Bird Food. Finest in the market. SMITH'S Drug store, 50 State street.

THE TERRIBLE AND DREADED

Diseases of Winter, such as Pneumonia, Typhoid and Scarlet Fever, Consumption etc., are coming. Use at once **Hamilton's Emulsion** or **Food**, manufactured by ALBERT H. HAMILTON.

SAVE MONEY.

For strictly Pure **Drugs and Medicines** and druggists' sundries, go to **Smith's** Drug store. **50** State street. We guarantee a saving of 10 per cent.

Salted Almonds at Hemenway's.

Stamping from new designs. Hand kerchiefs, Napkins and towels purchased at our store, stamped free of charge.
oct3stf MRS. HUTCHINGS.

Hymalayan Beaver Velvet Elder down and Blanket shawls. All new designs, at very low prices, at
FOSTER & BURGHDUFF'S,
oct3stf 63 Genesee street.

Salted Almonds at Hemenway's.

DONAHUE & TODD

Have just opened a complete line of table spreads in chenill and velour

ART SQUARES.

A fine line of beautiful patterns in rich colorings.

Fugnod China silks with fringes to match, for window drapery and house decoration. No. 3 State street.
sept25stf

Salted Almonds at Hemenway's.

Fashionable Dressmaking,

at reasonable prices; perfect fit guaranteed. MISSES MASON & HOWLAND,
oct9s4w 9 North street.

Toilet Soaps. Look at our transparent Glycerine bar soap. SMITH'S Drug store, 50 State street. nov3s,d&s

WATER PROOF.

Men's, boys', misses', youths and children's Milwaukee oil grain, water proof Butt boots, will wear longer than three pairs ordinary shoes. No rubbers needed.
nov3s2w N. TURNER, Agt.

Clairvoyant Examinations Free By Dr. E. F. Butterfield. There is no subject that requires so much study and experience as the treatment and cure of chronic Diseases. The astonishing success and remarkable cures performed by Dr. Butterfield, are due to the gift of Clairvoyance, to the long study of the constitution of man and the curing of diseases from natural remedies. Let those given up by others, call for examination. He cures the worst cases of Scrofula, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weaknesses, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Kidneys. He will be at the New National Hotel, Auburn, Monday and Tuesday, December 3d and 4th, 1888. Guarantees to cure every case of Piles and no pay taken until a cure is made.
dec30s&dtd E. F. BUTTERFIELD

HAND MADE.

Women's hand sewed Dongola Button boots, only $3.50 and $4. The best hand sewed shoes made for the money. Sold only by N. TURNER, Agt.

New Wool Plaids in all the rich fall colorings.
at FOSTER & BURGHDUFF'S,
oct3stf 63 Genesee street.

Salted Almonds at Hemenway's.

FOSTER & BURGHDUFF

63 Genesee street,

Have placed on sale a large line of Winter Garments, consisting of Plush Sacques, plain and fancy cloth, Newmarkets, Jackets and Wraps. These garments are from the best manufacturies, and excel in fit and style any ever offered by them.

GREAT BOOK SALE.

Beginning Saturday, Nov. 10th, at WOLCOTT & WEST'S, 97 Genesee St.

LADIES'

Lace and congress, beaver lined, solid comfort shoes, for tender feet.
nov3s2w N. TURNER, Agt.

New Music Parlors

HAVE BEEN OPENED AT

59 NORTH ST.,

WHERE a line of Pianos and Organs are kept in stock. Steinway, Weber, and other Pianos, Esty, Shoninger and other Organs. Instruments sold for cash or on easy terms and guaranteed. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.
june25s-y&WF

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by M. L. Walley & Co., druggists, 117 Genesee st., Auburn, N. Y. oct24SM,W&F

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

IN

MILLINERY!

At the old stand of

WEBSTER & STRONG,

COMMENCING Saturday, Oct. 27, and continuing till the extra stock is sold. Ladies will do well to call and purchase their winter millinery at their own price. 66 Genesee St.
sept26sm

PATENTS.

FREDERICK I. ALLEN,

Solicitor of Patents and Counsel in Patent Cases.

75 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

FULL sets of Patent Office Reports and Official Gazette, containing drawings and claims of over 350,000 patents, may be examined at my office without charge. may1sly

TO THE TRADE.

I will furnish first quality Wilkesbarre coal delivered until further notice at the following low prices, viz:

Egg & Grate,	$5 25 per ton
Stove & Nut,	5 50 " "
No. 4,	5 75 " "
Pea,	4 25 "

Goss, Coal & Wood Man

11 State St.

apr4tf

.863. SCRANTON COAL. 1888.

Present Price of this Celebrated Coal:

Stove and Nut,	$5 50	Egg and Grate,	$5 25
No. 4 Stove,	5 75	Pea,	4 25

Delivered in good order.

WE cheerfully recommend this coal as equal to any in this market. Also, Blossburgh for steam and blacksmith's use. Cannel for parlor grates.

Cor. State & Water Sts., Auburn, N. Y.

