

General Mahone closed his speech in the Senate on Monday, with a sounding peroration of well turned periods. He closed with the eloquent sentence: "I am here to advocate the Virginia Constitution of the United States, the old-time faith and loyalty to the government that has honored some of its best men, and in furtherance thereof I propose to give my best abilities and to exert my every energy."

How eloquently patrolled! The leader of the republicans of Virginia, and only because he is a "stake" to "the United States Senate," who seeks to inflict the most grievous abuse and disgrace upon his "State" by repudiating, in breach of the most sacred faith, his honest debts, "waddles about" renewing his old-time faith! This cannot be called hypocrisy, for the bald truth is too well known to be hidden under any pretense! No wonder the speech elicited hisses from the galleries!

The Democrats of New York City, conscious of the error of the past, have, as the country knows to its cost, the victory certainly within their reach, but were recklessly forfeited, have never since that disastrous election, endeavoring to effect a reorganization under which every respectable shade of democratic sentiment can be patriotically united in opposition to the corrupt influence and centralizing usurpations and practices of the Republican party. It is believed that most desirable communication has been effected, and that a nearly united democracy will henceforth shoulder to shoulder, do battle for the good old democratic principles of government of the people by the people themselves, without the intervention of "Bosses," "Cliques," "Rings," "Halls" or the corrupting or intimidating influences of official patronage or power. A few, only, of the old and hardened leaders, selfishly assuming to speak for "Tammany," revolt against the benign union and seek to satisfactify the unscrupulous cadaver of Tammany, and dissension.

We copy a paragraph from the "World" of the 24th inst., with the expression of the single but earnest wish and belief that these efforts for union and self-forgetting patriotism will meet the approval and support of every good democrat, and of every true friend of democratic institutions.

The committee of 100 Democrats who have been engaged in preparing a plan for the reorganization of the party in this city, last night adopted the plan agreed upon by its sub-committee, and heretofore published, referring all power to the self-governing election district or organizations of its territory. The new general organization will be called "The New York county Democracy," Congressman Hewitt, Chairman of the committee, has prepared the plan, made a short speech at a public meeting in which he said that free citizenship depended upon the exercise of their free will as electors by the people. No party could exist if a few men were allowed to govern the many. Political despots must be made to stand aside. The committee in consideration of the reorganization had conferred with all Democratic organizations in favor of uniting the party in this city on a fair and just basis. The result of their work had been accomplished by tedious labor, in which details had been thoroughly canvassed. He appealed to all those who had given their time and labor to the cause of Democratic harmony in the city to persevere, and promised that the time would soon come when "bosses" would no longer dictate nominations and elections in this city. The committee of twenty-one was empowered to issue a call for primary elections to elect members of the Assembly District Committees.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.
(From our Own Correspondent.)
New York, March 25, 1881.

Grant has thrown up the Presidency after all, and I'm afraid that enterprise or monument of lack of enterprise—in a bad way. However, we shall see what we shall see. The great commander-in-chief, to please himself and enjoy the land, some income so kindly raised for him by a few old political friends for a considerable part of the summer as Long Branch, which charming resort he may judge from the preparations now being made by the shrewd property owners there, is going to stave with revived splendor this coming season. Meantime, Grant's on the move to Mexico.

Among all the disaffected workmen, whose recurring strikes whenever times seem to grow a little brighter operate as a check on them, the brewers have hitherto never been found. In fact they have had little cause to be discontented. Their employers are mostly a kindly set of men of very democratic manners and hearty German habits, and have given the most wages on which they manage to rear large families in very tolerable comfort; and it appears they get about all the best they can possibly do for their money. No other workmen stand ready to shirk their earnings, and it is estimated that perhaps three hours a day are spent by the average brewer man at the stand of kegs where he swallows his frequent portion and discusses things in general with his fellows. They have led a calm, cheerful existence, never hurried, and laugh and grow fat. But the demon of discord has crept in, and in three breweries there was a strike because of the discharge of one or two troublesome hands. The other trades-unions promptly fomented the quarrel, and no less than 6,000 men pledged themselves not to patronize any saloon which sold the beer of these three breweries. In other words, to borrow the term for that sort of thing invented by circumstances in the current troubles in Ireland, the united trades-unions of New York proceeded to "Boycott" the employing brewers. The strike was a short one, and the employers surrendered very speedily.

