Weekly News and Democrat

VOL XXII, NO 2. AUBURN NEW YORK, THURSDAY JANUARY 10, 1889. PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR

SKIPPED.

MRS. FREUND LEAVES ANN ARBOR FOR PARTS UNKNOWN.

She and the Howards Mortgage Their Property There.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mrs. H M. Bailey a Brooklyn dressmaker, adds an interesting chapter to the Electric Sugar swindle expose. She says: "I first met the Freunds several years ago. They were living in a rather humble lodging house on Thirty seventh street. One day, along in October, 1884, I was sent for by Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Freund's mother, to come to No 227 East Sixtieth street and do some sewing. I did not leave until the following May. One day Mrs. Howard said: 'Oh! we are going to have an experiment with our sugar next week. I wish it were all over. Finally the day of the trial came and old man Cotterill and Mr. Robinson and the Howards and one or two others gathered down in the cellar. Two days before, they had sent the professor eight barrels of black looking sugar—raw sugar—and it was wheeled into the cellar and also thirteen nice, clean new barrels. The black sugar was to be made into refined sugar and then put in the empty barrels They were very quiet about it but the professor told me they were to get $3,000 from the 'company' if the experiment was successful. I went up to my room, which was just over the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Howard. I was sitting down near an open register when I heard voices below 'Well, Ollie, that was a good day's work, wasn't it?' said he and I could hear him chuckling. 'Yes', she answered crossly, 'and I am pretty tired, I tell you. There aint many woman would do what I have done for you, nor there aint many would have the nerve.' Then came the deep voice of old Howard, 'You had to lift out all that sugar with your hands, didn't you Ollie?' 'Yes,' she answered, 'and then I had to put it in the sink and let it run away. My hands are sore from it.' 'I am to be paid $20,000 for the next experiment,' laughed the professor. 'I am going to have a great big machine and I will make things hum, I tell you. You see we can make the box as big as we want to,' and they all laughed. They talked on that way for an hour or two and I learned just how they 'refined' the sugar by 'electricity'. The professor had a little box of a machine in his room, by which he purified refined sugar in small quantities. This he put into his machine and ground out, the 'company' thinking it was the raw sugar they had sent, when Mrs. Freund had simply let that be washed through the sink. I remember the professor said, 'Why, I don't care if they box me up and nail me into my machine and pile on their raw sugar behind me I have the refined sugar in there and all I have to do is to toss it out to them through the funnels.' At this time I don't believe Cotterill knew what it all meant. Afterwards he certainly did. I don't know whether Mr. Robertson ever did or not. A funny thing happened next day. I had to go down into the cellar and there it was almost ankle deep in a horrible stuff that looked like black pasty molasses. I knew at once what had happened, the water pipes had burst. They had become choked up with the raw sugar and overflowed into the cellar."

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Freund executed a mortgage to William D. Harriman Friday for $4,000 on all her real estate. Mrs. Howard executed another mortgage, on the same day of $4,000 on everything they had. Mrs. Freund went east Friday stating that she was going to New York. Several trunks were taken from her house Saturday and it is said she has skipped to Canada.

President Cotterill of the exploded electric Sugar Refinery Co., in an interview, says: "I arrived here a week ago and immediately sought a conference with Mrs. Freund. She seemed ill at ease, one of her attorneys being present, but finally let me know that she wanted $10,000 in advance instead of $5,000 finally. I agreed to this and then asked her, 'Is your secret really a process for converting raw sugar into the refined article?' I had become somewhat suspicious and my suspicions were not allayed when she asked a moment's private conference with her attorney. What followed convinced me that the game was up. I hurried back to New York and on Wednesday I broke into the secret rooms and what was there found is already known."

Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—*House*—On reassembling to day the House resumed consideration of the proposed change in the rule and filibustering was immediately begun.

