Southern Central Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 10th, 1878.
Passenger Trains arrive at and depart from the Southern Central Railroad Depot, Washington street, as follows:

LEAVE AUBURN FOR

Ithaca, Cortland, Owego, Binghamton, Elmira, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Easton, Bloomsburgh, Metuchen, Amboy, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 8:00 AM

For Ithaca, Cortland, Owego, Binghamton, Elmira, Sayre and Towanda, at 11:20 AM

For Ithaca, Owego, Binghamton, Elmira, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Easton, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 6:25 PM

For Westport, Fair Haven, Owego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Kingston, Canada, at 10:10 AM

For Westport, Fair Haven and Owego at 5:05 PM

AT THE AUBURN DEPOT

Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Amboy, Metuchen, Bloomsburgh, Easton, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Elmira, Towanda, Elmira, Binghamton, Owego, Cortland and Ithaca, at 10:05 AM

From Towanda, Sayre, Binghamton, Owego, Cortland, and Ithaca, at 9:25 PM

From Westport, Fair Haven and Owego, at 4:40 PM

From Westport, Fair Haven and Owego, at 8:00 AM

From Kingston, Canada, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Watertown, Owego, Fair Haven, and Westport, at 5:15 PM

Train arriving from South at 9:55 A. M., and train leaving for South at 5:25 P. M., will run daily. Sunday train north at 10:10 A. M., returning at 5:15 P. M.

Seats or berths in palace day and night coaches on this line may be ordered by telegraph, at the office of the undersigned, without extra charge.

CHAS. A. WARNER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

N. Y. Central Railroad.

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
Way Freight	12:25 A M	Pacific Express	6:10 A M
New York Ex's	3:32 A M	Way Freight	11:12 A M
Day Express	11:07 A M	Accommodation	11:07 A M
Way Freight	3:30 P M	Way Freight	12:25 P M
Atlantic Express	6:38 P M	Day Express	4:10 P M
Way Freight	5:45 P M	Chicago Express	6:30 P M
St. Louis Ex.	12:30 P M	Way Freight	5:45 P M

Sundays, Dec. 29, 1878.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railway.

	GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.		
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Albany,	11 35	9.30	5.25	1.45	5.30
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Auburn,	6.10	1.15	4.10	11.03	12.30
Geneva,	7.25	2.40	5.30	9.45	11.05
Dresden,	8.02	3.17	6.07	9 08	10.36
Dundee,	8.37	3.48	6.36	8.37	9.57
Watk's Glen,	9.05	4.19	7.10	8.06	9.20
Beaver Dam,	9.26	4.42	7.33	7.40	8.55
Corning,	10.10	5.15	8.06	7.05	8.24

Arrival and Departure of Stages

	Arrive Daily.	Leave Daily
Fort Byron	11 A M	4 P M
Genoa	11 A M	5 P M
Kelloggsville	11 A M	9 P M
Montezuma	11 A M	5 P M
Kings Ferry	6 P M	7 A M

AUBURN POSTOFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Mail, from all offices east	6.45 A M
Second do., from New York	1 08 P M
New York and Postal	9.00 P M
Frog Syracuse	4.10 P M
From Rochester	6.37 A M
From Cayuga Lake, Geneva, Seneca Falls Waterloo, Canandaigua, Geneva and Ithaca R. R. and the Western States	11.07 A M
From all offices west	6.40 P M
Southern Central from the North	5.55 P M
Southern Central from the south	9.30 P M

MAILS CLOSE.

For all offices east or Syracuse	6.00 A M
Syracuse, Albany and New York	10.30 A M
All offices East	6.00 P M
Syracuse and New York	7.30 P M
Sunday night mail for all offices East	6.00 P M
For Buffalo, Western States and all offices West	6.00 A
For Cayuga Lake R. R., Seneca Falls Waterloo, Geneva, Canandaigua, Buffalo, and Western States, at	5.30 P M
Buffalo and Western States via Syracuse	6 00 P M
Rochester, Lockport, Suspension Bridge	7.30 P M
Southern Central South—Moravia, Locke, Groton, Scipio branch Midland	7.30 A M
Second—Moravia, Locke, Dryden, Sempronius, Dresserville, and Summerhill	4.00 P M
Southern Central North—Weedsport, &c., to Fair Haven	8.30 A M
Kings Ferry South Lansing and Lake Ridge, goes by Cayuga Lake R. R., and closes at	8 00 A M / 6.30 P M
Fleming, The Square, Scipioville, Sherwoods, Poplar Ridge and Ledyard, at	2.00 P M
Kelloggsville	1.00 P M
Aurelius	1.00 P M
Port Byron	2.00 P M
Montezuma, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	1.00 P M
Freeville and Scipio R. R., Scipio, Wmos. Venice Centre, East Venice, Venice, West Genoa and North Lansing	4.00 P M

