what women can do in that field of labor. Very much of the type-setting in this country is now done by women, a business which not many years since was monopolized by men. The number of women who are doctors of medicine, and very good ones too, is very great, and no one would think of shutting them out of that profession now. Miss Mitchell, the astronomical professor of Vassar college, shows what a woman can do in the higher fields of science. In the lyceum,—the lecture room,—who of them has been greeted with fuller and more appreciative audiences, or who have held their places better than some of the women lecturers. We need not mention their names. The whole sentiment of the age is: "Give the women a chance?"

And there is nothing especially new about women lawyers. They have been admitted in other states, and one woman at least has been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States, —Mrs. Belva Lockwood. And the "bench" at Albany are hesitating about admitting a woman of the character, intelligence and ability of Kate Stoneman! Possibly the rules do not permit the admission of women! Very well, then alter the rules!

Let women do whatever they can do in the way of a livelihood. Either do this or shut down on their improvement, stop educating them, and let them be remanded back to a primitive state of barbarism, where they split the wood, hoe the corn, and have an existence but a move above that of beasts of burthen.

A striker takes the first step toward outlawry and anarchy when he assumes that he has a right to prevent another man from doing the work which he himself declines to do. He takes another step when he by any sort of sophistry convinces himself that it is right to take possession of or interfere with the property of an individual or a corporation. He takes a third step when he ventures to put his own opinion or his own interpretation of what is right, under the law, against the order or interpretation of those authorized to execute the law. He takes a fourth step and enters upon border-lands of anarchy when he attempts to punish a workingman not a member of a union, and his only crime is an effort to support his family by conscientious performance of duty. Mr. Powderly and the leaders of other organizations should denounce the methods in the beginning as well as those that lead men to desperate deeds.

HEAVY FRESHET.

Nova Scotia Streams Swollen and Damage Inflicted.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 11.—The remarkably heavy rainfall of Saturday night and Sunday has caused a serious freshet throughout this province. A number of bridges were carried away and large quantities of logs and sawn lumber have been lost. Five million feet of logs came down the river, a distance of six miles, to Sheet Harbor and piled four tiers deep against the piers of a bridge there. But the bridge withstood the pressure and an immense loss was averted. One hundred thousand feet of logs were lost. The large bridge at the west was carried away and about the same quantity of logs were lost.

Methodist Affairs.

RICHMOND, May 11.—In the Methodist Episcopal general conference yesterday, Dr. M. B. Chapman, of Missouri, introduced a resolution in relation to the confederation of the M. E. church north and the M. E. church south. The preamble sets forth that the two churches have a common history and preach the same truths, and that the Cape May mission has been wholly disregarded. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this general conference shall elect a committee of seven, four of whom shall be clerical and three lay delegates, who shall meet a like committee from the Northern Methodist church in 1888 looking to a reunion of the two churches.

The resolution further sets forth that it is a sin and folly for two Methodist churches to occupy the same territory. The question was discussed and finally referred to a special committee.

Dominicans in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, May 9.—The Rev. Father Dailey, the acting pastor of St. Mary's church, announced that Bishop McMahon of this diocese, had offered to turn the church property over to the Dominican order and that the order had accepted the offer and would take charge of the church next Sunday. St. Mary's is one of the most magnificent church buildings in New England. It was built a few years ago at an enormous cost. It was so heavily burdened with debt, that when the Rev. P. P. Lawlor died a few weeks ago, none of the other pastors in the diocese cared to take charge of it. The course taken by Bishop McMahon gives the Dominicans their first foothold in Connecticut and meets with the highest approbation of the catholics here.—New York Tribune.

If You Prefer a Pure Soap,

Use Chas. S. Higgins' "German Laundry." feb11mwfly

CHARTERS WANTED.

Owing to the scarcity of copies of the City Charter of the edition of 1875 and the amendments supplementary thereto of edition of 1877, the Common Council request persons having copies and willing to dispose of the same, to leave them at the office of the City Clerk where a fair price will be paid. J. H. MACKIN, May 5.—d3t City Clerk.

TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS AGAIN.