At this season of the year, when the near approach of May-day, or moving-day, as it is more generally known in these parts, forces itself on the attention of the business man as well as the householder, the projected change of location or possible increase of business is apt to suggest, among other things, the purchase of a safe. There are a great many safes, good, bad and indifferent, and as even the poorest variety is by no means an inexpensive piece of furniture, it is quite as well to give deciding on what particular kind to buy to consider the question with some degree of carefulness. The crucial tests which some kinds have stood tend to solve the difficulty of choice. Of course the safe isn't yet built which burglars can't break into provided they have sufficient time to use their superior tools and best ingenuity; but there are some safes an ordinary blacksmith could open in half an hour and others that a committee of expert engineers would take a week to get at the true inwardness of. Fire is better guarded against in some kinds than burglars can be, and by one unadvised with very crooked ideas of economy need hesitate in selecting a protector for his books and papers of a make known to have passed the severest ordeals. Those who remember the great Bond street fire when that large and magnificent iron and brick building occupied by several firms of manufacturers, jewelry was razed to the ground, may also remember that among the dozens of safes taken from the ruins—only those of the Marvin Safe Co. were found to have preserved their precious contents absolutely unharmed, not even the faintest semblance of a scratch being perceptible on the thinnest tissue paper inside any of them. The experience of your correspondent with a Marvin safe has been such as to lead him to warmly commend it, and that a good many people agree with him on this point seems very evident from the number of Marvin's safes seen on the trucks, or with a crowd staring at them as they are hoisted into lofty offices or rolled tenderly into basements all over the city.

Did you ever see the elephant? If you'd like to make the acquaintance of the Gotham variety of the beast, you can do it very simply. Just get into the dry-goods trade and have your name rated X Y Z, or something of that sort, in Bradstreet's or Dun & Baslow's commercial agency books, and you can see the animal cheap. Hoop-able young men, enthusiasts of great

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
(Special Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C. March 24, 1881.

I think yesterday's nominations by President Garfield may be considered as settling the question of an extra session of Congress. They were the New York ones—Blaine, Conkling, and those not distinguished by anti-Conkling may still be called Blaine nominations. Having thus given moral offense to Senator Conkling and the numerous friends of that distinguished politician, the President knows that an extra session of Congress would be used for anti-administration purposes as far as possible, and will not probably call one. If he thought the session would close after passing a funding bill, I have no doubt he would issue the call to-morrow.

The worshippers of Senator Blaine have for a week given out hints to the effect that there would be an early exhibition of their idol's power in the administration, and the nomination of some of Conkling's enemies yesterday is not looked upon as all that is to be done in that direction. It was said after Conkling's visit to the Mayor that a reconciliation between him and Blaine had been arranged, but all that has transpired since the 4th of March goes to show that the sham continues. Senator Conkling now speaks as slightly of Blaine as ever he did of Mr. Hayes. What all this will lead to it is impossible to say but that it means a great party quarrel is not to be doubted. As Mr. Hayes had few friends in Congress, and none among skillful politicians, Senator Conkling did not have the same foeman during the last four years that he will have during the next four.

Of the personal worth and fitness of the recent nominations there is no question whatever. Senator Voorhees is endeavoring to get a vote on the following resolution:

Resolved: That the hostile attitude assumed by the National Banks toward refunding of the National debt at a low rate of interest had the recent attempt to dictate legislation of Congress on that subject are contrary to the best interests of the people and well calculated to excite their alarm for the future.

There is a general concurrence of opinion that some of the few banks which withdrew their circulation pending the discussion of a funding bill in Congress did so with the hope of affecting Congressional action or of causing a veto if Congress should pass an offensive bill. But that there was no concert of action among the Banks is shown by the fact that hardly one in twenty of them withdrew any part of its circulation. Whatever the sins of the Banks, or the defects in the system, it is plain that Senator Voorhees resolution is unjust.