MANRO & HUGG.

apr25stf

The Auburn Savings Bank,

Corner Genesee & South Sts.

LOANS MONEY on Mortgage at 5 per cent., and pays interest on deposits.
L. E. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THINGS PAST AND PRESENT THAT ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

All About Sluggish, Vegetable Eating, Armor Clad Glyptodon of the Remote Past, Which When Standing Was as Large as a Rhinoceros.

The glyptodon is the remote and gigantic ancestor of the common South American armadillo, and was in its day a relative of the still more gigantic megatherium, which, for its part, was the ancestor of the sloth of our time. In other words, the glyptodon belonged to the order Edentata, or toothless animals. It was not, however, strictly speaking, a toothless animal, as its name indicates, it being derived from glyptos, fluted, and odous, tooth.

FIG. 1.—THE GLYPTODON.

When standing, explains Scientific American, from which the accompanying cut was taken, the glyptodon was as large as a rhinoceros and much more bulky. The carapace was seven feet in length, eleven and a half feet along the curve of the back the long way, and nine feet across, following the curve. The shell alone was about three and a half feet high, and to this must be added a

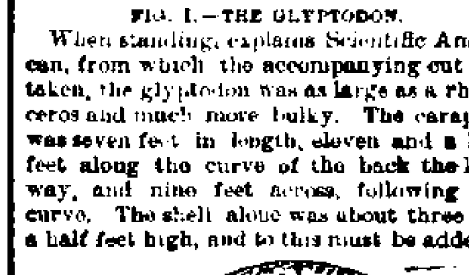

FIG. 2.—A PRIMITIVE HUT.

foot and a half more for the height of the animal when standing on its feet. Different portions of the glyptodon and allied species have been found, but only one carapace is in existence, and that is at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. This and the scattered bones are all found in deposits of the pleistocene age, in the fluviatile beds of the Argentine Republic and in the bone caves of Brazil. It has been suggested that the idea of the hut was derived from such a source as the discarded carapace of some dead glyptodon. It is not difficult at all to imagine the comfort with which the first savage realized that he had found, ready to his hand, an air tight, rain proof shelter.

Rings an Evidence of Age in Trees.

Mr. R. W. Furnas, an agent of the United States forestry department, who has devoted much study to rings in timber as indicating the age of trees, has reached the following conclusion: Concentric or annual rings, which were once accepted as good legal evidence, fail, except where climate, soil, temperature, humidity and all other surroundings are regular and well balanced. Otherwise they are mere guesswork. The only region, within his knowledge, where either rings or measurements were reliable indications are the secluded, even and regularly tempered valleys of the southern Pacific coast. Annual measurements of white elm, catalpa, soft maple, sycamore, pig hickory, cottonwood, chestnut, box elder, honey locust, coffee tree, burr and white oak, black walnut, osage orange, white pine, red cedar, mulberry and yellow willow (nineteen species) made in southeastern Nebraska show that an "annual growth is very irregular, sometimes scarcely perceptible, and again quite large," and this he attributes to the difference in seasons. As trees increase in age inner rings decrease in size, sometimes almost disappearing. Diminished rate in growth after a certain age is a rule.

Description of Meteoric Iron.

Mr. George F. Kunz' report to the United States National Museum is remarkable, says Science, on account of the interesting history given of the meteoric iron which fell in Johnson, Kan., on March 27, 1886. A thorough description of the iron is given. Its upper side is ridged and deeply indented, being in many places almost tin white, while the lower side is flat and covered with large, shallow pittings. The writer concludes, that, after entering our atmosphere, the iron traveled with the ridged surface forward, the iron burning so rapidly as to be torn off, leaving part of the surface bright. The flame thus passed over the sides, and, the indented edge being downward, the flame was driven upward as the iron advanced. The flat side not being so much exposed, the iron was not so completely consumed, hence a crust and large but shallow pittings. These conditions would perhaps have been entirely different had the mass been round or thicker, for it evidently moved as straight as possible without rotating at all. That it is was found in the earth with the flat side down was due perhaps to the fact that it turned after losing its highest velocity.

How to Purify Salt.

An extensive miner, refiner and operator in salt says, in relation to the purification of the manufactured salt and especially in freeing it from sulphates which operate so injuriously against its use for dairy purposes, the end could be obtained in the most perfect and yet the most simple manner by leaching the salt with a saturated solution of itself. In other words, said he, to purify a barrel of this salt all that you have to do is to dissolve a peck of it in cold water to saturation, add a small amount of sodium bicarbonate and pour this into the barrel, having previously provided an exit by boring a hole in the bottom of the container. The saturated brine runs through, dissolves the impurities, and carries them off, but being saturated with chloride of sodium, it, of course, no longer attacks that substance.—Scientific American.

Deafness Caused by Electric Light.

M. D'Arsonval related not long since, before the French Academy of Medicine, a curious phenomenon. After gazing for a few seconds on an arc light of intense brilliancy, he suddenly became deaf, and remained so for nearly an hour and a half. Surprised and somewhat alarmed in the first instance, but reassured by the disappearance of the symptoms, he repeated the experiment with the same result. When only one eye was exposed to the light, no very marked effect was produced.

