(Concluded from sixth page.)

do	14	do	do	26
do	15	do	do	26
do	16	do	do	26
do	17	do	do	26
do	18	do	do	26
do	19	do	do	26
do	20	do	do	26
do	21	do	do	26
do	22	do	do	26
do	23	do	do	26
do	24	do	do	26
do	1	86	do	17
do	2	do	do	17
do	3	do	do	17
do	4	do	do	17
do	5	do	do	17
do	6	do	do	17
do	7	do	do	17
do	8	do	do	17
do	9	do	do	17
do	10	do	do	17
do	11	do	do	17
do	12	do	do	17
do	13	do	do	17
do	14	do	do	17
do	15	do	do	17
do	16	do	do	17
do	17	do	do	17
do	18	do	do	17

Farm Lands.

Description.	Sec.	T.	R.	Acres.	Year.	Am't. $ cts
w½ of w½	6	144	58	160	1885	20 88
e½ of w½	8	do	do	160	do	22 82
ne¼	18	do	do	160	do	19 72
nw¼	10	145	do	160	do	17 63
e½ sw ¼, sw ¼ ne¼ & se¼ of nw ¼	14	do	do	160	do	15 40
se ¼ of ne¼	16	do	do	40	do	5 28
nw¼	18	do	do	160	do	22 89
sw¼	18	do	do	100	do	23 37
se¼	20	do	do	160	do	20 88
n½ of n½	26	do	do	160	do	17 39
ne¼	2	146	do	160	do	19 31
nw¼	4	do	do	160	do	21 51
e½ se¼	4	do	do	80	do	12 80
ne¼	4	do	do	160	do	24 01
e½ of se¼	6	do	do	80	do	13 93
ne¼	14	do	do	160	do	15 40
ne¼	16	do	do	160	do	24 19
ne¼	20	do	do	160	do	25 60
nw¼	20	do	do	160	do	28 80
e½ of w½	22	do	do	160	do	17 16
w½ ne¼ & n½ of se¼	26	do	do	160	do	17 60
nw¼	26	do	do	160	do	19 80
sw¼	26	do	do	160	do	19 80
s½ of se¼	26	do	do	80	do	7 71
sw¼ of se¼, se¼ of nw¼ & e½ of sw¼	32	do	do	160	do	26 82
se¼	34	do	do	160	do	17 60
ne¼	36	do	do	160	do	16 40
s½	36	do	do	160	do	19 80
sw¼	4	147	58	160	do	17 82
se¼	6	do	do	150	do	24 30
part of se¼	6	do	do	10	do	1 62
e½ of sw¼ and w½ of se¼	8	do	do	160	do	30 38
e½ of se¼	8	do	do	80	do	10 80
sw¼	12	do	do	160	do	22 40
s½ of n½	18	do	do	160	do	18 26
s½ of n½	22	do	do	160	do	22 73
n½ of se¼	22	do	do	80	do	10 54
part of ne¼	26	do	do	3	do	49
ne¼	28	do	do	160	do	18 85
ne¼	30	do	do	160	do	17 88
sw¼	34	do	do	160	do	19 18
se¼	34	do	do	160	do	19 98
e½ of e½	36	do	do	160	do	24 30
nw¼	2	148	58	160	do	21 76
ne¼	5	148	58	123	do	15 40
sw¼	5	do	do	160	do	20 80
w½ of sw¼	6	do	do	80	do	9 46
e½ of sw¼	6	do	do	80	do	8 64
se¼	6	do	do	160	do	19 98
n½ of ne¼	7	do	do	80	do	8 96
s½ of n½	7	do	do	160	do	18 01
n½ of nw¼	7	do	do	80	do	9 86