The Republicans gained control of the Senate Committee last week by purchasing Senator Mahone's vote. They yesterday attempted to put Republicans in place of Democrats in the Senate office, but did not succeed. It is probable the Senate Democrats will resist the change. They have power to prevent it even without adopting the Republican plan of leaving the Senate without a quorum by refusing to vote. The effort to change the office is made for the purpose of putting one of Mahone's Virginia friends into the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Gen. Mahone's bargain with the Republicans has secured the nomination of Mr. Riddelberger for sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. He is the author of the Reputation bill in the Virginia Legislature. The mistake is in current that he was a "Hancock Elector." Not so; he was a defeated Republican candidate for the Senate, and was nominated only by the Democratic majority in the Senate Committee, and the Democracy of the Old Dominion. The Republicans kept a tight hold on the field to give Virginia to Garfield, while they claimed to be for Hancock. Virginia, defeated the Republican and Republican Electors both. Gen. Hancock is entitled to the credit of not having been voted for by Mr. Riddelberger.

A valuable plastic material has been introduced in Germany for ornamental and other purposes. Five parts of sifted white wax mixed with a solution of one part of ammonia and on these two being worked up into a paste, a proportionate quantity of Venetian turpentine is added, in order to prevent brittleness; a small amount of linseed oil is also put with the mixture, to obviate its clinging to the hands, and the mass may be colored by kneading in any color that may be desired. The substance thus formed may be pressed into shapes, and likewise worked by hand into models, and the hands to be rubbed with linseed oil and the mass to be kept warm during the process. On becoming cool and dry, which takes place in a few hours, it is hard as

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
(From our Washington correspondent.)

The 47th Congress is regarded by many as displaying an unequalled lack of both efficiency and sense of justice in not providing for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award fund.

A short explanation may serve to correct misapprehensions. About one-half the amount required from England remains undistributed. It was awarded September 14, 1873. The amount was not sufficient to pay all who claimed indemnity from it. Difficult questions arose as to which classes of claimants should have preference.

The amount of the award was about the aggregate value of all the property destroyed by all the Confederate armies during the war.

The most difficult questions to determine relate to cases where insurance companies had insured and paid for property destroyed. Should the money which they pay for the property be returned to them, or should it be paid to those who paid to them the war premiums for insuring against the war risk?

It is apparent that the most immediate effect of the conduct of England was to cause very large amounts of premiums for war insurance to be paid to insurance companies.

Later they were obliged to pay the owners for that part of the insured property which was destroyed by ocean war.

It was shown that the war premiums received were much more than the amount paid by them, hence that England in creating the Geneva Geneva Insurance Companies by opening to them a new field for speculation, which they, in hope of gain, chose to enter, and entering, realized their hopes.

Natural equity would seem to require that the money received from England as indemnity for her conduct should be paid to those who suffered loss by that conduct, and not to those who alone were benefited by it; but it is well established law, that where a vessel is insured against total loss, and paid for by the insurer, he is entitled to the proceeds of any partial recovery from the wreck, having by subrogation all the legal rights of the owner.

Insurance Companies employed many of the ablest attorneys in the country, who labored to establish the theory that the United States government in obtaining the money acted as attorney for those of its citizens who had claims against England, and that the award created legal rights in favor of some of them, to which the law of subrogation applies; hence that the money must be paid to Insurance Companies, to the exclusion of thousands who had suffered loss through the conduct of England.

It was, however, shown that the Department of State had been very careful not to deprive Congress of the power to do equitable justice with the money.

When the Treaty of Washington was being made the English Commissioners were asked to allow the Geneva Tribunal, in case it found England any way in fault, to "award a gross sum to be paid to the United States in satisfaction of all the claims referred to it."

At first refused, but it was urged upon them that the feeling of injury on the part of citizens of the United States would not be removed unless the treaty was so made that our government should be at liberty to give the damages awarded to the persons whom they might deem the actual sufferers, without regard to the decisions of the arbitrators at Geneva, and they at last consented.