Fashionable Lamps.

Among favored and fashionable lamps are the tall standard ones in brass, and they are especially pleasing for country houses. They are often placed in a corner, surrounded by a few ferns or leaf plants in pots, with a large lamp shade of crimson silk. To show how popular they are there is scarcely a show of presents at a fashionable wedding without one of these lamps towering above the tempting array. Yellow and red shades are the most fashionable, either in frayed silk or with deep lace over color.

Love in a Cottage.

"Charly," said Amarantha Jane. "I notice that your spirits recently seem to be bubbling over with happiness. I am glad to see it, but do tell me dear, what has caused it?" "I will," said Charley, as he encircled her waist and imprinted a kiss on her inviting lips. "You know for a while I was melancholly, blue as indigo—had no appetite, was billious and dyspeptic, but the use of two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has brought me out and I am 'bright as a button.' I feel like a new man now. Jane, name the day soon; there is more of this medicine at the drug store."

The marriageable American girl needs protection. She is being ruined by the foreign popper.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

A Singular Poem—A Satire on the Philosophers.

There is a poem by (Dean) Rev. Henry L. Mansel, who was reader of moral and metaphysical philosophy at Magdalene college, Oxford, 1859, and appointed dean of St. Paul's, London, in 1868. We find it quoted in a book by the late Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood. It is as follows:

With a buzz, buzz, buzz, and a hum, hum, hum,
Hither we mighty Philosophers come!
Professors we,
From over the sea,
From the lands where Professors in plenty be;
And we thrive and flourish, as well we may,
In the land that produced one Kant with a K
And many Cants with a C!
Where Hegel taught, to his profit and fame,
That something and nothing were one and the same,
That absolute difference never a jot being
'Twixt having and not having, being and not being.
Where, reared by Oken's plastic hands,
The Eternal Nothing of Nature stands;
And Theology sits on her throne of pride,
As Arithmetic personified:
So we change to a gladder and livelier strain,
For great good Pan is alive again;
He lives and he reigns once more.
With deep intuition and mystic rite,
We worship the Absolute Infinite,
The Universe—Ego, the Plenary Void,
The Subject-Object identified,
The Great Nothing-Something, the Being-Thought,
That moldeth the mass of Chaotic-Nought.
With a buzz, buzz, buzz, and a hum, hum, hum,
Hither we great Professors come!

Origin of Visiting Cards.

As is the case in many other instances we owe the invention of cards to the Chinese. So long ago as the period of the Tong dynasty (618-907), visiting cards were known to be in common use in China, and that is also the date of the introduction of the "red silken cords" which figure so conspicuously on the engagement cards of that country. From very ancient times to the present day the Chinese have observed the strictest ceremony with regard to the paying of visits. The cards which they use for this purpose are very large, and usually of a bright red color. When a Chinaman desires to marry, his parents intimate that fact to the professional "match maker," who thereupon runs through the list of her visiting acquaintances, and selects one whom she considers a fitting bride for the young man; and then she calls upon the young woman's parents, armed with the bridegroom's card, on which are inscribed his ancestral name and the eight symbols which denote the date of his birth. If the answer is an acceptance of his suit, the bride's card is sent in return; and should the oracles prophesy good concerning the union, the particulars of the engagements are written on two large cards, and these are tied together with the red cords.

"There's Many a Slip."

In one form or other this proverb may be found in the folk sayings of most European countries, and it was current among the Latins and the Greeks. Lycophron tells this story of its origin: Ancæus, son of Poseidon and Alta, was a king of the Leleges in Samos, who took especial pleasure in the cultivation of the grape and prided himself upon his numerous vineyards. In his eagerness he unmercifully overtaxed the slaves who worked there. A seer announced that for his cruelty he would not live to taste the wine from his grapes. The harvest passed safely, and then the wine making, and Ancæus, holding in his hand a cup containing the first ruby drops, mocked at the seer's prophecy. But the prophet replied, "Many things happen between the cup and the lip." Just then a cry was raised that a wild boar had broken into the vineyard, and the king, setting down his untasted cup, hurried off to direct the chase, but was himself slain by the boar.

"A Tinker's Dam."

A tinker's dam is a wall of dough raised around a place which a plumber desires to flood with solder. An electrophorus (an instrument for generating induction by electricity) is thus formed. A vial, previously heated, is upset upon a circular plate with a turned over edge. A circular dam of dough is raised around the lip, forming a wall to hold the soft solder, which holds the insulator to the plate. The material of this dam can be used only once, and, being consequently thrown away as worthless after a very temporary period of usefulness, this device has passed into the proverb "Not worth a tinker's dam," which generally involves the addition of a profane n to the last word, and thus converts an otherwise innocent comparison into a phrase of quite another character.

Eliot's Bible.

