

DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY. Published by the Oswego Publishing Co., 174 West First Street, Oswego, N. Y.

Entered in the post office at Oswego, N. Y., second-class mail matter. (Postpaid and Prepaid) by Special Delivery.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1906.

BACK TO THE BAR. A matter of current local interest to the legal fraternity is the return of Judge Wright and Recorder Bulger to the full practice of the law after a sojourn on the Bench in each instance longer than any other member of the Bar of Oswego County has heretofore known or, indeed, is ever likely to know.

Judge Wright's eight years of service as County Judge, followed by fourteen years as a Justice of the Supreme Court—22 years in all—and Recorder Bulger's 23 years continuous service in his office are certainly records of note. No such records as these would occur fortuitously or by accident. They represent unusual qualities in their possessors. Such things do not "just happen."

Judge Wright was twice elected County Judge and once as Supreme Court Justice while yet serving as County Judge, three popular elections in succession. Recorder Bulger—a still more remarkable showing, in a way—has been six times elected to the Recordership of this city, against all sorts of candidates, and was only beaten on the last occasion because of a split in his party. No one will deny that such a career is phenomenal and that it furnishes food for reflection and comment.

Judge Wright's first judicial term began January 1, 1884, and Recorder Bulger's January 1, 1888—within a year of each other—and they close their respective terms of office on the same date—January 1, 1906. Each, doubtless, will now devote himself exclusively to the practice of the law, and the Bar here in the city will be thus much strengthened.

Judge Wright's long experience on the Bench, where he has won golden opinions for his fairness and all-round high judicial qualities, should make him a favorite of the Bar as referee, arbitrator, and as counsel in difficult cases. He has barely passed his 60th birthday, is in the full enjoyment of a splendid mentality, so much so that it is easy to believe that the best and most successful part of his career is of the future and not of the past. The profound respect in which he is held by the Bar was most feelingly evidenced Saturday afternoon at the Court House in this city at the conclusion of the Special Term over which he presided—his last official service before laying aside the judicial robe he has worn with so much dignity and credit in all the years he has been upon the Bench. The resolutions adopted by the Bar and the warm tributes paid to him in the speeches from its members, powerfully certify the enviable place he must ever hold in the hearts of the Bar of the District.

Recorder Bulger, now relieved from the duties of a position that the many most appreciative of his talents as a jury lawyer believe has been a detriment rather than an aid to his career, has now applied himself strictly and solely to the practice of his profession. In the very acme of his unusual and well known powers it is taking no task to prophesy that there should be a rapidly growing demand for his services as a trial lawyer and in a field wider and richer in possibilities than the one he has had the pleasure so far to fill. That Judge Bulger's future looks brighter than his past is no idle and baseless hope.

Both Judge Wright and Judge Bulger can be depended upon to find new fields to conquer.

AN ADMIRAL ON HIS MERITS. Merit alone may raise its possessor to honors in the British navy. An instance is Sir John Fisher, the reorganizer of the navy, recently promoted to be an Admiral, a promotion that will enable him to remain in active service for five years longer, or until he is seventy years of age. He has served already for more than fifty-one years, and has risen to his present position without social or family influence. His father was a captain in the army, and Sir John carried out his own career. From the first he became known as a quick thinker, a good organizer, and a hard worker, and to-day, on the eve of his sixty-fifth birthday, he is still young in all but years, and able to stand a strain which would kill many men half his age. As a junior officer, he served in the Baltic during the

Crimean War. He participated in the China War, and was captain of the Infanterie at the bombardment of Alexandria, afterwards landing with the naval brigade, when he adapted and commanded the "Ironclad" train, which proved so effective. His service as a flag officer included the command of the North America and West Indies and the Mediterranean stations. As an organizer and administrator he revealed his extraordinary ability as director of naval ordnance and torpedoes. As Comptroller of the Navy, as Superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard, as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, as second sea lord of the Admiralty, and as a member of Lord Fisher's "Committee of Three" on the War Office—he has been first sea lord since October 21 of last year, and most of his recent predecessors have retained office for five years or more. There is no fixed period.

STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH FORCES. At a time when war between France and Germany is by no means an improbability, what the French military experts have to say of the relative strength of the French and German fighting forces is matter of much current interest. These experts are talking quite freely and are practically agreed in the opinion that the French, in numbers of trained men, would at first shock be equal to those of Germany, while the mobilization of troops and railway facilities for concentration are as good as probably better than those of Germany, while the fortified defenses of the frontier, which could now not even be turned by the breach of a Belgian neutrality on the part of Germany, are such that Germany very likely would assume the defensive rather than break the necks of its armies in attacking the French frontiers, which, even if captured, would entail tremendous sacrifices. Such is the warlike atmosphere that continues to prevail in France, but farsighted diplomats still have some confidence that, as it is not the true interest of Emperor William to have war either for dynamic or for commercial reasons, it will be avoided.