When upon the counsel of the United States at Geneva were instructed to "secure if possible the award of a sum in gross," the government wishes to hold itself free to do so as to the rights and claims of insurers upon the termination of the case. If the value of the property captured or destroyed be recovered in the name of the government, the distribution of the amount recovered will be made by this government without commitment as to the mode of distribution of actual loss.

The Senate only provided payment at that time for those claims in relation to which there was no objection, and which all agreed should be paid first.

The Senate plan was adopted in conference committee, and it was provided that the balance of the money "shall be and remain a fund from which Congress may hereafter authorize the payment of other claims thereon."

Insurance Companies have ever since made desperate efforts to secure the repeal of the law, which restricts them to net loss, or to keep the fund subject to their hopes by preventing its use by pay losses.

The House has, in the 43d, 44th and 45th Congresses, passed bills to pay the other half of the fund shall go to the claimants, but they were so late in the session that the friends of Insurance Companies could prevent action by the Senate.

In the 46th Congress they secured a report from the Senate Committee in their favor, and were very hopeful of a vote in the Senate; to allow their claims; but it was rejected by just two votes to one.

They had, however, succeeded in delaying this vote so long that they had to distribute the fund was postponed and goes over to the 47th Congress.

As the claims of insurance Companies which have been the only obstacles to the distribution, have now been removed by the House, there

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
(From our Washington correspondent.)

Of matters at Washington the Springfield Republican's correspondent writes: "The Democrats have altogether the best of the situation. The Senate is already organized, as Republicans themselves admit with official officials. The session was called purely to consider executive business, and the Democrats constantly invite the Republicans to go into executive session and discuss the merits of the situation. They say that nothing shall be done till they can turn out a set of faithful officials to make places for political prostitutes like Gorham, and Republicanists like Riddelberger."

PIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT HENRY.
We are desirous of extending our relations with the people of Essex county, and take this occasion to invite the opening of deposit accounts, and the exchange of foreign and domestic bills of exchange, the collection of bank and other bills, and the purchase of United States Bonds, as also the exchange or purchase of same. Bills and railroad bonds bought and sold.

Fort Henry, N. Y., March 24, 1881.
F. B. ATWELL, Cashier.

M. J. McDERMOTT,
Carriage and Sleigh Builder,
MINEVILLE, ESSEX CO., N. Y.

Repairing done with neatness and satisfaction guaranteed.
Horse-drawing done in a first class manner.
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M. HEART,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(formerly of Port Henry.)
Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and well selected stock of
Foreign & Domestic Goods,
DIAGONALS,
WORSTEDS,
CASSIMERES,
AND SUITINGS
of all grades. Fits guaranteed. Satisfaction given. Trimmings furnished in first class style.
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MADAME GRISWOLD'S
CORSETS
Ladies' Corsets Wanted to be made. Superior quality. Made in New York City. Price 25c. to \$1.00. Sent by mail. No charge for postage. Address: Madame Griswold, 100 N. 3rd St., New York City.

EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society,
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
LIFE INSURANCE PROFITS DEMONSTRATED BY ACTUAL SETTLEMENTS MADE IN 1880.

The Society are now paying maturing Tontine Policies with the following remarkable results:

POLICIES CARRIED TEN YEARS WITH THE RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID AND INTEREST THEREON.

1st Example: Policy No. 45,553, issued May 25, 1860. Amount, \$10,000.00. Total premiums paid (11 years), \$3,894.80. This assured to now total amount of cash, \$6,455.80, having had besides \$10,000.00 of assurance for eleven years. 115 per cent. of premiums paid returnable in cash.

This example and those which follow show that LARGER PROFITS ARE PAID POLICY-HOLDERS THAN ARE NOW DECLARED BY ANY OTHER COMPANY.

2nd Example: Policy No. 66,649, issued Dec. 30, 1870. Amount, \$10,000.00. Total premiums paid (10 years), \$7,690.00. This assured to now total amount of cash, \$14,945.00, having had besides \$10,000.00 of assurance for eleven years. 149 per cent. of premiums paid returnable in cash.