At the age of 42, John Eliot, pastor of a church at Roxbury, began the study of the Natick Indian dialect, with a view of translating the Bible into that language. He completed the translation in 1658, after a labor of eight years, and the book was issued in 1663. Upwards of 1,000 copies were printed, of which twenty copies were dedicated to King Charles. The latter copies are so rare that one of them was sold in the United States, in 1869, for $1,000, and six years later for $1,150. Among the many points of interest which Eliot's Indian Bible possesses, not the least is the fact that it is the language of a nation no longer in existence, and is almost the only monument of the race; another, that it is the first edition of the Bible published in this country.

University of Oxford.

The University of Oxford has twenty-one colleges and six halls. The halls differ from the colleges in not being incorporated and having little or no endowments. There were at one time more than a hundred halls. The colleges are as follows: University, Merton, Balliol, Exeter, Oriel, Queens, New, Lincoln, All Soul's, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ's, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, Hertford and Keble. The halls are: New Inn, St. Edmund, St. Mary, Charsley's and Turrell's.

Singular Verse.

The author of the following verse was William Dowling:

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betrayed by the land we find,
When the brightest have gone before us,
And the dullest are most behind.
Stand, stand to your glasses, steady:
'Tis all we have left to prize;
One cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Slave Monopoly.

In 1517 Charles V gave the Marquis de la Bresa a monopoly for eight years of importing slaves to the American colonies; but soon a very extensive and profitable monopoly sprang up in which England procured its share of the peace of Utrecht (1713), when Spain was compelled to allow her to import 144,000 slaves to her American colonies.

Turnpike Roads.

Turnpike roads were first established in the reign of Queen Anne. Till then all roads were repaired by the parishes. Turnpikes were so called from poles or bars swung on a staple, and turned either way when dues were paid.

Physicians, lawyers and business men are enthusiastic in their indorsement of Salvation Oil. It cures the worst cases of rheumatism. 25 cents

She sat on the piano stool with her hands tightly clasped, looking tragic and miserable—she could not sing a note. I gently suggested Dr Bull's Cough Syrup. The next day she was singing and trilling like the first birds in the Spring Sensible girl!

A Chicago Chinaman named Lung is worth $200,000 in real estate. The woman who marries him may be consumptive but she needn't want any more than one Lung.—Norristown Herald.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pozzoni's Powder, commends it to all ladies.

Wash all marble daily with ammonia and water in place of soapsuds.

American Schools.

I wish I could say a few words of undiluted praise for American schools from a sanitary point of view; but many years' experience on school boards compels me to believe and say that there are few better, more effective and rapid means of injuring a child's system, physical and mental, than steady adherence to our hours of school within doors, and of lessons without. Every successive generation finds less and less practical knowledge among our young people, with a steadily decreasing rate of increase of species, until it is but a question of a few years when there will be no more full blood American women to keep up the race. Brains and central nerves are overtaxed systematically, and the few moments per diem allowed for relaxation are employed in reading novels or other wise weakening physical powers that are already below par.

Few school rooms are constructed or furnished with regard to the health of little ones who spend so many of their best hours therein, and attempts to better such a condition fail because there is no money to be made out of the contract.

What, then, are we to do? Take the chances, I presume, and send our children to do the best that they can, where our neighbors send theirs. There seems absolutely no remedy short of educating the public, a slow and tedious task. Meanwhile, see to it that children do not study out of school. Any lesson that needs to be learned at home is worse than useless; it is positively hurtful. Keep them out of doors in all weathers as much as possible, and see that their food is plain and nutritious.—The American Magazine for September.

If you have Cutting, Scalding, or Stinging sensations in the parts when voiding urine, Swamp Root will quickly relieve and cure. For sale by Frank S. Smith, 50 State street.

If before brinding the morning's coffee the berries are heated for four or five minutes, or until they take on a darker shade of brown, the flavor of the coffee will be much improved.

For Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Liver Complaint, and for all purgative purposes, take Ayer's Pills—the best for family use.

A good disinfectant is made by dissolving half a dram of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water; then dissolve two drams of common salt in eight or ten quarts of water.

Rheumatism and catarrh, caused by impoverished blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

New iron should be gradually heated at first. After it has become used to the heat it is not likely to crack.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, but do not puage. They are sure to please. Try them.

By adding a spoonful of vinegar and a little sugar to the stove blacking a high polish is easily produced.

If there ever was a specific for any on complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Apple sauce is much improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter, and requires less sugar.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Keep a bit of emery paper in your work box for brightening and sharpening needles.

High Water Mark 100,000.

Over one hundred thousand free samples cotties of Kemp's Balsam, we learn, were given away in this state last year. The corresponding sale on the Balsam has never been equalled or approached by any similar remedy. This medicine must have great merit or the free sample would injure, rather than help the sale. If you have a cough or cold, or even consumption we would certainly advise a trial. The large bottles are 50c and $1.

Cloves are said to be a better preventive of moths than tobacco or camphor or cedar.

The Folly of Advertising.

A successful eastern advertiser said recently that a yearly advertisement in a newspaper paid better than a clothes basket full of circulars distributed monthly. The folly of advertising an inferior article in any manner has, however, long been apparent. Kemp's Balsam would not be the leading cough and consumption remedy of all that are to-day advertised, but for the genuine merit of this standard family medicine.

