Price One Cent.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

to Confernce by the Senate.

Commissioner Seymour III.

GAZETTE'S BUREAU,)
709 EAST CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.)

At 3, o'clock the Senate passed Mr. Sperman's motion to re-commit the Cuben resolutions to conference, and agreed to non-concur in the House amendment. This was done without division.

The Senate at once turned to other business, while the galleries did not realize for some time that the Cuban resolutions had been sent back to conference. The chair announced Messrs. Sherman, Morgan and Lodge as the Senate conferees.

The legislative bill was then taken

This was District of Columbia day in the House. Some business was transacted of slight importance.

Mr. Walsh of New York offered a resolution in the House to-day directing the committee on the District of Columbia to ascertain if the report is true that there is no text book of English grammer used in the public schools in Washington, and if such be the case to take means to provide such book.

Congressman Hill will speak before the banking and currency committee of the House Wednesday, in behalf of his banking and currency bill.

Commissioner of Patents, John S. Seymour, is housed to-day with an attack of tonsilitus.

J. H. Shelton and wife, and J. A. Morris and wife, of Bridgeport, are among to-day's arrivals.

DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL.

A Rich Treat Afforded Lovers of Music.

Despite the inclement weather a large number of people assembled at the Norwalk Club rooms, last evening in response to an invitation issued by members of the club to attend a musical given by Mr. Walter J. Hall, of New York and his vocal pupils.

Mr. Hall presided at the piano and delighted those present by his superior playing, and kindly responded repeated encores.

The entire entertainment was unus ually fine. The following is the programme:

Air de Ballet, Mr. Walter Hall. If Laws Severe. Nr. Frank Nash.

Heavenly Love, Mrs. Ross and Miss Gregory. "You," Mr. W. F. Ambler.

Sognai, Mrs J. I. Dunning. For All Eternity, Mr. J. H. Stnbbs.

Springtide,
Miss Pearl Gregory. VIII Hungarian Rhapsody, Mr. Walter J. Hall.

As the Dawn, Mrs. W. F. Ambler.

Adieu Marie, Because, I Love You Dear, Mr. John Wehle.

Ecstary, g Before the Dawn, Mrs. Imogene Ross. Barcarolle, By the Waters, Mr. J. H. Stubbs.

A Night in Venice, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ambler.

FAST DAY.

Governor Coffin Issues the Usual Annual Proclamation.

Governor Coffin yesterday issued his fast day proclamation as follows:

"In consonence with a practice carefully observed for many years, I hereby appoint Friday, the 3rd day of April, as a day of fasting and prayer.

"Remembering dangers safely passed let us, as a people, earnestly inquire whether we have used the opportunities of a year in the manner best calculated to promote our temporal and spiritual to promote our temporal and spiritual welfare; and, being mindful that serious perils menace our peace prosperity, let us, with one voice, ask of Him, from whom every blessing comes, that guidance which gives clear perception of duty, with wisdom and courage to discharge its obligations to the acceptance of our Father in heaven.

-Advertise in the "Gazette."

O. VINCENT COFFIN.

SIX MILL TAX-LAID.

City Meeting so Votes.

Several Citizens Make Personal Remarks.

Not to be outdone by the "monkey and parrot" town meeting in the afternoon, the South Norwalk annual city meeting last evening kept pace, and the acrimonious debate furnished fun for the spectators.

Mayor Lee presided and city clerk Joseph R. Taylor read the call.

City Attorney Light stated that the amount necessary to carry on the city during the fiscal year, as estimated from the budget, was \$28,800, and moved that a tax of six mills be laid.

J. Donovan was recognized and said, that he thought the rate should be lowered; that South Norwalk's expenses were nearly double those of Norwalk; he did not know as they could be reduced and sarcastically suggested that if a reduction could not be made it would be wise to consolidate and let Norwalk run the city. He referred to the hard times and uncollected taxes, also to the increase of salary of assessors, and moved that the rate be 5 instead of 6 mills, Councilman Kendall seconding the motion.

S. C. Palmer followed and succeeded in creating quite a breeze. He launched out throwing bricks right and left. R. H. Golden suggested that Mr. Palmer found plenty of fault but failed to suggest a remedy. He then ex plained that extra improvements had cost the city \$6,000.

Supt Briggs presented figures to show how the street department had been run, and denied Mr. Palmer's fling, that he, Briggs, sat in his office while his men worked. In reply to a question from Mr. Donovan, Mr. Briggs said that Norwalk had the better reads.