Mail will be promptly closed on above time.
Money Order Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P M

The Postoffice will hereafter until further notice, be open daily from 7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M. except Sundays on which day it will be open from 9 1-2 A. M., to 10 1-2 A. M.

MORTGAGE SALE—SUPREME COURT, CAYUGA COUNTY.—Charles E. Cronse against Mary M. Montague and John Montague, her husband, Silas L. Bradley as executor of the last will and testament of Frederick M. Terrill, deceased, Franklin W. Walrath, and Daniel Ackerman, Jr.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of Cayuga county, on the 11th day of January, 1879, the undersigned as in and by said judgment and decree directed, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Auburn, in Cayuga county, on the 3d DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and mortgaged premises described in said judgment and decree as follows, viz: all that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Auburn, aforesaid, being part of lot No. 46, in the original township of Aurelius, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point made by the intersection of the west line of Division street with the north line of a street called Perrine avenue, as laid down on a map made by O. B. Knox for Nelson Fitch and recorded in Cayuga County Clerk's office, in book one of maps, page 71, on the 16th day of Sept. 1868, at nine o'clock A. M.; thence northerly, along the west line of said Division street, seven and one-half rods to the lot now or formerly owned by Edward A. Chapin; thence westerly, along the south line of said Chapin's lot and parallel with Perrine avenue, to lands belonging to the Southern Central Railroad Company; thence southerly, along the east line of said lands of said Railroad company, to the north line of Perrine avenue; thence easterly, along said north line of said Perrine avenue, one hundred and sixty feet, to the place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary M. Montague by Harriet A. H. Willis, by two separate deeds, one dated June 9th, 1875, and recorded in Cayuga County Clerk's office, Aug. 11th, 1875, in book 143 of deeds, at page 186; and one dated March 14th, 1877, and recorded in Cayuga County Clerk's office, March 14th, 1877, in book 147 of deeds at page 345.—Dated Jan. 11th, 1879.

FRANK P. TABER, Referee.
Cumming & Lee, Pltf's Attys.
Syracuse, N. Y.
jan11mawfl

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Auburn Bulletin.

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GONE TO THE DOGS.

CONCLUDED.

I took the man's advice and a ticket to York Road Station, Battersea Park.

The instant my footstep sounded on the stones, and before they could see me, the whole place became alive with noise and clamor, and by some strange free masonry the arrival of a stranger was instantly known and signalled from cage to cage. A possible master or friend had come; at the very thought over four hundred doggish voices were raised in every variety of tone, yelling, screaming, squeaking, barking, "I'm here, I'm here in prison; oh! take me home, or I shall choke, fret, die; I—I—I'm the one you've come for; I cannot get out!" This they said as plainly as ever Sterne's starling said it.

As I walked by some cried and sobbed piteously, others shouted, bellowed, called; but almost all rushed forward to get a sniff and a glance at the new comer, and each eager face looked into mine with a pitiful blank expression that haunted me for hours. It may seem absurd, but it is not less true that those anxious, straining eyes all on the watch for some loved or familiar face, touched me with a kind of dull pain, such as I have felt on looking into those of a sick child longing for something I could not give it. I don't think I had even noticed the almost human intelligence in a dog's eye before, but I have noted it a great many times since, and wondered almost uneasily at it's dumb intensity.

As I wandered on past the compartments in which the dogs were classed, I could not avoid noticing the striking difference of temper and character, as well as of species; the small dogs came first, and they of course raised the loudest outcry, being most of them mere baby-dogs, and behaving as such; now crying and whimpering as though broken-hearted; now blundering over each other in a thoughtless frolic, little heeding the trouble of older dogs all around.

It was strange to watch how they pushed and elbowed each other out of the reach of a friendly pat, and how gratefully they received a few words of condolence.