Old lady (to druggist's)—I want to g't lettle paint, boy. Boy—Yes'um; face or face?

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm. I did so with great reluctance, but can now testify with pleasure that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy—an invaluable Balm.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

Keep a separate saucepan for boiling potatoes in if possible.

GO TO

KAVANAGH'S

South Street,

FOR THE FINEST

OYSTERS!

IN AUBURN,

Cooked to order in any Style!

oct3stf

County Claims.

CAYUGA CO. SUPERVISORS' ROOMS, Auburn September 28, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county will meet in annual session, at their rooms in the County Clerk's office building, in the city of Auburn, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1888, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having claims against the county are required of law to deposit the same, properly sworn to, in a box provided for that purpose, in the County Clerk's office, on or before the third day of said session. In default thereof, such claims will not be audited at said session. Dated Auburn, Sept. 2*, 1888.
oct1mov17 [illegible], Clerk.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the state on and not before the twentieth day after the day of its final passage, as certified by the secretary of state. Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 7, part 1, Revised Statutes.]

550.

AN ACT to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Glens Falls feeder at Ferry street, in the village of Sandy Hill, in the county of Washington.

Approved by the governor June 9, 1888. Passed, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Superintendent of Public Works is hereby authorized to provide for the construction of a highway bridge over the Glens Falls feeder at Ferry street, in the village of Sandy Hill, in the county of Washington, and the necessary approaches thereto, upon plans and specifications to be drawn up by the State Engineer immediately after the passage of this act. Such plans and specifications shall provide for the construction of such bridge and approaches for a sum not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars.

§ 2. Upon the completion of such plans and specifications by the State Engineer, the Superintendent of Public Works shall proceed at once with the construction of such bridge and approaches, which shall be constructed in accordance with such plans and specifications.

§ 3. The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the construction of said bridge and approaches payable on the warrant of the Comptroller. The State Engineer and surveyor is hereby authorized and directed to draw, furnish and approve plans and specifications for said bridge, and the said bridge shall be built and constructed upon contract entered into, between the Superintendent of Public Works and the contractor or contractors to whom said work shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders after due advertisement soliciting bids therefor, based upon such plans and specifications furnished as provided.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State, } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the State, on and not before the twentieth day after the day of its final passage as certified by the secretary of State. Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 7, part 1, Revised Statutes.]

CHAP. 571.

AN ACT to amend chapter eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize executors and administrators to compromise and compound debts due to their testators or intestates," in relation to doubtful claims.

Approved by the governor June 9, 1888. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty seven, entitled "An act to authorize executors and administrators to compromise and compound debts due to their testators or intestates," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. Executors and administrators may be authorized by the surrogate, or the officer authorized to perform the duties of surrogate, in the county where their letters testamentary, or of administration were issued, on application, and good and sufficient cause shown therefor, and on such terms as said surrogate or officer shall approve, to compromise or compound any debt or claim, or to sell at public vendue, on such notice of sale as said surrogate or officer may prescribe, any uncollectable, stale or doubtful debt or claim, belonging to the estate of their testator or intestate.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the State, on and not before the twentieth day after the day of its final passage, as certified by the Secretary of State. Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 7, part 1, Revised Statutes].

CHAP. 585.

AN ACT *making an appropriation for certain additional work in the library apartments of the Capitol.*

APPROVED by the governor July 28, 1888. Passed, by a two-thirds vote.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Supervising Commissioner of the Capitol, appointed under chapter five hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, to carry out certain changes and additional work in the library apartments in the Capitol, as recommended by them in their communication to the Governor dated July sixteenth eighteen hundred and eighty-eight and transmitted by him to the Senate as an accompanying document to his message to the Legislature on the eighteenth day of July eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the state, on and not before the twentieth day after the day of its final passage, as certified by the secretary of state. Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 7, part 1, Revised Statutes.]

CHAP. 581.

AN ACT to regulate the fees and charges for elevating, trimming, receiving, weighing and discharging grain by means of floating and stationary elevators and warehouses in this state.

APPROVED by the governor June 9, 1888. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The maximum charge for elevating, receiving, weighing and discharging grain by means of floating and stationary elevators and warehouses in this State shall not exceed the following rates namely: For elevating, receiving, weighing and discharging grain, five-eighths of one cent a bushel. In the process of handling grain by means of floating and stationary elevators, the lake vessels or propellers, the ocean vessels or steamships, and canal boats, shall only be required to pay the actual cost of trimming or shovelling to the leg of the elevator when unloading, and trimming cargo when loading.

§ 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and costs ther of.

§ 3. Any person injured by the violation of the provisions of this act, may sue for and recover any damages he may sustain against any person or persons violating said provisions.

§ 4. This act shall not apply to any village, town or city having less than one hundred and thirty thousand population.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the State, on and not before the twentieth day after the day of its final passage, as certified by the Secretary of State. Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 7, part 1, Revised Statutes].