SECOND READING OF THE HOME RULE BILL IN THE COMMONS.

How Canada Became Loyal—The Case of the Great Colony on this Side of the Atlantic Cited to Show that Home Rule Would not Mean Disloyalty.

LONDON, May 10.—To-night Mr. Gladstone moved a second reading of the home rule bill in the house of commons. Although there was intense interest in the event, it did not compare with that of April 8, when the bill was introduced. Still members were on hand early, in order to obtain seats, and forty chairs had been "hatted" at 10:30 o'clock this morning. At the hour for the opening of the session, the house was crowded in every part. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Minister Phelps and M. Flouquet, president of the French chamber of deputies were among the distinguished visitors. When Mr. Gladstone arose he was received with loud cheers. Quiet being restored the premier moved the second reading of the home rule bill. His voice at the outset of his speech was indistinct, hoarse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position, which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never at any period described home rule in Ireland as incompatible with imperial unity. (Cries of "Oh! Oh,") That was exactly so. (Cheers.) The contradiction had come from some members who visited Midlothian making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. [Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" and cheers] In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he heard statements of the supporters of home rule, as those statements contemplated nothing leading to a severance of the empire. [Parnellite cheers] Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding home rule. Firstly, it must be shown that it was desired by the great mass of the population of Ireland. That condition had never been absolutely and unequivocally presented until the passing of the representation of the people act [Cheers]. Secondly, was home rule compatible with the unity of the empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he saught under the name of home rule, was simply the autonomy of Ireland. The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of causes, for they were dealing with a people and a country whose radical sympathies were against laws, especially the criminal law, which had never obtained the confidence or obedience of the Irish people. Alternative coercive and reform measures had been tried. They had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion, especially, had been the medicine continually applied in increasing doses, and with diminishing results. [Parnellite cheers]

Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible. As regards the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the empire, he reminded the house that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was detrimental to concede home rule to Canada. Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule. [Irish cheers.] Mr. Gladstone had sat in parliament during the whole Canadian controversy, taking, as a young man, an active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate? The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland [opposition cheers], not in every particular. So the bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada. But, although not parallel their positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of Canada's government from Downing street? These few words embrace the whole controversy, government from Downing street means of course government from Westminster. [Cries of hear, hear.] What was the cry of those who resisted autonomy in Canada? It was a cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion of the relations of Canada and England then, there was very great danger to the unity of the empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself, which was regarded as dangerous. [Irish cheers.] In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. There is danger to the unity of the empire in our present relations with Ireland. But opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy instead to the existing mischief. [Cheers] In those days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in this house as rebels. [Prolonged government and Parnellite cheers] Some of those so-called rebels were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were Catholics of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were French extraction of Catholics? No sir. The English in Upper Canada did exactly the same thing. Both rebelled. Gladstone remembered O'Connell, in the course of the debate on Canada, in referring to the French Canadian leader, Papineau, saying: "This case is just the case of Ireland with this difference—the Canadian agitator has 'O' at the end of his name instead of at the beginning." [Laughter.] The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory. The political difficulty began and the victors were vanquished. If we were military victors the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. [Cheers.]

Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic, approving the vital principles of the bill [Cheers and derisive cries.] He asked the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless [Cries of "hear" "hear,"] if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestation had condemned the bill. [Cheers.] Coming to the leading objections to the bill he said he noticed that the first was an objection to the exclusion of Irish members from the imperial parliament as a breach of the cardinal principal that there ought not to be taxation without representation. The opponents of the bill said that England could never enforce taxation in Ireland without representation, and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to contemplate such an action for a moment. Many members were not even satisfied with the consent of Ireland. Beside this general constitutional objection, there existed regret that there would cease to be a symbolical representation of the unity of the empire through the absence of Irish members. Now history has shown us that in foreign, or what he preferred to call over sea affairs the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland. ["Hear, hear," and cries of "no."] Is it a wonder that in a country with woes so great and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment that the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still the bill provides that Ireland shall not be excluded from imperial affairs. Clause 29 provides for a recall of the representatives in both houses of the Irish parliament before the parliament can proceed to the alteration of a statute upon which the two countries do not agree. Another clause provides that on certain conditions the Irish assembly may vote sums of money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizances. He trusted that should Great Britain be involved in a great war when Ireland would be exposed to the common danger the Irish assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting money to prosecute the war. [Opposition laughter] Though abiding in the principle that the Irish members should not sit in the imperial parliament, the government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that when it was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to customs and excise duties Irish members would be enabled to appear in parliament and share in the debate. (Cries of "hear hear,") The government was also willing to appoint a joint commission from the English and Irish parliaments which would meet from time to time to consider some questions of imperial or common interest. No great question such as succession to the crown ought to fall under the discussion of this secondary authority, but many questions such as treaties of commerce might require direct communication between both parliaments. He would therefore propose on behalf of the government some plan of this kind. He proceeded to explain that the government remained undecided as to the conditions under which Irish members or an Irish commission should appear in the imperial parliament. The government did not consider this to be a vital point. In his opinion if the Irish members came back in any numbers it would be necessary to devise a new system of election. He would certainly have no jealousy of the Irish members. If they should reappear in their force he would rather have them amply than scantily and jealously treated. In conclusion he declared that the main object of the bill was to abolish root and branch the discontent prevailing in Ireland and to restore social order by the removal, not merely of the symptoms, but of the causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the bill had an alternative policy what was it? he asked.

If Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the task of settling Ireland, said Mr. Gladstone, what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by loyalists in Belfast last November? The English government might be daring, but not so daring as to undertake to reconstruct the British government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lord Hartington had a plan let him declare it. He appealed to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of boldness was the only path of safety. [Cheers] All men ought to know their own minds and ought to tell it. The fate of Ireland could not be cast into the lottery of politics. [Parnellite cheers] He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let the opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington, in moving a rejection of the bill, trace a visible or palpable road through darkness. [Cheers] "The members of the house have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of 700 years ago, and of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore the hearts and affections of the Irish people, and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation."

Loud and prolonged cheering followed Mr. Gladstone's speech. He was followed by the Marquis of Hartington, who, on rising was greated with cheers. He asked if Mr. Parnell had ever stopped short of asking for the complete independence and restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the world. Lord Hartington feared that the premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an alternative measure he failed to remember a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentents to take, who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the house could be immediately revised. He believed the concession made to night would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion he moved that the bill be read six months hence, and debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

The crowd which assembled in the palace yard to-day was very large, but it was nothing like the immense assemblage that gathered there on the day that Mr. Gladstone introduced his bill for home rule. Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered while passing into the house of commons. The house was packed. The peers', speakers', strangers' and ladies galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. The Premier's speech evoked no notable demonstration from any quarter and was heard throughout in comparitive silence, even the Parnellites showing no enthusiasm.

A cold of unusual severity which I took last autumn developed into a difficulty decidedly catarrhal in its characteristics, threatening a return of my old chronic malady catarrh. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm completely eradicated every symptom of that painful and prevailing disorder.—E. W. Warner, 165 Hudson St., Rochester.

Catarrh—For twenty years I was a sufferer from catarrh of the head and throat. By a few applications of Ely's Cream Balm I received decided benefit—was cured by one bottle.—Charlotte Parker, Waverly, N. Y.

The End of the World.

Speculations about the probable date of the world's destruction are ridiculous. When a man dies that's the end of the world to him; and if the reader of this paragraph is troubled with a bad cough, cold or sore throat, or difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the bronchial tubes, the best thing he can do is to postpone the fatal event indefinitely by a prompt resort to "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar," which will assuredly prevent the complaint from terminating in consumption, and soon restore his respiratory system to a vigorous condition. Sold by druggists everywhere at 25c., 50c. and $1. Large size much the cheaper. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Milo's Steam Dye Works.

Gentlemen's clothes cleaned and pressed. Faded clothes dyed and pressed to look as good as new.

Ladies' garments of all kinds cleaned or died and finished nicely.