Mr. Donovan took the floor again and said that as so many improvements had been made last year the city ought to get along with \$5,000 the coming year. R. H. Golden followed with the statement that he thought the increase of debt was caused by the uncollected taxes which amount to \$10,000.

City Attorney Light thought the city should be as economical as possible, and said that while he opproved of criticizing the expenses of the city government he complained that it was impossible to get the best citizens to accept office while they were always ready to

Mr. Donovan thought the lunch wagon an impediment in the streets and ought to be abolished. Mr. Light imformed him that the proprietor paid a license and could not be driven away.

W. H. Smith complained of the increased expenses of the city and thought it ought to be run for less than \$28,000. Councilman Hatch suggested that Mr. Smith was assisting in increasing the expenses by having streets extended so that he could build houses thereon. He also inquired of Mr. Smith if similar criticism of expenditures was not made when he, Smith, was a councilman, and received an affirmative reply.

Mr. Light called for the question and Mr. Donovan suggested that one ballot be taken, those wanting a 5 mill tax to write 5 on their ballot and those wanting a 6 mill tax to write 6; this was not adopted. The motion to lay a 6 mill tax was then passed. John L. Richards was recognized and offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the meeting that no policeman be appointed to fill the vacancy on the police force caused by Capt. Colegrove's resignation. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Light moved that the report of the water commissioners be accepted and Mr. Palmer stated that the commissioners did not keep their books correctly and offered several suggestions which were adopted. He followed these with a motion that the \$10,000 netted last year by the water works, be used towards paying off the city debt. This brought Councilman Pearson to his feet and the sand filter was launched

before the meeting. Mr. Light said it would be illegal to pass such a resolution as it had not

been inserted in the call. Mr. Palmer. "I don't give a snap for

Mr. Light's legal opinion." Mr. Light, "You have not sufficient sense to understand it." Mr. Palmer. "You need not attempt

to supply the knowledge." Mr. Light. "You would have no place to store it."

After Councilman Hatch and Mr. Palmer had had a set-to in about the same strain, Mayor Lee refused to entertain the motion, from which decision Mr. Palmer appealed and the chair was not sustained. The better sense of the audience then prevailed and the meet-ing was adjourned until April 14.

THAT TELFORD ROAD

The Cuban Resolutions Sent The Annual South Norwalk A Lively Meeting Held at the **Town House Yesterday** Afternoon.

> The Matter of Rescinding a Vote Passed at a Previous Town Meeting Indefinitely Postponed.

The transients who are nightly provided with lodging at the Smith street station-house had they bave been invited to exchange their quarters for those opened to the public at the socalled Town House, in response to the call for a special town meeting, would no doubt have said "our quarters are preferable."

And yet there were about 75 voters who Monday afternoon, assembled in what is probably one of the worst looking and most cheerless public meeting rooms in Fairfield county, if not in the state, to take action on a call promulgated by the selectmen for the following purposes:

To repeal so much of the vote of said town passed at its annual business meeting held on the 20th day of January, 1896, authorizing and directing the Selectmen to cause to be improved a certain highway according to the provisions of Chapter CCCXV of the Public Acts of this State of the year 1895, entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Improvement of Public Roads," as reads as follows, viz:-'that certain highway known as the Connecti-

"cut Turnpike, beginning at the city line "of the City of South Norwalk about 140 "feet West of Taylor Avenue and extend "ing Easterly as far as can be done with "the sum of money appropriated therefor,

and in the place and stead thereof to designate and direct some other highway or section of highway to be improved according to the provisions of said vote and public Act. Town Clerk Smith read the call, after

which the names of James Golden and Jeremiah Donovan were offered as moderators of the meeting, both of whom declined.

Tallmadge Baker was then elected moderator and kindly consented to act, but with a reluctance that seemingly showed that he expected war, but throughout the meeting he proved that his selection had been in no wise misplaced.

The call was then read for the second

It remained for Mr. Donovan to fire the first gun which he did by asking the question as to whether or not there was quorum present, and suggesting that as it took a vote of fifty to pass the original vote it would require a similar number to rescind it.

R. H. Golden asked if the meeting had been called by reason of a petition from the taxpayers. This was gun numper two.

Selectman Isaac Selleck said that the meeting had been called by reason of the statement that the vote passed at a previous meeting in reference to the matter now before the meeting, had been decided by the town's attorney to be illegal.