"It don't do to notice them, sir, for it puts them off their food for long enough," said the keeper as he heard me "poor fellow" an ugly mongrel, that by a series of gymnastics had managed to reach and lick the hand I had rested against the rails. "That kind of a dog is the most affectionate of all, and once taken to is never to be got rid of; I'll be bound that he's hungry enough, but if I give him some biscuit he won't touch it for the next half hour; they can't stand pity, sir, it makes them miserable, they're that tender hearted."

In the larger enclosures were other stray dogs—big, black, mild-eyed retrievers; they did not bark and whine but waited in silent, solemn composure, two huge, sullen hounds, that scowled at me in a dignified manner, as much as to say, "You never owned such gentlemen as us;" and several bull dogs, suggestive of a muzzle, of raw meat for dinner, and Bill Sykes for a master, besides many others of a race unknown to me, but I saw nothing of Money, or indeed any dog like him.

"Ain't you found your dog sir?" asked the keeper, as I came to his green and yellow triangle again, and looked regretfully around.

"No," I said. "I'm afraid it's a bad case. I suppose I shall have to invest in another, but I should very much rather have poor Money back again. You don't remember a black terrier with a round white spot on the top of his head—rather an odd looking dog?"

"Well, sir, we have so many odd looking dogs here. Did you look in the infirmary? There's two there."

He led me to a small separate building in a corner where, on masses of clean straw which each invalid enjoyed in undisturbed loneliness, lay two dogs—one a cream-colored, blackmuzzled ladies' pug, like a china ornament, valuable, quaint, and big eyed; the other, rolled up asleep in a dark corner, I could not quite make out, but it looked too small for our lost terrier.

"No," I said, "he's not here."

The poor ugly pet looked piteously at me, and never stirred, but the mass of straw in the other cage was suddenly scattered, a rough, black head poked out, and Money, our old Money, rolled moaning with delight over the hand I stretched out to him.

"I thought it might be him, sir, but we always leave it to the dogs to recognize their own masters; you see there's never any mistake about that, sir."

"Is he very ill?" I asked anxiously, as his excitement over, I noticed that the poor dog could scarcely stand on his feet, and was then as a basket.

"Aye, sir; he's fretted himself nigh into consumption, but if you take him home and nurse him up a bit he'll soon get well again, I have no doubt.

I did take him home, having settled the bill for his board, which was only two shillings a week, and he was tenderly received and welcomed. Tots almost smothered him with kisses, and cook gave him dainty messes. But somehow Money, after the first day's gladness, lay on the soft rug, languid and still, shivering in his sleep and often moaning softly in his waking hours, and no play, no rushing after "sticks;" the fact became evident that money was dying. As a last chance I fetched a veterinary surgeon to look at our poor favorite, and that gentleman said:

"It has been too great a shock for his nerves. Another twenty four hours and he would have been dead. As he is—well, he may recover, but it will be a work of patience and time which some people would not care to give to a dog. You had better send him over to me—it's only a lump of sugar business now," he whispered over Tot's head.

Then, again, Arthur was willing to do anything to get him well.

The prescription was port wine and strong beef tea, to be administered every hour. At first Money refused to swallow the mixture, but was finally persuaded by his little master to try it, and gradually grew stronger, left off shivering, and at last was able to run races with his nurse.

Now, I think he has learned a lesson by "Going to the dogs."

A Long Drunk.

About three weeks ago John Wren, who had been visiting a son in England, arrived in this country and journeyed as far as Cleveland. He was seven weeks *en route* and was on a continual drunk, being unconscious all this time of his actions. One day he awoke from a stupor and demanded whisky. When told that he could not have it he was angered, but when a Sister told him he was in a hospital, and in Cleveland, he was perfectly amazed.

"My God!" was his exclamation. "Have I crossed the Atlantic ocean drunk?"

It has been ascertained from letters received at Cleveland that Wren was actually put on board the steamship at Liverpool drunk, and in this condition he came through to Cleveland. His friends had previously bought him a through ticket.

Wren is proprietor of a small hotel, and is a man of moderate means. He says that he recollects nothing from the evening of the party seven weeks ago until he revived to find himself in Charity hospital.

Farmers Smelling Out their Gold.

From the Ohio State Journal.