S. J. MILO, Proprietor, 116 West 2d St., Oswego, N. Y. Oldest Dye Works in city marl1d&wly

Carpet cleaning by machinery at Todd's Carpet Cleaner. Send orders by mail to L. E. TODD, City. All goods called for and returned free of charge. Carpets taken up and relaid. Telephone No. 142. apr8d3m

DRIFTWOOD.

Our acts our angles are, or good or ill
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.
—John Fletcher.

Who for the poor renown of being smart
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart.
—Young.

Who, then, to frail mortality shall trust
But limns on water, or but writes in dust.
—Francis Bacon.

Belated hope is like the feeble rays
Of clouded starlight through dim desert ways,
Less than the foam that haunts a waveworn space,
Or light that falls across a dead man's face.
—William H. Hayne, in Southern Bivouac.

IN THE LAND OF THE SPHINX.

Face to Face With a Mohammedan Population—The Uncleanly Arab.

The traveler coming from the far east and desiring to visit Egypt finds himself obliged to leave the steamer at Suez and proceed to Cairo by rail. It is, perhaps, quite as well that he does so, for he learns thereby to comprehend the country in its barren and productive aspects, that is, both as fertile land and desert, which helps him to appreciate its history as well as its romance. Even wide expanses of desert are a relief after traversing boundless wastes of ocean or watching from one sultry day to another, now on the right, now on the left, the hills of Egypt or Arabia trace their flowing or saw-like horizon on the burning sky.

Something Arab or Egyptian he may have already seen in the ugly mosques and trading populations of Colombo or Singapore, or at the rocky and picturesque fortress of Aden, but this is his first point of real contact, the first place where he finds himself face to face with a genuine Mohammedan population, whose presence gives life and color to everything about him. Suez cannot, however, be said to be important to the curious traveler when Cairo and Alexandria await him. Its mosques are not handsome, though its streets and bazaars, its stone houses—whose architecture is Oriental when it is anything at all—its camels, the dress of its inhabitants and all its machinery of native social and commercial existence are as eastern as could be desired. There is, of course, the French and English admixture made necessary by the canal and railroad, the establishments required by the fact that the place is the canal's southern terminus, some foreign houses and gardens, but these variations only serve to emphasize by contrast the Mohammedan peculiarities.

The streets are narrow and dirty. The Arab is the apotheosis of uncleanliness. The entire population insists on carrying your handbag. The old men have the traditional gravity of the east. The old women scold, as old women only can scold, and as they do scold in what appears to be the same jargon, whether in the fish markets of London, the Latin Quarter of Paris, in Spain, in Italy, in Algiers, in Tonquin and in China, everywhere, in fact, except in Japan, where, for a wonder, aged females of the lower class are amiable. If there were to be an investigation by savants skilled in the origin of language it would doubtless be discovered that there is some sort of old woman's patois which diligent study would succeed in tracing back to the Sanscrit.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Gambling Dues as Debts of Honor.

Usage among exquisite gentlemen requires that gambling dues shall be regarded as debts of honor. Tailors and shoemakers may remain unpaid, and even washerwomen may be defrauded, but a loss on the green cloth absolutely requires to be made good. That is what we have for centuries been taught in drama and novel, but the principle has just been dreadfully unsettled in this city. The London Club was a gaming house, where admission was gained only by formality of membership and the evasion of the law was for a year successful; but it was lately shut by the police, and perhaps it was the cessation of play that made some of the gamblers look over their I O U's with a view to balancing accounts.

Two of them found that another two owed them something like $2,000 in the aggregate. The documents consisted of the personal cards of the fashionable swells, with the amounts of indebtedness penciled thereon. Hints did not bring liquidation, then positive demands failed to bring the money, and at length lawsuits have divulged the facts. The plaintiffs have no possible chance to get verdicts, because gambling debts are not recognized in law, and they only seek revenge through the disgracing of the defendants. That this object has been attained was demonstrated at a reception this week, when a somewhat noted belle gave the cut direct to a fellow who had been reported to her as a defaulter on a debt of honor. She had grown up on fiction, and the beau who didn't pay his gambling debts was worse to her than a burglar.—"Uncle Bill's" New York Letter.