586.

AN ACT providing for the proper employment of convicts in the penal institutions of the state, and making an appropriation necessary to prevent the prisoners from remaining in idleness.

Approved by the governor Aug. 1, 1888. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No motive power machinery for manufacturing purposes shall be placed or used in any of the penal institutions of the state; and no person in such institutions shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade or industry where his labor, or the production, or profit of his labor, is farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person or persons whomsoever.

§ 2. The Superintendent of State Prisons, and all other officers having in charge the management of the penal institutions of the State, shall hereafter cause to be manufactured therein by the inmates thereof, such articles only as are commonly needed and used in the public institutions of the State, for clothing and other necessary supplies of such institutions and the inmates thereof; and all the articles manufactured in such penal institutions, not required for use therein, shall be furnished to the several institutions, supported in whole or in part by the State, for the use of their inmates, upon the requisitions of the trustees or managers thereof, upon the Superintendent of State Prisons, and no article, so manufactured, shall be purchased for the use of such inmate unless the same cannot be furnished upon such requisitions.

§ 3. The Comptroller, the Superintendent of State Prisons, and the President of the State Board of Charities shall constitute a board whose duties it shall be to fix and determine the value or price at which all articles manufactured in such penal institutions, and furnished for use in the several institutions of the State, shall be so furnished which price shall be uniform to all institutions; the Comptroller shall devise and furnish to the several institutions a proper form for such requisitions, and also a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. All moneys received for such articles so furnished upon requisition shall be paid into the treasury, as now required by law in case of sales of the products of State prisons.

§ 4. The sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of material for manufacturing purposes in the penal institutions of the State and for all purposes connected with the manufacturing industries therein, to be expended in the purchase of material to be manufactured in accordance with the provisions of the first and second sections of this act, and in manufacturing articles for the use of the State and its institutions only.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State, } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State.

[Every law unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the state, on and not before the twentieth day after the day of its final passage, as certified by the secretary of state. Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 7, part 1, Revised Statutes.]

CHAP. 511.

AN ACT to amend chapter four hundred and sixty three of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty three, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies and casualty insurance companies, and in relation to agencies for such companies," and the acts amendatory thereof.

Approved by the governor June 5, 1888. Passed, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter four hundred and sixty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies and casualty insurance companies, and in relation to agencies of such companies," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1. Any number of persons, not less than thirteen in number, may associate and form an incorporation or company for any of the purposes specified in either of the following departments:

First Department. To make insurance upon the lives of persons, and every insurance appertaining thereto or connected therewith, and to grant, purchase or dispose of annuities, and against disablement or death resulting from traveling or general accidents.

Second Department. To make any of the following kinds of insurance and to make such examinations and inspections as are hereinafter provided: First, upon the health of persons; second, against injury, disablement or death of persons resulting from traveling, or general accidents by land or water; third, guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding places of public or private trust; fourth, upon the lives of horses, cattle and other live stock; fifth, upon plate-glass against breakage; sixth, upon steam-boilers against explosion and against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom, and to make inspections of, and issue certificates of inspection upon such boilers; seventh, against loss by burglary or theft, or both.

§ 2. Every existing company, heretofore formed under the provisions of said act, shall possess as to inspections and certificates of inspection the same powers as though it were formed pursuant to said act as hereby amended.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State, } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the State, on and not before the twentieth day after the day of its final passage as certified by the Secretary of State. Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 7, part 1, Revised Statutes.]

CHAP. 562.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and ninety-one of the code of civil procedure, and to repeal chapter four hundred and eighteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, relating to appeals to the court of appeals.

APPROVED by the governor June 9, 1888. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subdivision two of section one hundred and ninety-one of the code of civil procedure is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. An appeal cannot be taken in an action commenced in a court of a justice of the peace, or in the city court of New York, or in a district court of that city, or in the city court of Yonkers, or in a justices' court of a city, unless the court below allows the appeal by an order made at the general term which rendered the determination, or at the next general term after judgment is entered thereupon. An action discontinued because the answer set forth matters showing that the title to real property came in question, and afterwards prosecuted in another court, is not deemed to have been commenced in the court, wherein the answer was interposed within the meaning of this subdivision.

§ 2. Chapter four hundred and eighteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, are hereby repealed.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State.

H. C. JOHNSON

Has opened KANALAY'S FLOUR STORE, the 1st Door East of the New National Hotel, with a fresh stock of

Flour, Meal, Graham, &c.

THESE goods were purchased before the recent change in prices, and will be sold correspondingly low.

Recollect that his COAL OFFICE in the "WEST END" has been removed from Val 9 17 North Division St. may26stf

E. D. CLAPP M'F'G CO.

Henry Coal

Fall Prices.

IT IS seventeen years since we began selling Henry Coal in Auburn, and the regular and rapid increase of our sales, year after year, is the best evidence of the excellent quality of this coal. The Henry Coal is mined by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the breaker having a capacity of about 800 tons a day. It is the hardest and purest anthracite coal that comes to this market, and we are the exclusive agents for its sale in Auburn. The following are Fall prices, taking effect Sept. 1st:

Egg and Grate, per ton (2,000 lbs.) del'd,		$5 25
Stove and Chestnut,	"	5 50
Pea,	"	4 25

KINDLING WOOD.