Mr. Donovan then raised a point of order, and claimed that the meeting had been called simply at the instigation of Selectman Selleck and that the call had not been signed by the two other members of the board, Merrill and Thomes-or at least he had been given to so understand. This gun partook of the nature of a bomb, and neary every one present seemed to feel the force of the shock including the first

selectman. All quickly recovered, however, when Town Attorney Warner arose and quietly remarked that in his judgment the road proposed could not according to law be built, as voted at the former meeting. If built at all under the law regulating the construction of the same it would have to be constructed further west and outside of the city lines, and that the town could not consent even with the approbation of the city to build the same. The validity of the act in reference to the part the state had in the construction of the road had nothing whatever in common with what the city might vote in reference to the building of the road, and in no wise depended on such vote. He said that lawyers would agree that any other construction which might be placed on the act would be absurd and not worthy of discussion. If the road was built at all the town would be liable for all needed repairs, etc. The law he said was unquestionably made that the towns, not cities, should derive the benefit of the

Mr. Donovan asked if the laws could be construed as applying in the same manner to corporations, the laying of street railway lines, etc.

Mr. Warner replied that this statute had no provisions whatever in reference to matters presented in Mr. Donovan's question. It was a statute providing for the construction of roads, and everything was left at the discretion of the selectmen.

Mr. Donovan then asked, "You mean to say then that the vote was illegal because it contemplated the building of the road within the city limits?"

Mr. Warner replied that the law was not intended to provide for the building of roads within city limits. If such had been the intent of the law it would have been incorporated in the same. It was within the power of cities to order such road built as they saw fit, be it either of belgium, brick or whatsuever they chose. The town had no voice in the matter. He then somewhat dramatically added, "This road will never be built under this law, however this meeting may vote. The courts will never sustain any such action."

John H. Light was then recognized by the chair and said: "Evidently Messrs. Warner and Selleck are determined that the vote shall not be carried out and the work done. Mr. Selleck, as I understand it, has gone around seeking some kind of an excuse to get aside from carrying out the intent of the vote passed so unanimously at a previous meeting of the voters.

He went further and said that not the name of a single voter appeared on the original call for the meeting. He also said that he had been told that the call for the meeting had been made before the signatures of the other two selectmen had been affixed to the same.

This was denied by Mr. Selleck and Mr. Light let the point pass, but not without asking if the board had held a meeting together and discussed the matter. He received no reply and sat

Mr. Selleck was then recognized and remarked that he had no feeling against South Norwalk, but the road would not be built. He was interrupted by Mr. Light who asked him if he did not at the meeting in Hartford say that he 'had no respect for the lawyer who might say the road could be legally built." Mr. Selleck's reply was weak and not to the point.

Mr. Light then told a pat story which he ended with the remark that while Mr. Selleck might be open to conviction he was ready to defy all who might differ with him,

Mr. Selleck replied that "the town of Norwalk may have by vote said build the road, but if our attorney says it is illegal I don't care if the whole United States is against me I won't have it done.

Attorney Light said that the passage of the law was largely brought about through the work of wheelmen who wanted good roads, and these on the main thoroughfares. He said that he had talked with the chairman of the state highway commission, and alike with himself he did not believe that it was necessary that the city should take any action in the premises whatever. He read from the State act in question and asserted that if the construction placed upon it by Mr. Warner was correct, the entire act was unconstitutional. The selectmen he thought had absolute power in the construction of such road, It was not the first time the question had been raised and had been settled in favor of the cities. He said that he felt free to guarantee that the city would keep the road in repair after it was constructed. It was a thoroughfare which was the main inlet into Norwalk from the west and that the city of Norwalk would gain more benefit than would South Norwalk.

Mr. Warner: There is no road in town that requires improving more than does the one in question. No one has any objection to such improvement provided it can be done according to law. If the work is done the town is liable for the keeping of the road in repair. Personally he would like to have the money expended there. If the city agrees to keep it in repair there is yet another objection. It was not intended that the roads should be built within the city limits at the expense of the town. The telford system was a superior one and was not only intended for use but also as object lessons for the building of like roads in all towns in the state. Cities enjoyed the right of putting down such roads as suited them. The road in question had not been in a reasonably safe condition for a long time and the city of South Norwalk was at fault for such condidion. If the town of Norwalk, he said, has a right to lay this road it also had a right to lay a similar road in the city of Norwalk. In fact under these conditions the two cities could saddle all of their road upon the town. Mr. Light said that there was no law

that could compel any municipality to make a road other than passable.

Mr. Donovan asked, "Out of whom does this money come to build the road? This particular road is one of our main thoroughfares. Not a single voter, he said, had voiced against its construction as ordered at a previous meeting. He then made the pertinent inquiry Why is it that one selectman should call a meeting and afterwards get other mem-

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.]