William H. Vanderbilt's Shaving Cup.

As I climbed into the barber's chair of an uptown hotel one morning recently, my eye fell upon a china cup bearing in bold gothic letters this name: "William H. Vanderbilt." It was a cheap-looking dish. Other cups surrounding it were ornate in gilt, while this wore only its modest black letters.

"Mr. Vanderbilt bought that cup here several years ago," said my communicative knight of the razor and lather-brush, "but it has not been used for a long time. For over a year before he died he was shaved at his home every morning. It took a good while, though, for him to consent to give up coming to the barber's shop. His taste in this matter proved that he had a good deal of Democracy in his nature. He hated to have a barber coming to his house every day he said; it looked as though he was trying to put on airs or was too feeble to walk out. Mr. Vanderbilt was not always on the double quick, like most other rich men, and I really believe he liked to take his chance in a barber's shop; and he never complained because he happened to have to wait. 'A barber's shop,' he told me once, 'was the best place in the world to study human nature.'"—New York Times.

The Ex-King's Portfolio of Engravings.

Somebody was showing the ex-king of Naples a beautiful album which contained photographs of all the splendid palaces and chateaus which the princes of Orleans had from time to time occupied. Francis II. shut the book with a sweet smile and the expression of a regret that he could only show the engravings of the hotels where for several years past he had been compelled to lodge, these engravings being on the heads of the bills he had paid.—Chicago Times.

Do Not Know What Kissing Is.

Indians, says a correspondent, do not know what kissing is. He lived two years in Indian territory among the Creeks, and never once knew of an Indian man kissing an Indian woman.

Prince Fuschini, a member of the imperial family of Japan, is at Paris, studying the military science.

O. B. Welling, Jr., 191 First St., Newburg, N. Y., says: "Adamson's Balsam cured my son of asthma, and anyone suffering from same disease can find relief at once. Trial bottles 10 cents; large ones 35 cents.

SHUN OINTMENTS AND LOTIONS for skin diseases, cuts, sprains, bruises, &c., and use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, black or brown, 50c.

Clairvoyant Examinations Free

By Dr. E. F. BUTTERFIELD, at Lake Shore Hotel, Oswego, Monday, May 31st, 1886. jan6d&wly

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NEW GLOVES.
NEW CORSETS.
NEW HOSIERY.
NEW PARASOLS.

And are to be sold at prices that will carry them off fast. It is a well known fact that we keep the most elegant line of

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains,

ETC.,

And at prices that defy competition. Shade Curtains made and put up promptly.

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GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

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FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF

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TO BE SOLD

REGARDLESS OF COST.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.

—o—

Do not buy a Boot or Shoe until you have visited this Great Sale which commences

Tuesday March 23.

35 & 37 East Bridge Street, Oswego.

HAYNES L. HART.

Plank & Brown,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Cutlery and Tinware

Headquarters for the celebrated

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, ALSO [illegible]

Stove Repairs and Stove Furniture.

30 West Bridge-St., Oswego, N.Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In pursuance of an order of Francis David, Surrogate of Oswego county, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Stone, late of the town of Scriba in said county, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Mary J. Stone, at her residence in the town of Scriba in the county of Oswego, New York, on or before the 28th day of October, 1886, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated April 28, 1886. MARY J. STONE, JOSEPH E. SHARP, Executors. apr30d1aw6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis David, surrogate of Oswego county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary A. Smith, late of city of Oswego, in said county, deceased, to present their accounts with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of F. E. Hamilton, Nos. 11 and 12 Guimaraes Block, city of Oswego, in the county of Oswego, New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1886, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated January 13, 1886. HALSEY W. STILLMAN, Administrator. jan15d1aw6mo

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In pursuance of an order of F. David, surrogate of Oswego county, New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Henrick, late of the city of Oswego in said county, deceased, to present their accounts with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence and place of business, No. 97 West Schuyler street, Oswego city, in the county of Oswego, on or before the 7th day of September, 1886, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., March 3, 1886. ELIZABETH HENRICK, Executrix. mar3d1aw6mo.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In pursuance of an order of Francis David, surrogate of Oswego county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melvina M. Seabra late of the city of Oswego in said county deceased to present their accounts with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Orson H. Brown, at his office in the "Guimaraes Block," Oswego city, in the county of Oswego, New York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1886, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated March 29, 1886. ORSON H. BROWN, HENRY L. HOWE, Executors. mar25d1aw6mo

SUPREME COURT—County of Oswego—Lewis Miller against Mary E. Montague.