Mr. Randall today presented to the House the sundry civil appropriation of $23,852,996, being $5,727,456 less than the estimates and $3,769,008 less than the sundry civil bill for the current year. A unique and important recommendation provides for the appointment by Speaker Carlisle of a committee of seven members-elect of the Fifty first Congress to visit Alaska during the coming summer and make a report as to what legislation is necessary to give to that country a better code of laws and government, what is necessary to protect government interests in the Alaska fisheries and in fact to make a general report on the country to the next House. An appropriation of $7,500 is authorized for the purpose.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—*Senate.*—At the conclusion of the morning hour the Senate went into secret session on the Edmunds Panama canal resolution.

The Secretary of State transmitted to the Senate a letter of Mr. McLane, Minister to France, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the joint conference of members of the British Parliament and French Chambers, held in Paris October 31, to discuss the question of international arbitration. A resolution was adopted at this meeting supporting the general principle of international arbitration but this, Mr. McLane writes, is not the sentiment of the general public, for on several occasions when he has suggested to the government of France the arbitration of international questions his suggestion has not been acted upon.

NOT LONG AT LIBERTY.

Convict Montgomery Escapes From Sing Sing but is Soon Captured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Keeper Michael T. Garvey took a gang of convicts to the roof of the main prison at Sing Sing yesterday to make some repairs. Among the men was James Montgomery, aged 42, alias James Lewis, alias James Bucking, alias James Austin, who was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve of this this city to five years' imprisonment for burglary, March 25, 1887.

Keeper Gravey, who is a roofer by trade, was not satisfied with the way the work was being done, and knelt down to show the men a few tricks of the trade. His back was hardly turned before Montgomery threw over the parapet a little rope ladder which he had concealed under his coat, and slid down opposite the window of Warden Brush's bathroom. He pulled open the window, shot in and dashed down the hall and front stairs. Here he stopped a few minutes, recovered his breath and took off his coat. He turned it inside out and threw it negligently over his shoulder. Passing out of the south entrance of the warden's residence he made his way across the garden in front and out through the little wicket gate into the road. He seemed in no hurry, and in fact, all his movements were marked by the utmost deliberation. He looked around a few moments and then sauntered down the road toward Sparta, a little village a mile south of Sing Sing and half a mile from the prison.

On the road he passed several people, who looked at his convict garb, but who never supposed that he was escaping.

Near Sparta he was seen by George Gisler and Michael Gisler, who believed him to be an escaping convict. Spurred on by the standing reward of $50 for the capture of a convict, they started toward him. The burglar sprang forward like a deer and rushed into the woods back of the village. His pursuers could now and again catch a glimpse of the striped suit as the convict hurried in and out among the naked trees.

The Gislers made a detour and suddenly came face to face with their man. The burglar's lips were firmly set and his eyes fixed steadily on the men. They advanced, and as they approached he pulled a long knife from under his jacket, and said in slow, measured tones: 'I will kill the first man who lays hands on me.'" There was no mistaking the burglar's intentions, for he held the knife back over his shoulder ready to do murder for his life. Michael Gisler, a nephew of the two men, came into the woods, where his uncles held the convict at bay. He drew a revolver, and told the burglar that unless he dropped his knife he would bore a hole through him.

The convict never winced. Young Gisler fired a shot that whizzed by Montgomery's head. The convict knew the bullet was not fired to kill and laughed at the men. Another shot was fired, and again the burglar laughed, at the same time retreating deeper into the woods.

Keeper Robinson of the prison came into the woods at this moment. "Shoot him," he cried, "if he does not surrender, and shoot to kill!" Young Gisler leveled his pistol again and advanced on the convict. The barrel was pointed at the man's heart, and there was no trace of pity on the face of the holder of the weapon. He did not speak a word, but approached steadily. The convict watched him until within five feet and then he dropped his knife. He was taken back to the prison, and, when Principal Keeper Connaughton said he was glad to see him, he replied: "Well, you came near never seeing me again. I have been planning this escape ever since I have been here."

The little rope ladder was made of pieces of marline knotted together and stray bits of wood. A hammer handle formed one of the three rungs. No one knows where the convict got the rope and knife.

Montgomery has always been regarded as a desperate prisoner, and has a record for escaping. He served a previous term in Sing Sing. He escaped from Dannemora prison, but was recaptured, and about five years ago, while serving a term for burglary in the New Jersey State prison at Trenton, escaped and made his way into the woods in the depth of winter. There he wandered about for two weeks, until he was nearly dead from starvation and exposure and gave himself up.