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE!

Magnificent Piano for the Most Popular School, Lodge, Society, Club or Fire Company in Fairfield County.

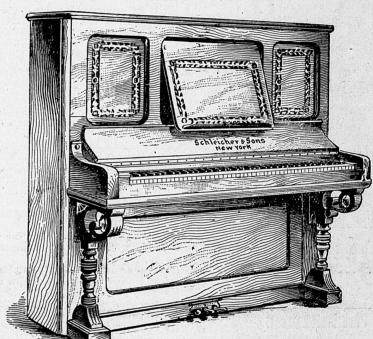
Which is our most popular school, lodge, society, club or fire company?

Which one has the most admirers and friends?

Doubtless these questions are beyond the power of any absolute answer, but The Evening Gazette offers an exceptional opportunity to make the test. The Gazette proposes to poll the votes of the people. And the voting is to have zest in it. It is made worth while to vote. There is a magnificent prize at stake.

THE GAZETTE will give A \$400 UPRIGHT PIANO to the school, lodge, society, club or fire company which gets the

most votes.



HERE IT IS!

It is an instrument of the very finest character. It is beautiful in its workmanship, an ornament worthy of any home, and in all its musical qualities it is unsurpassed. In every sense it is a perfect and beautiful instrument—equal to the best that can be anywhere bought for \$400 IN GOLD.

The following are the rules which govern the voting: 1-THE GAZETTE will print each day a blank coupon, each coupon being good for one vote for the school, ledge, society, club or fire company the owner of the ccupon may select-the blank lines in the ccupon to be filled out with the name and address. The coupon to-day is at the end of this article.

The contest will close on July 2, and the winner announced on July 3. 3-Any school, lodge, society, club or fire company in Fairfield County is

4-A full record of the voting will be published up to date every evening in The GAZETTE, but votes received after 10 A. M. will not be recorded until a day later.

5-Coupons must be filled out in a plain handwriting, for otherwise blunders can not be avoided and votes will be lost. Blank coupons of course, can not be counted.

PIANO OFFERED IS THE SCHLEICHER & SONS.

It is a piano made upon honor and sold upon merit. A party buying one does not get merely a handsome case He gets a thorough musical instrument. The tone of the instru ment is full, rich, resonant and well sustained, the scale is

Following is the voting coupon, a copy of which will appear in The Gazette daily.

CAZETTE	PIANO	CONTEST.
Name,		
Tow	n,	79 234

Norwalk Yacht Club	
Hope Hose Company St. Mary's School Welcome Stranger Lodge	
Hope Hose Company	
St. Mary's School	
Welcome Stranger Louge	
Center School	•••••
Pequonock Pleasure Club	•••••
Over River School	******
Asian Singing Society	
T.G. L. C. T. F. E. Club	
T. G. D. Comment	
T. F. E. Club.	
Norwalk Liederkranz.	•••••
Compo Engine Co., Westport	•••••
Catholic Union Council	•••••
Uncas Tribe	••••
N B C	
N. R. C	
Pine Ledge Club	
Fine Dedge Club	
S. S. Club	•••••
Sword Fish Club	•••••
Phoerix Engine Company	

Is Your **Blood Pure**

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous. full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; your sleep will be sound and refreshing; your nerves will be strong; you will have little need to fear disease in any form.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, and

That Tired Feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves.

It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Is not this just what you want? Then take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best building up medicine.

mood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa

OPENED.

Prof. George Yoerger has opened his Boxing School for the winter.

Private instructions at the pupils home if desired.

Full course, 12 lessons, \$10.

ADDRESS

Prof. George Yoerger.

Norwalk, Conn or apply at this office.

DRAUNSCHWEIGER MUMME

A Pure Malt Extract. A Substitute for Spiid Food

Highest percentage Extract. Lowest percentage Alcohol. An Effective Tonic. An Agreeable Beverage.

A mild Stimulant. Just what physicians will prescribe for Nursing Mothers. Con-

valescents and victims of Insomnia or Nervous Disorders resulting from Impaired Digestion and Overwork.

Bottled for Sale and Delivered Anywhe

LONG ISLAND BUTTLING CO. 280-284 Bergen St. Breeklyn

FOR SALE BY

EDWARD P. WEED

LOCKWOOD'S LIGHT PARCEL an PACKAGE DELIVERY Cheap rates. Will also take orders for mes senger service in New York. Goods called or and delivered to all parcs of the town, Orders received at E. P. Weed's Drug Store 38 Wall Street, with telephone connection until 8.20. C E. LOCKWOOD.