There is hardly a ripple stirred up in business circles by the long looked-for day of specie resumption. The banks are receiving the same kind of deposits and paying checks with the same "stuff" as heretofore. Occasionally gold pieces are among the assortments of currency. Many pocket pieces have lost their novelty, and are put out in circulation. Some customers in the store now and then "shell out" an old gold piece that has stood by them for years. It is observed that the farmers have more of the old style money than others, and they let it go with their accustomed reluctance. There is no doubt, taking these small amounts into consideration all over the country, that they will make a considerable increase in the circulation. As an instant, a farmer living near Canal Winchester appeared at the County Treasurer's office yesterday, and in payment of his taxes planked out a twenty dollar gold piece. This seems to follow the rule. People held to their gold when it was at a premium, and now it will go because it is the fashion.

American Tools in England.

American tools are largely superceding the manufactures of Sheffield, even in England itself. "I have at this moment," writes Mr. Thomas Fletcher in the English Mechanic, "at least three-fourths of my tools of American manufacture, many of which have been bought at a very fancy price. If it were not an absolute necessity I should be exceedingly foolish to buy American tools at a high price if English tools were to be bought which would do the work equally well. From my own practical experience, the difference between the two is, that an English workman does not, in the first instance, learn what a tool is for, and adapt the tool to the requirements; an American workman will, as a rule, use his brains and make what you want without spoiling the whole by ridiculous blunders. If I needed a thing, making which required judgment on the part of the workman, and I could not give my personal and constant supervision, I should as the simplest way to get the thing right, send the instructions to America."

In the course of a paper recently read in London on "England and her Colonies at the Paris Exhibition, Mr. Frederick Young quoted a large Sheffield manufacturer, who attributed the superiority of several of the samples of hand and machine tools shown from the United States to the fact of the determination of the American artisan to make good work of everything he took in hand in "contradistinction to the growing most mischievous and demoralizing sentiment which has prevailed during the last fifteen or twenty years among an increasing class of British workmen, that slovenly and bad work makes more work, and therefore is good for trade."

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—1 A. M.—Generally cloudy weather and rain or snow, stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

News from All Quarters.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The Herald's Camp Robinson correspondent says Captain Wessels was forewarned that the Cheyennes would attempt an outbreak but failed to take due precautions. The charge of the butchery of the Indians by the soldiers is contradicted.

Monday the Sioux at Pine Ridge agency, under Red Cloud, demanded the captive and wounded Sioux women be delivered to them as their male relatives had been killed. This is regarded as ominous.

Two companies have been ordered to Camp Robinson from Fort Laramie. There are indications of trouble.

The Herald's Omaha correspondent reports that Gen. Cook says Captain Wessels' blunder was his failure to barricade the building in which the Cheyennes were imprisoned, and make escape impossible.

Wild Hog and the other Indians at Camp Robinson now admit that all their young men are engaged in the Kansas outrages.

The Herald reports that Gen. Sherman approves of the conduct of the military, at the Cheyenne outbreak. Mr. Schurtz declined to speak on the matter.

THE MILITIA CONVENTION.

The Militiamen's convention adopted the recommendation that the militia be divided into two classes, the active to constitute a national or state guard, and an enrolled reserve to include every able-bodied male citizen, between eighteen and forty five, shall compose such militia. The first class shall be first called out. Each state shall be entitled to receive aid under the act for 700 uniformed commissioned officers and men for each congressional representative.

CONKLING AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Tribune's Washington special says that while many deprecate the vehemence of Conkling's attack upon the president and Sherman and his disrespectful language towards the heads of departments, Conkling has the sympathy of the majority who heard him describe the removals as made to destroy his political influence. This with the old custom by which the wishes of the senator interested are always respected by his associates, will undoubtedly insure the defeat of the pending nominations. It is expected when the nominations come up in the senate some Republican senators who were silent a year ago will speak in defense of the president's honesty of purpose, but will vote with Conkling as before.

It is said that as soon as Conkling's attack upon the president became known, many dispatches were sent by the friends of the administration here and in New York to the anti Conkling Republicans in Albany, saying that Conkling had broken the understanding made at the Republican convention last fall that active hostilities should cease, and urging them to make any combination possible to defeat Conkling's re-election.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

John Roach before the naval committee this morning, examined by Robeson in regard to the old material turned over to him as its purchaser, testified that the transactions was highly advantageous to the government and disadvantage to himself. His loss he estimated at $750,000.