By this attempt Montgomery will lose half the commutation for good behavior, which amounts to eight and a half months. If he tries to escape again he will lose the other half.

Trouble Ahead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—An Indianapolis correspondent says the Democratic State Senators in caucus last night determined not to allow Lieutenant Governor Robertson to preside at the organization of the Senate on Thursday and to use force if necessary to prevent him from taking the chair. They also made arrangements to keep him from presiding over the joint meeting of the Legislature on Monday to count the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to put the Speaker of the House in the chair at that time. Robertson declares that he will insist upon his rights and the Republican Senators will back him. A repetition of the scenes of violence that marked the session two years ago is probable.

A Lady's Chances of Marrying.

Every woman has a chance of "catching a husband," but it is conceded that young ladies between twenty and twenty five years of age are more likely to draw the matrimonial prizes. However it is not an unusual thing to hear of the marriage of a lady who has passed the three-quarter century mark. Yet, how can a woman, weak, dispirited, enervated and tormented by diseases common to her sex, hope to become a happy wife and mother? Of course she cannot; yet by the magic aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, all these obstacles are swept away. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages, in particular. For over worked, "worn out," "run down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

IS IT HE?

A MAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE THE AUTHOR OF THE MURCHISON LETTER.

George Osgoodby Tells How the Missive Was Written.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The World's Los Angeles, Cala., correspondent, in referring to the discovery of George Osgoodby as the author of the famous Murchisonletter, says that for some days after the letter was made public Osgoodby was so frightened that he was brought to Los Angeles and kept concealed. He claims that having himself conceived the idea he wrote the letter at home one evening in the presence of his wife. Next day he took it to Romona and showed it to T. G. Haley, whose name has been prominent in connection with the letter, and the two showed it to P. C. Turner. Turner copied it and signed it "Charles F. Murchison," which is Osgoodby's mother's maiden name, and then sent it to Minister West. Then the others, catching the idea, got several hands to write decoy letters to Fisk, to Tupper, to Brooks and to others. West's letter was the only reply that amounted to anything. So the others were not used for political effect. Osgoodby has the original copy of his letter to West stuck under the carpet of his bedroom. He claims to have a letter there, too, which he received from Mr. Cleveland, in reply to one he wrote the President, but he will not divulge its contents.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Jan. 8.—Mr. Osgoodby, the author of the famous Murchison letter, whose identity became known yesterday, claims that he did not have any conception of the political importance of the letter until within a few days of the publication of the correspondence. He says that when he did realize its significance he was alarmed by the thought of the far reaching effects and possible consequences to himself. After conferring with friends and his attorneys, P C Toner and W A Bell, it was decided to make the letter public and on the 19th of October Mr. Bell brought the letters to Los Angeles. He placed them in the hands of Judge W. F. Fitzgerald, a member of the Republican State Central Executive committee, Henry T. Gage, late delegate to the Republican National convention, and Col. Otis, editor of the Times. These three decided to publish the letters without reference to the State or National committees, as the campaign was then far advanced and delay was deemed inadvisable. The Los Angeles Times accordingly published them on October 21 and from this paper they soon were published throughout the country.

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The Documents Which Put an End to the Burlington Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The following is self explanatory:

BOSTON, Jan. 3.

Henry B. Stone, Vice President C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

I did not telegraph yesterday as you requested, because it seemed important under the circumstances, and since we have been asked by the engineers to say what our position is that it should be done with the authority of the whole Executive committee. The committee is now in session and I am authorized and instructed to send the following: "The company will not follow up, black list or in any manner attempt to proscribe those who were concerned in the strike but on the contrary will cheerfully give to all who have not been guilty of violence or other improper conduct, letters of introduction showing their record in our service, and will in all proper ways assist them in finding employment. The first duty of the management is to those who are in the company's employ, and we must remember and protect their interests by promotions and by every other means in our power. Beyond this, if it should become necessary to go outside of the service for men in any capacity it is our intention to select the best men available, and in making selections not to exclude those who were engaged in the strike of February 27, if they are the best men available, and provided they have not since been guilty of violence or of other improper conduct. You are authorized to give a copy of this message to the engineers who called upon you.