To the above named defendant:

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 21st day of December, 1885. M. W. COLLINS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Postoffice address, Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y.

To the defendant, Mary E. Montague:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. L. Wright, county judge of Oswego county, N. Y., dated the 19th day of March, 1886, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the county of Oswego, at Oswego, N. Y., March 23d, 1886.

M. W. COLLINS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post office address, Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y. mar26d1aw6t

CITY NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF LAMP DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Common Council of the city of Oswego held March 30, 1886, the following resolution was duly adopted:

Resolved, That pursuant to section 23 of title 26 of the city charter, all that part of the city of Oswego which is included in the following limits and descriptions be and the same is hereby declared the public lamp district of said city for the ensuing year, to wit: Commencing at the light house at the east end of the old government pier, thence on a line southerly to the middle of the Oswego river, thence southerly along the middle of said river to a point due east and one hundred feet south of the south line of Ellen street, thence westerly on a line one hundred feet south of and parallel with the south line of Ellen street to a point one hundred and fifty feet west of the west line of Seventh street, thence northerly parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet west of the west line of Seventh street to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of Erie street, thence westerly along a line parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of Erie street to a point one hundred and fifty feet west of the west line of Liberty street, thence northerly along a line, parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet west of the west line of Liberty street to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of Bridge street, thence westerly on a line parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of Bridge street to a point one hundred and fifty feet west of the west line of First or Hillside avenue, thence northerly on a line parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet west of the west line of First or Hillside avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet north of north line of Schuyler street, thence east on a line parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet north of the north line of Schuyler street to a point one hundred and fifty feet west of the west line of Liberty street, thence northerly and parallel with the west line of said Liberty street to the shore of Lake Ontario, thence easterly along the shore of Lake Ontario and the government pier to the place of beginning.

In the 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th wards as follows: Commencing at the west end of the east government pier, thence along the said pier and the lake shore easterly to a point in said lake shore intersected by a line one hundred and fifty feet east of the east line of Tenth street thence southerly one hundred and fifty feet east of and parallel to the east line of Tenth street and continuing on a southerly line one hundred and fifty feet east of and parallel to the east line of Tenth and Cherry streets to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of Bonner street, thence westerly along a line parallel to and one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of Bonner street and its prolongation to the center of the Oswego river, thence northerly along the center of said river to a point opposite the east government pier thence to the place of beginning. Excepting out of the above limits land ceded to the United States and other property exempt from taxation.

J. H. MACKIN, City Clerk. April 2, 1886—No 2 1aw4w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the County Court, made by Hon. M. L. Wright, County Judge of Oswego county, on the 5th day of March, 1886, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Herbert A. Griggs, lately doing business in the city and county of Oswego under the name of Herbert A. Griggs, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Herbert A. Griggs, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, 31 East First street, Oswego, N. Y., on or before the 31st day of May, 1886.

MERRICK STOWELL, Assignee. F. E. HAMILTON, Att'y. mar10d1w6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In pursuance of an order of Francis David, surrogate of Oswego county, New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eli Wilder, late of the town of Oswego, in said county, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of H. M. Barrett in the village of Hannibal in the county of Oswego, N. Y., on or before the 19th day of August, 1886, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided

Dated February 17, 1886. H. M. BARRETT, ISAAC HAWES, Executors. feb17d1aw6m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—Pursuant of an order of Hon. F. David, surrogate of Oswego county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas E. Hopkins, late of the city of Oswego in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned at his office, 35 West Bridge street, Oswego, N. Y., on or before May 15th, 1886.

Dated Oswego, Nov. 11th, 1885. JOHN NORRIS, Administrator, &c. nov10d1aw6m

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