DAILY FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

NORWALK, SO. NORWALK

NEW YORK.

Propellers

city of Norwalk, Vulcan and Eagle.

Leave Norwalk at 5 p. m. Leave So. Norwalk at 6 p. m. Leave New York, Pier 23, E. R., Beekman St., 5 p m,

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

26 WALL ST., NORWALK. ORPORATED SEPT. 1, 1976.

APTTAL, .- - - - , - \$100,000 MUE M. HOLMES, President.

L. BOYER, Vice-President. WILLIAM A. CURTIS, Cashier. DIRECTORS:

MALE M. HOLMES. L. CUNNINGHAM,

J. T. PROWITT S. H. HOLMES J. Cousins, Jr. Elscount Day, Saturday.

H. E. DANN.

DARE TO STAND ALONE.

The pulse of the world is becoming so weak
We'll never have anything new
While every one waits for his neighbor to
speak,
Or to see what his neighbor will do.
And paths that we tread are so beaten and

grooved,
That little for progress is done;
The mind of the millions too often has proved
The biased opinion of one.

Then down with the rule that retards and enslaves, And the wrong that is reckoned a right; For fashions and customs have often been

graves Where the soul has been buried from sight; Where lives full of promise to chaos are

hurled,
And talents are laid on the shelf; But the man who is fitted to think for the world

Is the man who can think for himself.

Then dare to be honestly just what you are, And dare to be voted a crank; For anything, surely, is better by far

For anything, surely, is better by lar.
Than being an impotent blank.
And join in some noble unpopular cause,
And let your opinion be known;
For some, who are seeking the world's vain
applause,
Will gain it by losing their own.
—Isabella F. Darling, in Christian News.

A WOMAN'S SAVING HAND.

BY EMILY BARTON.

He was ruined. As he left the gambling house on Kearney street, San Francisco, and wandered out into Golden Gate park he had absolutely not a dollar in his pockets wherewith to purchase a lodging or a meal. The downcast profile was clear-cut and firm, arguing powerful individuality in its owner, and yet a mania had seized him as it had seized many a weaker man, and he had staked his all and lost.

The moonlight touched his bowed head softly, silvered the outlines of his figure and revealed his haggard white-

It fell on something else-something that glittered in his hands like steel. "Stop! Don't do that!"

It was a woman's voice that spoke, a woman's touch that rested lightly on his sleeve, a woman's great dusky eyes, set in a face such as one sees but seldom in a lifetime, which were raised to his. She had strolled out to enjoy the beauty of the evening, and, absorbed in meditation, had wandered farther than she knew.

The man's arm dropped to his side. He looked at her in silence, wondering, admiring, perhaps a little ashamed.

"Why did you want to do it?" pursued the gentle voice. "Does life seem so evil a thing to you?"

"I have been a fool-a madman! 1

"But you are a man. You can work. You can regain all that you have lost." He shook his head.

"I cannot find employment here, and I haven't the means to return to my home, in Chicago."

Her hand slipped into her pocket and out again. Adroitly she drew the pistol away from him and pressed something into his hand in its place. "See, I have bought this thing of

you," she said, hurriedly. "You need not feel too grateful. Christians should help each other. If you want to repay me, swear to yourself that you will never do-what you attempted just now. I must leave you now. Good-by." And she was gone before he could

stay or thank her-swallowed up and lost in the shadow of the trees.

"Miss Ferris, allow me to introduce

you to Mr. Fergus Landeck." in the home of one of the railroad magnates in New York. She was in evening dress, with diamonds sparkling on her throat and in her hair.

For an instant she returned his gaze, questioning, perplexed; then there was a flash of recognition, and he saw she

"Will you take me into the conservatory, Mr. Landeck? It is so warm

They left the ballroom and strolled under the domed glasshouse where the palms and lilies grew.

"You have not forgotten, then?" It was his voice, low and tremulous, which broke the silence.

"No; nor you, it seems." "There are moments in a man's life which he never forgets. That was one of them. Do you know I have often wondered whether we should ever meet again, and I dared not indulge a hope until this evening, when for the first time I learned your name. Miss Ferris, shall we sit down for awhile? I am very grateful for this opportunity of speaking to you alone. I want-I want to return to you, with many thanks, the -the gift you gave me five years ago. Ah, don't say no. The obligation under which you placed me will none the less exist, and—and I shall always keep the little purse, always-in remem

brance of that night-and you." "Fortune has evidently favored you since," she said, after a pause.