A delegation of the woman suffrage convention petitioned to the house judiciary committee to-day, for the legislation to protect those now living in polygamy, on the ground that rigid enforcement of the law would be great hardship to many Mormon wives. They believed that there would be no more polygamous marriages.

The exports for ten months ending October 31st, reaches $628,493,000 against $553,527,000 during the corresponding period of 1877.

THE PENSION BILL.

The advocates of the pension arrears bill say the president may veto it because it will require such an immense sum from the treasury when our resources need most careful husbanding.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan 17—O. H. Platt, of Meriden, was nominated on the 37th ballot. He is a prominent lawyer, now state's attorney for New Haven county.

WOMAN SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

NORWICH, Jan 17—Kate Cobb was sentenced this morning for life. The prisoner was veiled and showed no emotions except when the judge alluded to her worse than orphaned child, when she colored up for a moment. The counsel moved a new trial and that ten days be allowed to perfect the motion.

The trial of Bishop was postponed until March.

RUN ON A LONDON BANK.

LONDON, Jan. 17—An enormous crowd assembled in Lombard street. Great excitement prevails over a reported run on the bank of London, and the county banking company. The origin of the report was in a dispute about cab fare in front of the bank, which attracted a crowd about 1 o'clock A. M. It soon began to be whispered about that the bank was in trouble, and the crowd increased. A genuine run on the bank has begun. The street ever since has been blocked, and the policemen are keeping order. No unusual excitement inside of the bank. The bank has a good many branches in the suburbs, and possibly the rumor that is spreading may create such a drain as to begin the concern into difficulty.

Thomas W. Rooker & Co., Glamorganshire iron masters have failed. They owe the Bristol and West England bank three million dollars.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

The Davenport investigation at New York, hangs fire for want of funds.

The Times' New Orleans special reports that the Teller committee will adjourn Saturday and proceed to South Carolina.

The World says it is supposed Robeson is fighting only for time till he can plead his privileges as a member of the next congress.

A regular line of eight steamships from Baltimore to English and continental ports has been arranged. The exports of cattle is to be its special feature.

Governor Hartranft's proclamation announcing the names of the members elected in congress includes Robert Klotz, Democrat, 11th district, which has been disputed hitherto by Mr. Albright.

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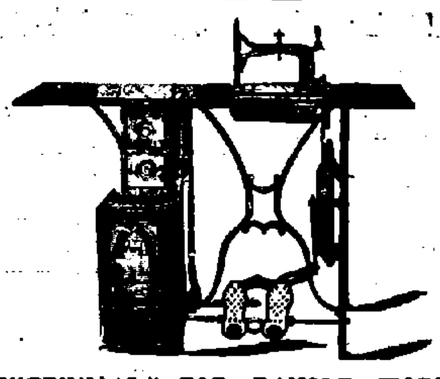

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1879.

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ELLA FARMAN, Editor.

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A Story of Seven Merry Children, who faced the world for themselves but always hanging in a "bunch." By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Profusely illustrated by Mary A. Lathbury.

Royal Lewrie's Last Year at St. Mo'ie's.

A Jolly Story of American School Boy Life. By Magnus Merriwether, author of "A General Misunderstanding." Illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey.

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The adventures of Sir Millicidos Peterkin Pan on his steed Doughnuts. By John Brownjohn. A funny story written expressly for the Little Boys of America. Illustrated with comic pictures by L. Hopkins.

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nov18

Notice to Creditors.

BY virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of Edson Bishop, late of Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, the Executors of, &c., of said deceased at the residence of Elizabeth Bishop, No. 102 College street, Auburn, N. Y., on or before the 21st day of April, 1879.—Dated Nov. 15, 1878.

ELIZABETH BISHOP,
JAMES H. BALDWIN,
PRATT STEPHAND,
Executors.

nov15 6m

HARPER'S WEEKLY

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its high literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts.—Springfield Republican.

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

The Weekly is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds and false pretenses.—Evening Express, Rochester.

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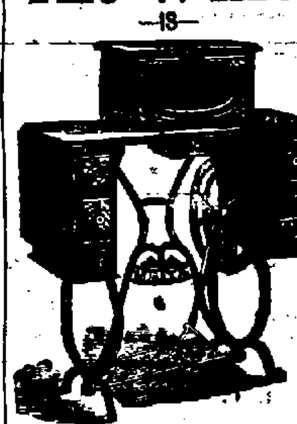

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