PROSPECTIVE SEAM BATTLES. There is a difference of opinion among army officers regarding the wisdom of holding joint manoeuvres next year. The War Department has gone on record as favoring the project and the estimates, despite the policy of economy, include provision for army and militia encampments similar to that held two years ago in Virginia. If Congress makes the necessary appropriation for this purpose the department will arrange for one large encampment, probably in the Middle West or the North, and for two smaller encampments, one of which will be held on the Pacific Coast. There is some desire on the part of Westerners to have the big encampment held in the Far West, but the objection would be in the travel required of a large body of troops and the great cost of transportation. This latter feature makes the scheme prohibitive, and in the principal encampment is bound to be held in the Eastern States, with a choice between the Middle North and South. There are many things to be considered, and it is difficult to obtain a country sufficiently free from settlement and cultivation to enable the department to occupy it without great cost for military purposes. Even in Virginia, where little of the land was used for farming purposes, the so-called damages were considerable, and it would be out of the question to hold the manoeuvres in a country which was used to any extent for manufacturing purposes. The army officers do not agree as to the value of going to great expense to get out of the militia for operations with the regulars. Some of the critics say that the militiamen do not stay long enough in the service to make it worth while taking them to a camp and putting them through operations in the field. The War Department has this year taken the other view, however, and will ask Congress to make the necessary appropriations for joint manoeuvres.

A remarkable story of life saving by a dog is told at Imshrub. Two persons were ascending Mount Skivo, which has an altitude of about 6,100 feet. Near the top a dog attracted their attention by his plaintive cries and by his obvious efforts to induce them to follow him. The two travellers took the road indicated by the dog. The animal kept in front, and led them to a narrow ravine, at the bottom of which they found Har Baggot, Professor in the Lycée of Lebeck, lying dangerously injured by a fall while searching for mineralogical specimens. Both legs were fractured. He is now lying in the hospital of Arco.

The Albany Argus tells with exactitude how the seven Constitutional amendments were adopted on November 7—"by apathy."

Experiments made with kites on the Mediterranean have shown that over a large surface of water the temperature and the rapidity of air-movements decline steadily in proportion to the altitude.

Invitations have been issued for the annual dinner of the Amen Orator, to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel New York, on the evening of February 8, 1906. The material for home thrusts will not be lacking.

General Kurapatkin is reported to have withdrawn his fortune of \$1,250,000 from the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg. The general, who is famous for his "masterly retreats," seems to have begun his retreat in finance in good time and good order.

Dr. William Oster deposes the rumor that he will give up the regius professorship of medicine at Oxford to return to the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Why should he change at this late date? Is he not near sixty—the orthodox age, according to his own ipse dixit?

At the sixth Postal Congress, which will convene in Rome in April, ex-Congressman Eugene F. Loud, of San Francisco, and Edward Rosewater of Omaha, will represent the United States. Whether in or out of Congress, Loud's mastery of postal affairs is certain to make his services in that field of paramount value.

Noting some Atkinson man's criticism of Governor Hoch as not big enough to fill the Governor's chair, though undoubtedly incorruptible, the Kansas City Star says: "In Kansas it is mighty hard to make any headway with the idea that a man who is honest can be sible, or that a man who is crooked is not awfully smart."

The arrival of a half-dozen men dressed like mechanics at the ministerial headquarters, Downing street, London, the other day, created considerable excitement among the reporters. The visitors declined to state their business, which was generally supposed to be connected with the unemployed question. They had, however, it turned out later, come to repair some of the rooms.

Some one has been speculating about the importance of salt to civilization. The oldest trade routes are said to have been opened for salt traffic. Salt determined to a considerable extent the distribution of man. He was forced to settle where he could obtain it. This brought him to the seashore and started maritime commerce. Lastly, preservation of food by salt made long voyages possible and opened up the world to civilization.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer calls attention to the campaign of the American Civic Association for the preservation of Niagara Falls and declares that "some national action is necessary and probably international action as well, if the falls are to be preserved, since six out of the top power companies making use of the river, have Canadian rights. Moreover, this action must be taken speedily, for the raiding industrial interests are intruding themselves." Albany is warned to repulse the raiders this winter.