"Yes, fortune has indeed favored me, Miss Ferris. Your gift was like the enchanted purses in the children's fairy tales—bottomless. It enabled me to reach the home of my parents in Chicago. I became a reformed man, and soon secured employment as secretary to the manager of a car construction company in Detroit. By industry and thrift I saved a little money. With it I bought land in a rising town of North Dakota. The starting of a big factory there gave the town a boom, and the land I had bought for a few hundred dollars I was able to dispose of for \$55,-000. I engaged in other speculations, exercising my best judgment, and everything I touched seemed to turn to gold; whatever I did was right. Money. came to me in tens of thousands. I am tc-day worth \$200,000, and if it had not

been for you I should be lying in a suifor keeps.—Bay City Chat. cide's grave." Something glistened on her lashes. She drooped her eyes and toyed with

the feathers of her fan. "I am glad, very glad, you have suc-

He gazed lingeringly on the graceful outlines of her figure, the curve of her full white throat and cheek, the brown hair which waved and curved about her

brow and neck. "And you"-his voice sank lower still

-"you have not married?"
"No, as you see. But it is probable that I shall lose my freedom soon.'

"Does that mean you are engaged?" "It means that Mr. Harold McCor mick the noted stock operator proposed to me by letter this morning, and that I am to give him his answer to-night." 'And is it to be 'yes?' "

She laughed a little. "Do you know that is a very strange question to put on so short an acquaintance, and that our conversation is becoming unusual in the extreme? Mr. Landeck, you seem to forget that we were introduced only half an hour ago.'

"You were present at the most sol-emn moment of my existence. Let me a little behind the scenes of your own life," he urged.

She hesitated, and cast a rapid glance at him. Her lips, quivering as with some hidden emotion, strove to smile. "We seem fated to have strange confidences, you and I," she said, and laughed uncertainly. "If you are very curious to know, it is 'yes.' I shall ac-

cept him." Perhaps it was only fancy or the flickering of the gas lights, but it seemed as though a sudden spasm crossed his face, born of disappointment or of pain.

"You care for him, of course?"

An uncontrollable impulse moved the woman to dash aside the barrier of conventionality and give expression to what she felt. She raised her eyes to his. They met, and the anguish in them touched him to the heart. She shook her head merely, then turned her face away.

"Then tell me why you are going to marry him."

"Because he is rich, and my father's property is heavily mortgaged. I may as well tell you the reason; everybody will know.'

"You intend to sacrifice yourself for your family's sake?"

"Sacrifice! What an ugly way of putting it! I am going to make a 'marriage of convenience.' Other women are doing the same thing every day."

There was silence, save for the subdued sound of distant music. They were alone. In the dim light of the conservatory

the man was blind to all but the whiteclad form against the mass of foliage. The heavy perfume of the exotics seemed to rise and stifle him; the woman's beauty intoxicated his senses; the consciousness of her presence thrilled his very soul.

He leaned over and touched her gently on the arm.

"Sylvia, we are scarcely more than strangers, you and I. Perhaps you'll tell me I am mad. But I love you-Heaven knows I love you. I believe I loved you—then. Sylvia, will you—oh, for pity's sake, take me instead of him?"

"A most romantic affair," said the society papers when they were married. "He proposed to her the first time they met."-N. Y. Weekly.

CHILDREN OF SATAN.

of a Scotch Photographer to

"Take" Opera Singers. An English operatic company whose members recently returned to London after a tour in Scotland had a curious experience in one of the inland towns where a performance was given. It was one of those places where, among The first time they had met alone un- certain classes, the animus against theder the stars, in San Francisco; now aters is almost as great as the consumpthey were amid a fashionable gathering tion of whisky. As it was the last halt in the tour the members of the troupe agreed to have themselves photographed and accordingly went to the local photographer and explained their intention. "Verra weel," replied the Scotchman. "I sall be verra gled to tak yer portrets, for ye seem a douce and respectable set o' leddies and gentlemen." "And as we are artists," suggested the principal tenor, "and there are lots of us, perhaps you would see no objection to making some reduction from your usual prices?" "Ertists, are ye?" said the photographer. "I dinna ken what that may be, but what dae ye dae, may I speer?" "Oh," answered the tenor, who fortunately understood the Scotch language, "we are singers." "In the kirk?" queried the camera manipulator. "Oh, no," replied the other, "we are the opera company who are per-

forming at the theater." The Scotchman took a step backward, raised his arms into the air and cried: "Awa' wi'ye; awa' wi' ye! Ye are the deevil's bairns, ye are, and I wad na photograph ye for naething—I mean for onything ye would offer me-no, not for a' the money ye tak' in a week for playin' Satan's antics on the brods. Ertists ye ca' yersels! Ye are children of the deevil, ye are!" And he ordered them out and shut the door against them. This is the reason why no authentic photograph of that opera troupe will be handed down to posterity, for next day the tour ended and the members dispersed to their homes.—London Telegraph.