w½ of e½	8	do	do	160	do	19 98
nw¼	8	do	do	160	do	18 10
sw¼	8	do	do	160	do	18 90
sw¼	10	do	do	160	do	22 40
nw¼	18	do	do	160	do	20 12
ne¼	20	do	do	160	do	21 20
nw¼	20	do	do	160	do	19 33
sw¼	22	do	do	160	do	22 09
ne¼	28	do	do	160	do	19 72
nw¼	28	do	do	160	do	18 90
nw¼	2	144	59	129	do	14 96
sw¼	8	do	do	160	do	21 76
ne¼	18	do	do	160	do	25 00
nw¼	18	do	do	146	do	22 21
ne¼	20	do	do	160	do	21 18
sw¼	20	do	do	160	do	23 20
se¼	20	do	do	160	do	23 20
ne¼	32	do	do	160	do	20 30
se¼	32	do	do	160	do	27 20
s½ nw¼ & n½ sw¼	4	145	59	160	do	22 73
ne¼	12	do	do	160	do	27 52
se¼	14	do	do	160	do	22 40
sw¼	20	do	do	160	do	22 62
lots 1, 2, 3, and 4	24	do	do	72	do	8 37
e½ & nw¼ of se¼ & ne¼ of sw¼	36	do	do	160	do	20 30
s½ of n½	2	146	59	160	do	23 04
sw¼ of ne¼, se¼ of sw¼ and w½ of se¼	4	do	do	160	do	22 40
w½ of ne¼ and e½ nw¼	6	do	do	160	do	22 89
ne¼	14	do	do	160	do	24 01
nw¼	20	do	do	160	do	22 25
part of sw¼ of sw¼	24	do	do	12	do	3 20
part of sw¼ of sw¼	24	do	do	12	do	3 20
ne¼	2	147	59	160	do	19 18
w½ of ne¼ & e½ of nw¼	4	do	do	160	do	18 90
lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	6	do	do	162	do	20 26
se¼	6	do	do	160	do	23 40
nw¼	8	do	do	160	do	20 52
ne¼	8	do	do	160	do	18 64
ne¼	10	do	do	160	do	19 53
nw¼	12	do	do	160	do	20 26
nw¼	14	do	do	160	do	19 20
sw¼	14	do	do	160	do	19 31
se¼	14	do	do	160	do	18 90
ne¼	18	do	do	160	do	21 91
lots 2, 3, 4, and 5	18	do	do	160	do	23 21
ne¼	20	do	do	160	do	20 23
nw¼	20	do	do	160	do	18 81
ne¼	22	do	do	160	do	20 26
se¼	22	do	do	160	do	19 33
ne¼	24	do	do	160	do	20 12
nw¼	26	do	do	160	do	19 44
ne¼	26	do	do	160	do	24 08
sw¼	28	do	do	160	do	21 59
nw¼	30	do	do	160	do	19 74
sw¼	30	do	do	160	do	18 67
ne¼	32	do	do	160	do	21 88
nw¼	32	do	do	160	do	21 88
nw¼	34	do	do	160	do	18 47
ne¼	4	148	59	160	do	18 10
n½ & nw¼ of se¼	1	148	59	162	do	22 01
e½ of se¼	1	do	do	80	do	11 34
se¼	4	do	do	160	do	17 28
nw¼	8	do	do	160	do	18 90
sw¼	8	do	do	160	do	18 90
ne¼	10	do	do	160	do	19 31
nw¼	10	do	do	160	do	18 10
sw¼	10	do	do	160	do	19 58
e½ of e½	12	do	do	160	do	19 31
sw¼	18	do	do	160	do	21 06
n½ se¼ of ne¼ & ne¼ of se¼	22	do	do	160	do	22 14