The Manila American discusses "the Philippines as a political experiment station" in connection with the report that Governor Wright will not return to the islands, and says that "either Corbin or Wood would make an excellent Governor General. There is no doubt about that, but it must be remembered that if Governor Wright resigns, his natural successor is acting Governor General Ide, whose claim for the position is stronger for many reasons than any other candidate. He has given us a stable currency, and when it comes to handling deficits and using the printing knife, he cannot be beat."

A London merchant, Wilson Hafloden, is in Washington, where, a few days ago, he was interviewed on the question of tariff reform, a phrase that in England has quite the opposite meaning from that attached to it in this country. He spoke favorably of the Chamberlain campaign for protection, saying: "We have already in England seen the downfall of our agricultural interests. Next in order will be the ruin of our man-

ufacturers, and then we will have nothing but the shipping left. Such a threatening fate makes it incumbent on every true Briton to divest himself of prejudice and throw his inbred conservatism to the winds. Mr. Chamberlain sees this clearer than any living man, and he is to-day the greatest intellectual force in Europe."

Sufferers Who Say They have tried everything without benefit are the people we are looking for. We want them to know from glad experience that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure Old in the Head, Hay Fever, and the most advanced and obstinate forms of Nasal Catarrh. This remedy acts directly on the inflamed sensitive membranes. Cleansing, soothing and healing. One trial will convince you of its healing power. Price 50c. All druggists, or mailed by Elly Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

NEW HAVEN. JAN. 2.—Last Friday night was the 25th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Hewitt, and the event was celebrated by a surprise for them arranged by their daughter Tressa who had invited about 100 guests who came in upon them, bringing refreshments and many useful and valuable gifts as tokens of esteem in which they are held by everyone.

# Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. But we know his answer; for doctors have prescribed this medicine for over 60 years. We have no patent! We publish the formula of all our medicines.

A young lady desiring to communicate with a certain society beau was told to call him up by telephone at his club at a certain hour. She rang up the exchange, gave the number and waited. Presently a voice said: "Hello!" "Hello!" she called. "Is Mr. S. there?" "Mr. S.?" "Mr. S.?" "Mr. S.?" "No."

TESS—I understand I may Cutting remarked that I looked so much like Miss Hoamley-Ritch. Isn't she awful? Jess—Yes; she's a ways knocking Miss Hoamley-Ritch because she's jealous of her—Philadelphia Press.

Let's Hope She Wore a Black Mask. "Yes, sir, that widow went to a masked ball the night after her husband's funeral." "Well, that was going from grave to grave with a vengeance."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FATHER (catching his son at the table)—Now, then, Johnny, what are you up to? Johnny—Up to the ninth, pa, but they're awful small.

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# A LITTLE NONSENSE

Young Lady's New Experience at the Telephone. A young lady desiring to communicate with a certain society beau was told to call him up by telephone at his club at a certain hour. She rang up the exchange, gave the number and waited. Presently a voice said: "Hello!" "Hello!" she called. "Is Mr. S. there?" "Mr. S.?" "Mr. S.?" "Mr. S.?" "No."

Writers of Unsuitable Headgear. There is no sense in attempting to argue that a hatchet faced man looks well in a wide brim hat or a moon faced man in a dinky little dorkly with a narrow brim; also men with large ears must acknowledge that they ought to select their lids with a view to minimizing their deformity. Having reached this point, the next thing to consider is the work of education that must begin at once for the wiping out of this evil that printers would call "wrong font" hats. Municipal ownership, rate regulation, foreign missions and Tom Lawson fade away into insignificance when compared with this important reform.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Hallam's Portrait. Of a recently published portrait of Arthur Hallam, immortalized by Tennyson's "In Memoriam," a writer says: "It dates from the pre-photographic days, of course, but it does not show signs of the hattery so common in portraits of that time. The face that bore those azure orbits heavenly wise, those ethereal eyes, is pictured as rather gloomy, rather lowering, that of a somewhat heavy youth. This head was Tennyson's lastage to heaven throughout the stress of philosophic doubt and was so half a century later, which the aged poet died in the faith that his boy friend was 'not dead, but alive'."

A Topsy Turvy Arrangement. "Business may be business," said the man with the Auburn hair, "but some businesses are certainly the limit. Now, this man I have in mind came over from Gotham and advertised for pages. He explained that he had the clearroom privilege of several of our important restaurants and also that he has a syndicate of this sort operating from New York city. But the funniest part of it is that instead of paying the pages' wages he makes his living by what he gets of the tips the boys receive. Now, what do you think of that sort of a skindicate?"—Philadelphia Record.