[Signed] C. E. PERKINS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.

A. R. Cavener, Chairman of the Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

DEAR SIR.—The above is a copy of a telegram I received yesterday from Mr. Perkins, our president, and which, in accordance with his instructions, I have submitted to you and which has been fully discussed with you and your committee. Yours truly,

HENRY B. STONE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1889.

Henry B. Stone, Second Vice President:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, committee in behalf of our respective organization—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—and as representatives and employes of the Burlington system, who left the service of said company February 27, 1888, or later, on account of the strike, approve of the foregoing agreement and hereby declare the strike of said employes as settled.

Signed by Alexander R. Cavener, William C. Hayes, A. W. Perley, A. W. Logan, T. Hollinrake, Edward Kent, Thomas Humphreys, T. P. Bellows, A. LeMay, S. M. Dixon, L. Mooney.

The Life Current.

Deprive the vegetable world of moisture and it pales, withers and dies; the whole earth becomes parched, and desolation pervades the landscape. Deprive the human system of pure blood and health is impossible, disease inevitable. The skin becomes charged with repulsive humors, the lungs loaded with foreign secretions, fevers ensue, and, unless speedily arrested, death follows. Renew to healthy action the liver, the great blood purifying gland, with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and health flows through every avenue, restoring every organ to vigor. All druggists.

TANGLED LIVES.

How an Oneida County Physician Managed His Marital Affairs.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan 7.—A strange story was told before Judge Dykman this morning in the special term of the Supreme court by lawyer Samuel D. White of Hamilton, Madison county. His motion was to reopen a divorce suit granted in this county in 1882. The ground for the application is that a gross fraud was perpetrated upon the court and upon the wife who was named as defendant in the suit. The decree was signed on the report of the referee, Charles G. Brady, who died some years ago. The parties to the suit are Oneida county people, and the fact that the husband should have come to New York for a divorce, when the courts of Oneida county were open is of itself a circumstance requiring explanation. The motion to reopen the case was opposed by Dittmore & Sholes of Utica.

It appears that in 1882 Dr. Brainard E. Forbes and Catharine L. Forbes resided at Clayville in Oneida county. They were middle aged people, but had been unable to live together happily. A separation was agreed upon in the spring of 1881 and they separated, the daughters electing to go with the mother and the sons with the father. Mrs. Forbes now resides in Bridgewater, Madison county, and Dr. Forbes is residing in Utica practicing his profession as an eclectic physician. It appears that it the spring of 1882 Dr. Forbes came down to New York and a suit was begun in the Supreme Court, this county, by him for an absolute divorce on the usual ground. The name of the attorney on the paper was Charles B. Harris, of New York. The case was referred to Lawyer Brady to take testimony and report. He reported in favor of the plaintiff, the divorce was granted and the decree was signed by Judge Pratt. Then Dr. Forbes went back to Utica.

Lawyer White charges that no papers were ever served upon Mrs. Forbes in that action, and he produces her affidavit to that effect. He also declares he can find no trace of the alleged attorney, Charles B. Harris; that the records of the County Clerk's office of New York show the name of no such attorney upon the rolls of the court, and he is convinced that Harris is a myth. In the hearing before the referee as shown by the papers, a witness who gave his name as Charles B. Wilson was examined. He testified that he lived in Clayville, Oneida county, and worked in the woolen mills there and boarded in the house with Mrs. Forbes and that he witnessed certain acts of infidelity. Lawyer White produces the affidavit of Mrs. Forbes and her daughter to the fact that no such man ever boarded in the house with them; of the bookkeeper of the mills that no such name appears upon the books of the concern and it would be there if he had ever worked an hour in the place; and also the affidavit of Mr. Barnett, an old resident of Clayville and justice of the peace there, who deposes that no such man as Wilson was ever known about Clayville.