Their Different Opinions.

"The little dear is lost again," she said, as soon as he got home. "Oh, that pug!"

"Yes, that pug, if you must talk like a brute, and I want you to advertise for him." Annd this is the ad. as it appeared:

"Lost-A sausage-shaped yellow dog, answering, when hungry, to the name of 'Baby;' a reward will be paid for his return to 37 Blank street, dead or alive." -London Answers.

Final.

Jess-Did Mrs. Herman marry for love? Bess-Don't think so; she said it was

-The heaviest vegetable substance is the lignum vitae, which sinks in water as though it were so much metal.

The Wife Has Secured a Divorce on the Ground of Desertion.

END OF A CELEBRATED CASE.

Chancellor McGill's Decision—Wherein J. Coleman Drayton Erred - Sensational Incidents Connected With the Controversy.

TRENTON, March 24.-Charlotte Augusta, wife of J. Coleman Drayton, received her decree of divorce from Chancellor McGill today. The decree was filed in the office of the clerk of chancery and states that it is allowed on the ground of deser-

The opinion accompanying the decree is a rather lengthy one. In it the chancellor says that it is impossible to escape the conviction that Mr. Drayton's suspicions of his wife's infidelity were not destitute of foundation in questionable circumstances at least, but the chancellor continues that there is no decision holding that a husband may with impunity be guilty of desertion of his wife merely because of suspicion of her infidelity.

Descrition is never justified, he says, except when it is shown by clear and satisfactory proof that the husband has been so offended against as to warrant at his instance a decree for divorce or judicial separation.

'If the defendant," says Chancellor Mc-Gill, "would rely upon adultery as a de-fense against her charge of desertion, he



MRS. J. C. DRAYTON. H. A. BORROWE. J. C. DRAYTON.

must prove it. There is no evidence that it was the intention of the defendant at the time he left the petitioner to institute a suit for divorce on the ground of her

"He did, in fact, commence such a suit in June, 1894, a time so remote from the commencement of the separation that more than the period prescribed by law within which desertion must continue to constitute a cause for divorce had intervened, and thereby a cause for divorce had become available to her, and even after the lapse of that time his suit was not prosecuted with diligence.

What Drayton Should Have Done. "If his suit had been brought promptly and in good faith after the separation, the time consumed by it during which the law does not require him to live with his wife would not be computed as part of the statutory period necessary to the desertion which will authorize a decree for divorce, but its mere institution after such a statutory period of desertion was com-plete will not avail as a defense to a suit

for divorce on the ground of desertion.
"It was the husband's duty to act expe ditiously, so that his wife should not remain longer than necessity required, if guilty, until convicted and if innocent under the shadow of a scandalous and dis-

graceful charge."
Chancellor McGill holds that there is no proof of collusion between Mr. and Mrs. Drayton to procure the divorce. It is not collusion, he says, for them to wish their matrimonial relations severed. The evidence in the case has not been filed, but the chancellor refers to it. Hallett Alsop references, but mention is made of "one B., a neighbor named as corespondent in Mr. Drayton's suit against his wife."

The chancellor reviews the troubles of the family. One evening in October, 1889, he says, upon Mrs. Drayton's return home from New York, her husband accused her of intimacy with one B., a neighbor. The next morning Mrs. Drayton went to her father's house at Rhinebeck, and there she staid a month, when, by persuasion of her family, the Draytons and their four

children went to England.

In that country they lived nominally together, Mr. Drayton adhering to his belief in his wife's infidelity and refusing to share her room or to accompany her when she went out and refusing to remain in her company when they would be alone. It was in consequence of this state of affairs that Mrs. Drayton decided upon a separation.

History of the Case.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Drayton divorce suit has caused more sensation in New York's smart set than any similar affair of recent years.