3rd Example: Policy No. 41,621, issued March 27, 1869. Amount, \$5,000.00. Total premiums paid (12 years), \$2,908.00. In this case, the assured has now cash, \$7,814.00, having had besides \$5,000.00 of assurance for eleven years. 156 per cent. of premiums paid returnable in cash.

CASH RETURNS OF FROM 100 TO 120 PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS PAID.

Assets securely invested of \$8,000,000. Surplus \$7,600,000. The Society's popularity is shown by the fact that for the past eleven years it has sold more of its policies than has been given than that of any other company in existence, thus making an average

ANNUAL NEW BUSINESS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

The Society pays death claims promptly and in full. Its policies are clear and plain, and with no unreasonable conditions.

EVERY POLICY BECOMES UNCONTINGENT AFTER THREE YEARS.

For additional Tontine examples, books, circulars, etc., and full information apply to

E. W. DUNN, Agent,
MORRIS HUBBARD.

DUONAN CAMERON, Pro.
THIS house is situated on the Plains of Abraham, where Rogers attacked and destroyed an Indian village; four miles from Saratoga Lake. This house will be open July 10th, 1879, for pleasure seekers. Affording every facility for the traveling public, we shall try to give satisfaction to all.
North Elba, N. Y., May 27th, 1879.

WEED HOUSE.
MONTFORD WEED, Proprietor.
WESTPORT, N. Y.

This House has recently been entirely refitted and remodeled, and is now one of the most comfortable and desirable places for pleasure seekers, affording every facility for the traveling public. Free carriage to and from the House to the depot, and special attention paid to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. Also in connection with this house.

33d Annual Fair.
The Thirty-third Annual Fair of the County of Warren, N. Y., will be held at Montford Weed, N. Y., on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 1st of August, 1881.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y.
LEVI HULLARD, Proprietor.
Good Livings in connection with the house.

PLEASE HOUSE.
GEORGE B. FEASE, Proprietor.
Free carriages to and from the depot. Good Livings in connection with the house.

PORT HENRY, N. Y.
The Thirty-third Annual Fair of the County of Warren, N. Y., will be held at Port Henry, N. Y., on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 1st of August, 1881.

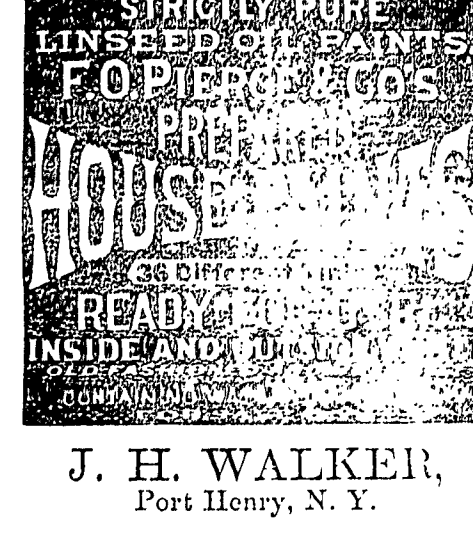
Rupture

Wesley Phillips' Case.
Dr. J. A. SHEPARD—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that I am entirely cured of my large hernia. It is of one year ago today that I received your treatment. I have tested the cure by going without the appliance. My business is that of a locomotive engineer. My work is similar to Mr. Jordan's, in my pamphlet of illustrations.

I was ruptured in the year 1863, while in the army. I have tried springs and elastic trusses with great discomfort and injury. My rupture always growing worse. Finding I must get some relief or give up my business, I determined to try you as a last resort, and I must say that I found your treatment a complete success. My improvement and cure have, considering my terrible condition, surprised my friends as well as myself. During your treatment I have worked hard in my business, enjoying both safety and comfort, and have not lost a day's work. My general health has also improved. I will take pleasure in recommending the affliction to you whenever I have an opportunity. You may publish this letter for the benefit of humanity. My address is 211 East 44th-st. With best wishes I remain your truly respectful friend,
WESLEY PHILLIPS,
New York City, Oct. 25, 1880.