Hemlock and Pine Slabs, sawed 1 foot long, per cord,	$1 75
Hard and Soft Wood, pieces from Wagon Factory, per load,	2 00
Body Maple and Beech, 1 ft. long, per cord,	2 25

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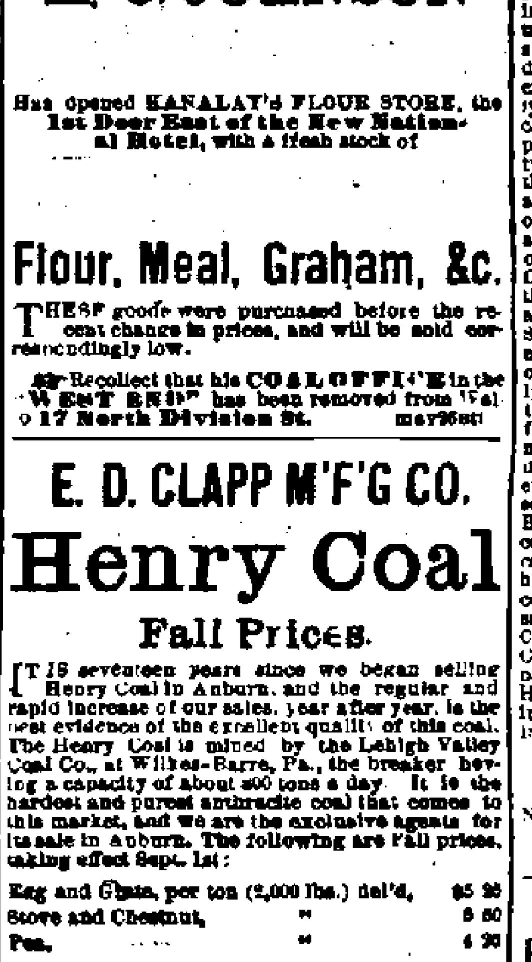

TRADE MARK.

R. J. PAINE, Inventor and Patentee.

PURITENE

Is the Best Washing Compound known Saves Labor and Time amazingly.

Use it once for Cleaning Paint, Washing Dishes, Scrubbing Floors, and you will say it fully meets your hopes.

PURITENE NEVER MAKES THE HANDS SORE.

Will not Injure the Finest Fabric.

Each package of Puritene bears the above Trade Mark, and it is a labor saving compound to be relied upon for safety. Consumers can protect themselves by retaining the Trade Mark for comparison.

Manufactured and Warranted by

JINKS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO.

Mansfield, Mass.

Orders from the trade promptly and carefully attended to. ian12sdaf

LOYAL SOCK.

The Best Coal in the Market for Domestic Purposes

Now selling at the following prices:

	In Yd.	D'l'd.	H'f T'n	Q'r T'n
Stove,	$5 50	$5 75	$2 75	$1 45
Nut,	5 5	5 85	2 75	1 45
Egg	5 00	5 00	2 60	1 40
Grate,	5 00	5 00	2 60	1 40
Small Nut	3 50	3 50	1 85	1 00

Office corner Genesee st., yard office 79 Clark st.

LANEHART & GARRETT Agents.

Auburn Sept 1, 1888.

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 Peter W. Hopkins, late of Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same, with vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, the administrator of, &c., of said deceased, at his place of business, at the Cayuga County National Bank, in the city of Auburn, county of Cayuga, on or before the 20th day of April, 1889.—Dated October 16, 1888.
oct16s6mTu JAY E. STORKE, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT—CAYUGA COUNTY—Auburn Savings Bank, plaintiff, vs. I. Edward Fritts and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of November, 1888, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, on the 28th day of November, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described premises: all that certain piece of real estate located in the city of Auburn, in the county of Cayuga, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of the land of Sherman Beardsley, on which his distillery stands, eighteen feet west from the southwesterly corner of the stone foundation of the distillery, and running thence southerly and parallel with the course of the race or canal, and thirty-three feet from said race at high water mark, two hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with the south line of said Beardsley's land to the centre of the Owasco river, thence northerly and down the center of said river to the southeast corner of said Beardsley's lot; thence westerly on the south line of said Beardsley's lot to the place of beginning, together with the right and privilege of drawing from said race, and on to the lands above described, such quantity of water as shall be sufficient to drive one run of mill stones, five feet in diameter, with the usual accompanying machinery, said water power hereby conveyed being estimated at about twenty feet, head and fall, to be resolved into cubic inches, by most and generally approved hydraulic tables,—the first privilege of water having been heretofore divided into eighteen parts,—it is hereby intended to convey one of those parts, excepting and reserving therefrom so much thereof as was conveyed by John E. Beardsley and James M. Alden and wife, to Franklin L. Sheldon, by deed dated January 25, 1854, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Cayuga county, February 3d, 1854, as purchased by A. G. Beardsley under a foreclosure of mortgage as per affidavits recorded in Cayuga County Clerk's office, in Book 58 of Mortgages, at pages 260, &c., June 22, 1859, excepting and reserving therefrom that portion of said premises as conveyed by A. G. Beardsley and wife, to Wm. H. Halladay, by deed dated May 11, 1863, and recorded in Cayuga County Clerk's office, the 25th day of same month, in Book 104 of Deeds, at page 116 &c. The north line of said mortgaged premises is distant 22 feet from the face of the north wall of the brick building erected thereon. Together with all easements and privileges connected with said premises, and all water wheels, steam boilers and engines, belting, pullies and shafting in and about the buildings on said premises.