Lawyer White declares it is his belief that Wilson was a man picked up on the street for the purpose and primed for the occasion with such evidence as was necessary. A man named Henry Dexter was produced to swear to the service of the papers on Mrs. Forbes. He now declares that he will not make an affidavit but says he will testify in court if necessary that he never, to his knowledge, served any summons or complaint on Mrs. Forbes, but that he served what he was told was a copy of the agreement of separation.

On the grounds stated in the affidavit Mrs. Forbes asks that the suit of 1882 be re-opened and that she be allowed to come in and defend. On the records the case seems to be all right and regular and the fraud, if any, is in the evidence which was given in the trial before the referee in 1882.

Dr. Forbes claims that he came to New York and was directed to No. 181 Broadway, where he would find a lawyer who would take his case; that he went there and met a man who said his name was Charles B. Hains, and that the suit was duly carried to a conclusion. His counsel also produces several affidavits from Dexter and his wife and daughter as to the service of papers, and that Mrs Forbes knew about the suit. It further appears that not long after Dr. Forbes obtained this divorce he married again. That wife died within a year or two, and after remaining a widower for three or four years he took a third wife and a child has been born of this last marriage, Mr White says it was after this second marriage that Mrs Forbes feeling outraged at the conduct of her husband began an action in the Supreme court of Madison county for an absolute divorce. Defense was interposed that on March 27, 1882, an absolute divorce had been obtained by the doctor. Then Lawyer White made search through the courts of Oneida and Madison counties but could find no such divorce recorded. Then he obtained an order from Judge Merwin which compelled the disclosure that the divorce was granted in Kings county.

Judge Dykman took the papers and reserved his decision. The case may be sent to a referee to take testimony as to the allegations in Mrs. Forbes's affidavit. Counsel for the doctor was given time to put in additional affidavits. The couple are now about 50 years old. Dr. Forbes denies absolutely the charges of Mrs. Forbes and says she knew all about the suit of 1882.

July 7.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—John L. Sullivan passed through here about 7 A. M., on his way to Toronto to meet the representatives of Jake Kilrain and arrange a match. Mitchell and Kilrain left for Albany by the West Shore this morning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Toronto says July 7 has been agreed on as the date of the Sullivan—Kilrain fight.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 8.—The pork packing establishment of J. S. Gilman, including its contents and machinery, burned yesterday morning. The principal loss was 200 dressed hogs and 22,000 pounds of lard. The illumination made by the fire was the greatest ever seen here. The western part of the city and Davenport, across the river, were so light that a newspaper could be read in the streets, though at the time the darkness otherwise have been intense. The $11,000.

SOME WEATHER.

A TERRIBLE STORM DOES MUCH DAMAGE IN THE EAST.

Wind and Rain Work Havoc on the New Jersey Coast.

A Schooner Rescued From a Dangerous Position in the Midst of the Gale.

NEW YORK, Jan 7.—The severest short storm of the season visited the New Jersey coast Saturday night. It rained in torrents and the wind blew from sixty five to seventy three miles an hour. The Arnold house and other buildings at Point Pleasant were flooded. The sea broke over many bulkheads along the coast. An unknown schooner struck off Point Hook in the height of the gale. The tugs Richards and Wolcott towed her off in a wild sea, thus saving the vessel and protecting the lives of all on board. The surf along Long Branch ran unusually high and strong and the waves broke in places fully half a mile out from shore. When they re-formed they struck the bluff with terrific force. They cut huge gaps in the wall of dirt which separated Ocean avenue from the beach. At daylight yesterday the waves dashed over the end of the ocean pier and covered the platform with foam to a depth of two feet. It was still blowing a gale and the surf boiled and surged about the bulkheads. The greatest damage was at that portion of Monmouth Beach between Seabright and St. Peter's church in Galilee, the costly Episcopal church on the Beach. Here the sea tore out every bulkhead and washed up under several of the cottages. The surf demolished the bulkhead of the cottage of A. T. Keasley, cut a big hole in his handsome lawn and knocked to pieces one of the brick piers which supported the building. At Seabright the water backed up in the Shrewsbury river until it overflowed the streets on the west side of the valley to a depth of from four to six feet and those who were compelled to go out yesterday made their trips in row boats. At dusk the water was nearly up to the Methodist church in Ocean avenue. At Asbury Park the surf tore up the board walk in several places and warped the sea end of the famous fishing pier out of shape. The wind knocked down telegraph and telephone poles and business signs and carried away the big skylight of the Gilsey house at the corner of Webb street and Sixth avenue, North Asbury Park, and dashed it to pieces, four hundred feet away from the building. High tide at Atlantic City yesterday did considerable damage. The foundations for a number of new houses were ruined.