Since the reduction of Dr. Shepard's treatment, I have been able to do my work without the appliance. My business is that of a locomotive engineer. My work is similar to Mr. Jordan's, in my pamphlet of illustrations.

I was ruptured in the year 1863, while in the army. I have tried springs and elastic trusses with great discomfort and injury. My rupture always growing worse. Finding I must get some relief or give up my business, I determined to try you as a last resort, and I must say that I found your treatment a complete success. My improvement and cure have, considering my terrible condition, surprised my friends as well as myself. During your treatment I have worked hard in my business, enjoying both safety and comfort, and have not lost a day's work. My general health has also improved. I will take pleasure in recommending the affliction to you whenever I have an opportunity. You may publish this letter for the benefit of humanity. My address is 211 East 44th-st. With best wishes I remain your truly respectful friend,
WESLEY PHILLIPS,
New York City, Oct. 25, 1880.



J. H. WALKER,
Port Henry, N. Y.

The Great Carriage Manufacturing House of the World.

EMERSON, FISHER & CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Top Buggies and Phaetons

Best material, good workmanship, handsome styles, strong and durable vehicles in every respect.

70,000 Carriages
Manufactured by EMERSON, FISHER & CO. are now in use in every part of the American Continent. They give unflinching satisfaction. All their work is warranted. They have received testimonials from all parts of the country of just port similar to the following, hundreds of which are on file subject to inspection:

Messrs. EMERSON, FISHER & CO.:
I have used one of your Top Buggies three years, and three of them two years. My liveries, stables, and they have given me perfect satisfaction, and I can not say enough for them.
OSCAR SMALLEY,
Newbury, N. C., July 17, 1880.

Messrs. CARROLL & JOHNSON:
Dear Sir: I have been using the Emerson & Fisher Carriage for a year, and I suppose as any one could. I had a fast horse, and he has not roughly I suppose with two grown ladies and myself in the buggy, and it is to be well as the money I paid for it. I say the Emerson & Fisher Buggy is the best.

The favorable reputation the Carriages have made in localities where they have been used for several years by Liveries, Physicians, Farmers and others requiring hard and constant use, has led to an increased demand from those localities, to meet which the manufacturing facilities of their mammoth establishment have been extended, enabling them now to turn out in good style.

860 Carriages a Week.

Prices Down!!

The Largest Stock of Goods ever offered to the public!

I. SCHEIER

Has returned from New York with an immense stock of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO OF THE FINEST BRANDS
Pipes in every variety, style and price.
SPANISH CIGARETTES OF THE MOST DELICATE FLAVOR
THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
At prices making it for the advantage of dealers to purchase in large quantities. It is deemed necessary to make a great show of what I have to offer. I have spent over twenty years experience in this business. I have always maintained a reputation for a dollar; in that time I have learned the value of every cent, and I have learned to purchase goods that will please them. Now, I have returned from New York with a large stock of goods, and I am obliged to charge it and add more help. All who wish to purchase promptly and despatch.

LAGER.
I have the SOLE AGENCY for the CELEBRATED LAGER BEER, brewed in Bremen, Germany, for Northern New York and Vermont. This beer is the best in the world, and is recommended by physicians to old, infirm and delicate people. It is a refreshing tonic. The bottles are the largest and most convenient for use. Each bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. It is sold at 25c per bottle, and 10c per glass.

I. SCHEIER, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

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THIS PAPER
Arrival and
Leave for North
Leave for Lowell
Leave for Boston
Leave for Portland
Leave for New York
Leave for Albany
Leave for Saratoga
Leave for
at 7 A. M.

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HARRY HALL
A. K. DUNN
W. H. FARMER
A. M. FARMER
A. M. FARMER
A. K. DUNN
TIMOTHY SHAW
FRED BARBER

BOARD
RICHARD L.
H. A. PRINCE
A. M. FARMER
G. B. N.

Local Ann.
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