n½ of sw¼, nw¼ of se¼, sw¼ of ne¼	22	do	do	160	do	18 77
s½ of s½	22	do	do	160	do	19 08
part of ne¼	24	do	do	153½	do	21 60
nw¼	24	do	do	160	do	18 52
n½ of s½	24	do	do	160	do	23 00
s½ of s½	24	do	do	160	do	22 91
e½ & sw¼ of ne¼ & ne¼ of se¼	26	do	do	160	do	19 72
nw¼	26	do	do	160	do	20 52
ne¼ of se¼ & w½ of se¼	26	do	do	120	do	16 20
ne¼	28	do	do	160	do	21 65
n½ of nw¼ & w½ ne¼	36	do	do	160	do	21 60
sw¼	8	144	60	160	do	15 40
sw¼	14	do	do	160	do	16 07
nw¼	24	do	do	160	do	18 48
sw¼	28	do	do	160	do	18 04
e½ of ne¼ & n½ of se¼	34	do	do	160	do	15 63
nw¼	10	145	60	160	do	18 71
se¼	10	do	do	160	do	20 23
ne¼	12	do	do	160	do	17 59
sw¼	24	146	60	160	do	15 40
ne¼	18	147	60	160	do	18 36
se¼	18	do	do	160	do	18 27
se¼	3	148	60	160	do	18 77
n½ & sw¼ of n w¼	3	148	60	120	do	18 64
n½ & sw¼ of ne¼, ne¼ of sw¼ & nw¼ of se¼	4	do	do	162	do	18 50
se¼ of ne¼	4	do	do	40	do	4 32
ne¼ of se¼	4	do	do	40	do	4 32
nw¼	4	do	do	121	do	14 09
w½ & se¼ of sw¼	4	do	do	120	do	13 50
se¼ of ne¼	5	do	do	40	do	4 32
se¼ of se¼	5	do	do	40	do	4 32
sw¼ of nw¼ & w½ of sw¼	5	do	do	120	do	14 86
se¼ of ne¼	6	do	do	40	do	4 32
se¼ of nw¼, e½ of sw¼ & nw¼ of se¼	8	do	do	160	do	19 08
s½ of nw¼	11	do	do	80	do	11 48
w½ of e½	12	do	do	160	do	17 69
sw¼	12	do	do	160	do	18 12
se¼	14	do	do	160	do	19 72
n½ of ne¼ & e½ of nw¼	22	do	do	160	do	19 33
n½ & sw¼ of sw¼ & nw¼ of se¼	22	do	do	160	do	19 81
nw¼	26	do	do	160	do	23 13
ne¼	28	do	do	160	do	21 [illegible]
sw¼	28	do	do	160	do	18 10
n½ & se½ of ne¼ & ne¼ of se¼	32	do	do	160	do	18 25
n½ & se½ of se¼ & se¼ of ne¼	36	do	do	160	do	22 24
ne¼	4	144	61	185	do	12 66
sw¼	18	do	do	160	do	29 40
ne¼	22	do	do	160	do	29 40
ne¼	24	do	do	160	do	18 48
ne¼	30	do	do	160	do	29 40
nw¼	32	do	do	160	do	38 64
se¼	32	do	do	160	do	34 79
sw¼	32	do	do	160	do	33 82
nw¼	34	do	do	160	do	31 51
sw¼	34	do	do	160	do	30 91
sw¼	20	145	61	160	do	15 40
nw¼	30	do	do	160	do	15 40
s½ of n½	4	148	61	160	do	18 90
n½ of s½	4	do	do	160	do	18 90
s½ of sw¼ & sw¼ of se¼	4	do	do	120	do	12 96
se¼ of se¼	5	do	do	40	do	4 32
w½ of w½	24	do	do	160	do	20 03