The Oldest Subscriber. There is a controversy on among the readers of the New York Herald as to who is the oldest subscriber. The honor appears to belong to Nicholas Quackenbos of Chicago, who has read every issue since 1840. His father, Dr. Quackenbos, was then a subscriber, and the boy departed the tiny sheet every day when it came from the basement print shop in Ann street. He became a subscriber himself in 1844, and the other day he sent his sixty-first successive annual subscription to the Herald office. Mr. Quackenbos is eighty-one years old.

Farmer Bangs. John Kendrick Bangs, the author, who for some years has been dividing his time between Yonkers and New York, is soon to become a countryman again. "I have blue penciled city life," he said recently. "My eye is on a farm in New England, where I hope before long to be able to provide an appreciative public with limited editions of squab chickens, large paper turkeys and delectable eggs." And, he added slyly, "no item in either class will go out without my signature."

A Horse Show Bonnet. Dr. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University, is credited with a clever nod in connection with the recent horse show in New York. In company with another educator he visited the show one evening, and his friend remarked that it seemed more of a dress exhibition than one of equine excellence. "In other words," said Dr. Thwing, "it is a clothefine instead of a horse rein."

Helped the Swallows. During a recent cold period in Switzerland thousands of swallows fell exhausted and half frozen. At Lacorne and Zurich the birds were collected and taken care of by the people. When they had sufficiently recovered they were shipped by train to Italy and there set at liberty to continue the migration southward.

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# A NEW FRENCH BULLET.

Important improvements have recently been made in the arms and ammunition of the French infantry soldier, and a new cartridge is shortly to be issued which combines many new features. This cartridge is absolutely smokeless, not even giving the small puff observed with the discharge of the present cartridges, while its bullet is a cigar shaped cylinder of bronze. This revolves with a speed of 3,600 turns per second during its flight, and at 800 yards, it will have sufficient power to penetrate a mass equivalent in bulk and resistance to six men standing behind one another. This new cartridge is fired from the Lebel rifle, which is thus brought into the front rank of military weapons.—Harper's Weekly.

WASHERMAN. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Forecast till eight P. M. Tuesday: For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, light, Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer, followed by rain in the afternoon or at night; light westerly winds, cooling Tuesday.

WASHERMAN. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DIVISION OF TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL CROPS. The following are the crops of the United States for the year ending on January 1, 1906, as compared with the corresponding years: (All crops taken at same time at all stations.)

Crop	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897
Wheat	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oats	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rye	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Indian Corn	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sorghum	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Grains	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hay	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Forage	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Cereals	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

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## Boston Fen RUBBER TRE PALMS, ARECARIAS, CUT FLOWERS, HOLLY and PRINCE PINE Wreaths for Christmas at BECHSTEDT'S GREENHOUSE. Phone 277-R.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Forecast till eight P. M. Tuesday: For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, light, Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer, followed by rain in the afternoon or at night; light westerly winds, cooling Tuesday.

Place of Observation	Thermometer	Direction	Velocity	Wind	Barometer	State of Sky	Time of Day
New York	34	W	15	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Albany	32	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Syracuse	30	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Buffalo	28	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Toronto	26	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Montreal	24	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Detroit	22	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
St. Louis	20	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Chicago	18	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
St. Paul	16	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Minneapolis	14	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Denver	12	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Portland	10	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Seattle	8	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
San Francisco	6	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Los Angeles	4	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
San Diego	2	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Phoenix	0	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
San Antonio	-2	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Fort Worth	-4	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Dallas	-6	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Houston	-8	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00
Galveston	-10	W	10	0	30.0	Clear	7:00

Least Weather Report. For 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. Jan. 2, 1906. Time. Bar. 1000.00. Dir. W. State of Sky. Partly cloudy. Temp. 34.0. Wind. 15.0. Humidity. 75.0. Rain. 0.0. Snow. 0.0. Fog. 0.0. Ice. 0.0. Total precipitation. 0.0. Mean daily barometer for Jan. 1, was 30.02 and mean temperature 50 and mean relative humidity 75.0. Total precipitation for the month of Jan. 1, 1906, was 0.0 inch of rain and melted snow during the day. Mean daily barometer for Jan. 1, was 30.02 and mean temperature 50 and mean relative humidity 75.0. Total precipitation for the month of Jan. 1, 1906, was 0.0 inch of rain and melted snow during the day.

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