The foregoing description being taken from the mortgage mentioned in the complaint, and speaking as of the date thereof or of some time prior thereto.—Dated November 5, 1888.

E. C. AIKEN, Referee.

GEORGE UNDERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office & P. O. Address, 75 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. nov6s7tTu&F

SUPREME COURT—CAYUGA COUNTY—Cayuga County Savings Bank against Mary Quirk and others.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above entitled action, and entered in Cayuga County Clerk's office, on the 15th day of October, 1888, I, the undersigned, a referee, duly appointed by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in Auburn, N. Y., on the 10th day of November, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the premises described in said judgment, viz: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Auburn, county of Cayuga and state of New York, being part of lot number thirty-three, town of Auburn, bounded and described as follows, viz: commencing in north line of land, in 1854, of Capt George B. Chase, and in the centre of State street, running thence easterly along said Chase's north line nine and fifty-two hundredths chains to south-west corner of land formerly of Capt. Peter G. Fosdick; thence northerly one and twenty-eight and one half hundredths chains along Fosdick's west line; thence westerly parallel with Chase's north line nine and ninety-three hundredths chains to centre of State street; thence southerly along centre of State street one and thirty-three hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing one and one-quarter acres of land. Also, all that other tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Auburn, county of Cayuga and state of New York, on lot thirty-three, town of Auburn, bounded and described as follows, viz: commencing in the centre of State street one and thirty-three hundredths chains northerly from north line of land, in 1852, of Capt. George B. Chase, running thence easterly parallel with Chase's north line nine and ninety three hundredths chains to west line of land formerly of Capt. Peter G. Fosdick; thence northerly six and twenty one and one-half hundredths chains to southeast corner of land formerly of Chester Fanning; thence westerly along south line of land formerly of Fanning and Oliver Buch eleven and sixty-one hundredths chains to centre of State street; thence southerly along centre of State street seven and eighty-eight hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing six and 77-100 acres of land. Being same premises conveyed to John Walsh by John C. Ivl on and wife, by deed recorded in Cayuga County Clerk's office, in Book 84 of Deeds, at page 457, also by deed to John Walsh by William H. Carpenter and wife, recorded in said office, in Book 84 of Deeds, page 3**.—Dated Oct 15, 1888.

E. CLARENCE AIKEN, Referee.

JAMES LYON, Pl'ff's Att'y, Auburn, N. Y.

The above sale is postponed to the 17th day of November, 1888, at the same hour and place. Dated November 10, 1888.

S,Tu,F E. CLARENCE AIKEN, Referee.

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 Alsina C. McKissick, late of Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of &c., of said deceased, at his office in the Cayuga County Savings Bank, in the town of Auburn, County of Cayuga, on or before the 20th day of December, 1888.

Dated June 18, 1888.

WILLIAM H. MEAKER,
june19s6mTu Executor, &c

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CAYUGA—Samuel Stokes vs. Terrence Gillogly, Delia Kilmer, Mary Ann O'Neill, Margaret Gillogly, James Gillogly and Thomas Gillogly, if living, and his wife, if any, whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and the widow, devisees, heirs-at-law and next-of-kin of said Thomas Gillogly, if deceased, who are unknown to plaintiff.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the county of Cayuga.—Dated the 15th day of October, 1888.

JAMES LYON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, 150 Genesee st., Auburn, N. Y.

To Mary Ann O'Neill and Thomas Gillogly, if living, and his wife, if any, whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and the widow, devisees, heirs-at-law and next-of-kin of said Thomas Gillogly, if deceased, who are unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles C. Dwight, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, dated the 8th day of October, 1888, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Cayuga Co.

JAMES LYON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
oct23s7tTu 150 Genesee st., Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE SUP'T OF PUBLIC WORKS, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1888.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works until Tuesday November 13, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, for improving the channel of Seneca river and the old Bear Race in the village of Waterloo. Plans and specifications may be seen and further information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, and at the office of the Division Engineer, Syracuse. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. All proposals should be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, and must be endorsed "Proposal for Work at Waterloo." Proposals must be accompanied by United States bonds, drafts issued by or certified checks on some banking institution in good credit either of New York or Albany, payable at sight, to the Superintendent of Public Works, to the amount of $1,000.

JAMES SHANAHAN, Sup't of Public Works.
2115

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