UNCLE SAM'S PRINTERS.

THOMAS E. BENEDICT, THE NEW PUBLIC PRINTER, AND HIS WORK.

The Largest Publishing House in the World—A Monument to the Garrulity of Congress, and the Natural Desire to See Their Forensic Efforts in Print.

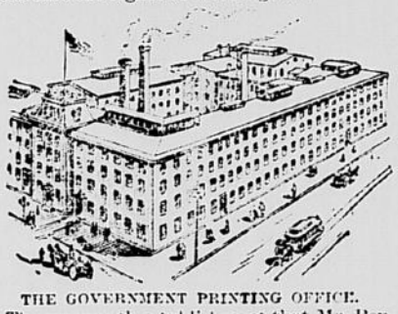
The office of public printer, that was for so long a time a bone of contention, has at last been handed over to Mr. Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, who was not an applicant for the position, and whose name was not even thought of by wiseacres in connection with the place.

THOMAS E. BENEDICT.

Thomas E. Benedict was born at Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., in 1839. His education was obtained at the common school and at the Warwick institute. He engaged in teaching during his early years, and drifted thence into a railroad office, and finally into bookkeeping. He always had an affinity for printing offices, however, and, wherever he lived, was sure to be an industrious correspondent of the local newspaper. He moved to Ulster county in 1863 as a bookkeeper of the Ulster Iron Rolling mill, and in 1870 started The Ellenville Press in partnership with his brother, G. H. Benedict. The paper gained a reputation for its vigorous Democracy, and in 1873 the firm purchased The Banner of Liberty, which they conducted as a staunch Democratic weekly, gaining for it a circulation that extended to every state and territory of the Union. In 1879 Mr. Benedict was elected to the New York legislature and was re-elected for four successive terms, each year by an increased majority. There he gained the confidence and friendship of Governor Cleveland, Daniel Manning and other leading Democrats, and in 1884 was appointed deputy comptroller, which office he has since filled. He is known especially for his executive ability and unblemished integrity.

Mr. Gilbert H. Benedict, the new chief clerk to the public printer, is a brother of his chief, and was appointed by Public Printer Rounds before his retirement. Mr. Benedict was born at Warwick, N. Y., in 1846, and was educated at the Warwick academy. At 15 years of age he began work at the printer's trade in the office of The Putnam County Courier, then edited by his brother, Capt. Charles E. Benedict, who afterward died in the service of the Union army. From there he went to Newburg, where he set type on the old Newburg Telegraph, and thence gravitated to New York city, where, for nearly ten years, he worked in the largest book and job printing concern in the metropolis. After one or two attempts at country newspaper editing, he formed a partnership with his brother, T. E. Benedict, in conducting The Ellenville Press and Banner of Liberty, of which paper he has been sole proprietor for the past three years. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, during his residence in that city, and is a stanch advocate of labor organizations and the rights of workingmen.

GILBERT H. BENEDICT.



THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The mammoth establishment that Mr. Benedict assumes charge of is the largest printing office in the world and located a mile north of the Capitol in what was once called "swampoodle." It requires an army of 2,500 men and women the year round, with a pay roll of about $135,000 per month to turn out its productions. Over 3,500 tons of paper are fed into the capacious maw of this monster to be evolved into blanks, pamphlets, maps, elegant bound books, in fact everything possible in the way of printed matter. The capacity of this establishment is practically unlimited and the speed with which it can execute work cannot be excelled anywhere. As congress has ordered the printing of every bill when introduced, and reprinted every time an amendment is adopted, and as some of these bills are amended as often as thirty seven times the numbers of copies of bills printed during a session of congress amounts to millions upon millions. The copy a bill or report in congress, making fifty or sixty large printed pages, may be received at 10 o'clock in the morning and in two or three hours the printed and stitched or bound copies will be laid on the desks of members. The Congressional Record reports the doings of congress daily, and contains more matter than two ordinary daily newspapers, and yet let the night session be long or short The Record, containing a verbatim account of the day's doings, will be on each member's desk before the opening of the following day's session. To do this a wagon is kept going day and night collecting copy and returning proofs of speeches to the members for corrections.

The press room contains nearly 100 of the most improved printing presses, from which are delivered each hour about 100,000 sheets of printed matter. Thirty immense ruling machines are in constant use in the bindery, and in the folding room, as elsewhere, the latest and most improved machinery is used to facilitate the work. A brief history of government printing is as follows:

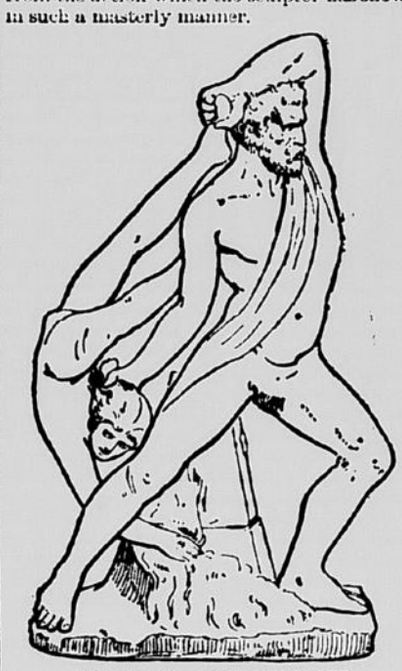
In the first session of the First congress, 1789, the printing of bills and journals was done under the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house. In 1794 a specific appropriation was made for "firewood, stationery and printing work," $10,000. In 1803 the president's message was the first document printed. In 1819 each house elected its own printer for the session. The printers to congress now became affluent and entertained handsomely. These also gave rise to the party newspaper organ system. The most noted were Gales, Seaton, Blair and Rives. The printing of the Twenty-seventh congress cost $200,000. In 1846 the contract system was adopted. In 1852 the office of superintendent of public printing was created. In 1876 the office was changed from congressional to public printer, and appointed by the president. Mr. A. M. Clapp, Mr. John D. Defrees and Mr. Sterling P. Rounds were the predecessors of Mr. Benedict. The cost of the government printing is now about $2,500,000 per annum.