A. J. SANDERS' WILL.

Bequeathing His Property to His Wife and Children.

The will of Andrew J. Sanders, deceased, of Auburn, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's court saturday morning. To his son Llewellyn J. Sanders, he bequeathed out of his personal property a few mementoes and the sum of $250. He also bequeathed $250 to each of the following named children. Arthur M. Sanders, F. Abram Sanders, Mary A. Sanders, Kate Sanders, Jennie E. Sanders and Francis H. Sanders. The rest of the estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed in trust to Sarah B. Sanders, the widow of the deceased, and Arthur M. Sanders his son, both of whom are made executors. The income is to be applied to the support of the widow and minor children and such of the unmarried daughters as may remain at home. When all the children have reached the age of twenty-one years, two thirds of the estate is to be paid over to them share and share alike, the remaining third to be retained by Mrs. Sanders unless she marries again. In case of her marrying either before or after the children attain their majority, she is to be paid $1,000 in lieu of dower and then her interest in the estate ceases, and it is to be divided among the children equally. In case she does not marry, then, upon her death, the third of the estate held by her is to be divided equally among the children. The executors are directed to pay Llewlyn Sanders such sums from time to time as may enable him to complete his education and the amount advanced him for such purposes is to be deducted from his proportion, less what his board would be worth at home.

The executors are empowered to dispose of the real estate and invest the proceeds in good interest bearing securities.

The will was executed June 15, 1882 and was witnessed by Chas. F. Durston and F. M. Smith.

The Bank Elections.

The National Banks held their annual elections Tuesday. The Cayuga County National Bank elected the following officers.

President, Nelson Beardsley.

Cashier, Jay E Stork.

Directors, Nelson Beardsley, James M Stevenson, Alonzo G Beardsley, William E Hughitt, D Sands Titus, Thomas Hunter, James R Cox, William Howland, Jay E Storke, Chas P Burr, B C Leonard.

This is the forty ninth consecutive time that Nelson Beardsley has been chosen president of the bank.

The National Bank of Auburn elected the following:

President, E H Avery.

Cashier, James Seymour, jr.

Directors, E H Avery, D R Alward, Frederick Allen, J C Avery, C U Chedell, B C Smith, C A Smith, James Seymour Jr., John McIntosh, H A Morgan, O F Knapp, George Underwood, John Munro.

The National Exchange Bank is in liquidation and the old officers hold over, until its affairs are closed up.

An Assignment.

Susan B. Parsell and William A. Noble, comprising the firm of Parsell & Noble dealers in groceries at No. 50 North Division street, made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to Adolphus H. Searing, Thursday A. M. No statement of the liabilities or assets is given.

"WHITE CAP" SENSATION IN ILION

The Cross Bones and Skull Order Send Messages of Warning to Several Citizens.

ILION, Jan. 4.—The "White Cap Sensation" is all the talk here. Reynolds' shoe factory, small pox, gun contracts and the dividend the receivers will be able to pay, or who will represent the town that is shook up from circumference to center over "White Cap Developments" within the past 24 hours in the county capital at Herkimer in the next Board of Supervisors, is as nothing compared with the attention this question receives now and is likely to receive for a few days to come. Some of our citizens have armed themselves, and the small school boys sleep with their Buffalo Bill guns under their pillow, determined to perform deeds that will make their names famous in county literature, should any of those "dreaded White Caps" cross their path or threshold. Strong men turn pale and shiver in their boots when receiving their mail, for fear they will receive their death warrant in one of those dreaded envelopes—with the official seal of this mysterious order, viz: Cross bones and skull—the contents of which read very similar to the one dictated below, which had the effect of making the recipient act like a failing leaf or as if enjoying a sudden and severe attack of fever ague and but for friends who were at hand and the assurance of our Chief of Police, that nought would harm him, he undoubtedly would have fallen a victim to his own imagination on the spot and furnished another subject for Coroner Warner and Undertaker Angel to convey to our beautiful cemetery on Armory Hill. For prudential reasons the address is withheld, but the note received at the postoffice yesterday was not perfumed nor put to the fashionable "square" envelope, but read as follows:

UNITED ORDER OF WHITE CAPS, }
Lodge No 33 }

DEAR SIR—Your disgraceful liaison is known; also your pernicious habit of frequenting disreputable resorts, and it must cease immediately. Such disgraceful and degrading conduct can no longer be tolerated by the outraged citizens of a civilized community. One warning must be sufficient, and unless heeded you will receive the chastisement you so richly deserve.

It is well understood several other citizens have received threatening letters within the past two days, breathing forth more vengeance than the above, should they not forsake their evil ways at once, and they are not confined to the lower class by any means, as some persons holding their heads high in social life—and yet for various reasons, such as defrauding others of their just rights, immorality, drunkenness, and disposition to live beyond their means at the expense of others, &c.—these and others are reported to be marked victims of this widespread society, which many believe has obtained a foothold in Ilion. Certain it is that for some time at least our community is going to be greatly exercised over this "White Cap mania," which is now visiting Central New York.

Pressing the Stockholders

Stockholders of the First National Bank are receiving notices from Receiver Hayes that the face value of their stock in that institution must be paid over. $50 a share is payable within thirty days from January 2 and $50 more within the next thirty days. The capitalization of the bank was $150,000. The circular reads as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Dec 24, 1888.

In the matter of the First National Bank of Auburn, N Y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WHEREAS, Upon a proper accounting by the receiver heretofore appointed to collect the assets of the first National Bank of Auburn, N Y, and upon a valuation of the uncollected assets remaining in his hands, it appears to my satisfaction that in order to pay the debts of said association it is necessary to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders therefor to the extent hereinafter mentioned, as prescribed by sections 5151 and 5234 of the Revised statutes of the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I do hereby make an assessment and requisition upon the shareholders of the said first National Bank of Auburn, N Y, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid by them ratably on or before the 1st day of February, 1889, and I hereby make demand upon each and every one of them for one hundred dollars upon each and every share of the capital stock of said association held or owned by them, respectively, as on the time of its failure; and I hereby direct Frank M Hayes, the receiver here of re appointed, to take all necessary proceedings, by suit or otherwise, to enforce the said individual liability of the said shareholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused my seal of office to be affixed to these presents, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this twenty ninth day of December, A D 1888.

L. D. ABRAHAMS
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Tompkins County.

GROTON, Jan. 5.—There is a new firm in town. Grant Rockwell and Marshall Downing have purchased the stock of A. J. Oliver and will run a grocery and bakery.

Yesterday was the first day the collector was in town for taxes.

The cellar of the Baptist parsonage is nearly completed.

Jay Hubbell has purchased a lot of the carriage company on Spring street and will commence building at once.

Quite a large number from this place attended the funeral of William Kennedy at Dryden, Wednesday.

The Lotus glee club will visit this place this month.

The funeral of Mrs. Chancey Luther was held here to-day. She died Tuesday at her home south of this place, of dropsy.

Mrs. Electa Bloomer died at her home in the village Monday evening. The funeral was held to-day.

Most of the shops are taking their inventory.

Conger Hose, No. 2, met at the engine house to elect officers for the coming year. The following were elected: J B Baker, foreman; Frank Clark, first assistant; B F Fogerty, second assistant; W P Morse, secretary; Jay Conger, treasurer. When the financial report was read, it was found that they were in debt for their uniforms, etc., $122.40. C. W. Conger, from whom the company derived its name, arose and assumed the obligation. The boys appreciate this gift very much.

Musical Instruments on the Installment Plan.

—Smith's Drug Store, 50 State St.