STERLING P. ROUNDS.

A MEXICAN ART TREASURE.

The Newly Discovered Statue of Hercules Reputed to Be by Phidias.

We are enabled to present our readers an engraving from a photograph of the statue of Hercules, recently discovered in Mexico. This magnificent piece of art work is of jasper, and three feet in height, and is supposed to be the work of the famous Greek sculptor, Phidias. It represents the maddened Hercules throwing the slave, Lychas, into the sea. Lychas was sent with a message from Hercules' deserted wife. That the reception the messenger received from Hercules was more than warm is the inference one would draw from the action which the sculptor has shown in such a masterly manner.



THE MAXIMILIAN HERCULES.

This treasure was discovered in a pawnshop by a Catholic priest, Padre Giovanni Gismondi. The good padre visited this shop with a young student for the purpose of redeeming some clothes and books that the latter had been obliged to pawn for bread. On seeing the statuette the priest wondered at it being in such a place. On inquiry he found that sixteen years before it had been brought there and $36 was borrowed on it. The priest was too poor to buy it, so he went away and informed a wealthy gentleman that the statue was from the hand of a master. The gentleman purchased it at the priest's earnest solicitation, and he soon after found that he was in possession of one of the art treasures of this continent. Padre Gismondi, who by the way is a nephew of the late Pope Pio Nono, is an archæologist of considerable knowledge; he unearthed the statue's history which proves to be this: It was discovered in the ruins of Pompeii some forty years ago and was presented by the king of Naples to the mother of Maximilian. On the latter's acceptance of the throne of Mexico it was given to him. On the day of his death, in 1867, the statue disappeared from the palace in some manner and was not heard of until Padre Gismondi unearthed it. It is likely that there may be legal and possibly international disputes over the possession of this treasure yet.

Solid conversation is exceptional in society. Thought is fatiguing, and wealthy people want their lives to flow on without effort.—Balzac.

WHIDDEN BROTHERS

Are now ready to receive wheat or gold in settlement of notes and open accounts, and must urge upon their customers the importance of paying up promptly. We need our money, and must have it. If you cannot pay all this month, pay a part; it will encourage us to know that your intentions are good, if you come in soon with something substantial. Don't forget that we have removed to the center of trade on

BURRELL AVENUE

and have opened up the finest and most complete line of Ready Made Clothing ever brought to

COOPERSTOWN,

300 suits in all, and the prices are lower than ever before, and our line of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes etc., cannot be beat, and our Grocery department is stocked up weekly. We have Wall Paper, carpets, crockery, glassware, notions, and

FURNITURE.

In fact everything you need. Having accommodated you when money was scarce, we ask for your cash trade this fall, and guarantee to sell all lines of goods at the lowest living prices.

Wm C. JIMESON & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables,

STATIONARY, ETC.

The Highest Market Price Paid for all Kinds of FARM PRODUCE in Exchange for Goods.

PATTISON HOTEL,

DAZEY, D. T.

W. L. PATTISON, PROPRIETOR.

This house now offers accommodations superior to any hotel on the

SANBORN & COOPERSTOWN RAILROAD.

A good Barn and Livery in connection with the House.

—CALL AND SEE ME.

THE

PIONEER WHEAT BUYER

of Griggs County,

R. C. BROPHY,

Has located at

HANNAFORD, D. T.

Where in the future he will receive the wheat of the Farmers of Southern Griggs, guaranteeing to give them the highest grade possible, and pay the highest market price.