Mrs. Drayton is a daughter of the late

William Astor. She married J. Coleman Drayton in 1879, and lived with him until Some time before the latter date scandalous stories were afoot concerning the

alleged relations existing between Mrs. Drayton and Hallett Alsop Borrowe. Drayton was of domestic temperament, while his wife was fond of society. The couple went to Barnardsville, N. J., to live, and people in the neighborhood noticed that young Borrowe called at the Drayton house frequently in the absence

of the master of the mansion. In the spring of 1889 Drayton suddenly took his wife and their four children to Europe. Several times between that date and 1892 there was an open break. Mr. Drayton left his wife, but was recalled by a family council, and the differences of

the moment were patched up.
Then in January, 1892, came the final crash. Drayton, in company with two detectives, visited St. Panoras hotel, London, and there found his wife in Borrowe's company.

He is reported to have said on that occasion: "Caught you again! When are you two going to bolt?"

A month later Drayton formally chal-

lenged Borrowe to fight him in France. Borrowe accepted and engaged Harry Vane Millbank, the duelist, and Modoc Fox, a journalist, to act as his seconds. These seconds, together with those of Drayton, formed a "jury of honor" and

nnounced that Drayton had no right to NEW YORK, March 24.-The Rock Is claim reparation. Drayton, disgusted with this act, threat-ened to publish Borrowe as a coward and land directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of one-half per cent, scoundrel Borrowe claimed he had bought payable May 1.

A lvertise in the GAZETTE.

Drayton off, and for this reason the jury of honor decided as they did.

Shortly after Borrowe quarreled with Fox, and the two fought a bloodless duel. On June 27, 1894, Drayton brought suit in New Jersey for absolute divorce, nam-

desertion, saying her husband left her without cause in London.

been certain that she would win her case and has not been discouraged by the cold

Two Painters Were Struck by Lightning and Their Bodies Burned.

most remarkable occurrence has been received here from Beaver county. At the little postoffice town of Grand, the Baptist congregation is building a church with a spire 75 feet high. While James Somers and Harry Ford, painters, were giving the finishing touches to the top of the spire a thunderstorm came up, accom-

U. OF P. FELLOWSHIPS.

To Be Paid Out of the Income of Pro vost Harrison's Recent Gift.

institution.

and fellowships are to give their undivided time to their studies, engaging in no other occupations so long as they enjoy the privileges of the same. Appointments to scholarships and fellowships will be made only upon evidence of exceptional ability in the candidate.

The Field Against McKinley. Austin, March 24. - Though the Repub-

lican state convention does not meet here until tomorrow, the city is crowded with delegates. It seems the fight is to be lively and bitter. It will be McKinley and anti-McKinley. All anti-McKinley factions will combine to defeat McKinley. Cuney, the Allison leader, has announced himself as a candidate for temporary chairman. The Reed men at once rallied to his support.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 24.—The performance of the monitor Monadnock on her trial trip to San Diego was excellent, to judge from letters received from her

New Morning Paper For Atlanta. Atlanta that a new morning paper is to be started and that it will be backed by a syndicate of wealthy manufacturers. Wilsyndicate of wealthy manufacturers. liam Venable is mentioned as the prime mover. It will be an independent Democratic newspaper and will start with a paid up capital of \$250,000. It will advo-

cate a protective tariff. New London's County's New Sheriff.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 24.-Governor Coffin has appointed George E. Jackson, Colchester, as sheriff of New London county, to succeed Frank Hawkins, de ceased. He was deputy for 13 years, and is now a county commissioner and member of the state central committee. Governor Coffin has now to appoint a new

commissioner.

Ailsa Won the Race. Monaco, March 24.—The match yacht ace between the large raters, which was sailed yesterday and resulted in the Britannia practically drifting across the finish line ahead of the Ailsa, was resailed today and was won by the Ailsa. The second match between the Stephanie and Mr. Ogden Goelet's Samphire was won by the

Stephanie.

The Brooklyn Drydock. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The United States court of claims today rendered an adverse decision on the petition of James E. Simpson and others for \$97,000, claimed from the government on account of extra work done in connection with the con struction of the government drydock at

Brooklyn. Census Office Papers Burned.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Fire on the first floor at Marini's hall, the whole of which is occupied by the United State census bureau, damaged the building to the extent of \$10,000 and burned many records of the census office.

Britishers Buy American Iron. LONDON, March 24.-Much interest ie manifested in commercial circles over the announcement that a leading iron firm has made extensive purchases in Alabama of pig iron and is arranging for further pur-

Ministers In Turkey Consult.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—An extraordinary council of ministers, which lasted all day long, was held here. The subject under discussion was the British Egyptian expedition.

Against Women Lay Delegates.

DOVER, Del., March 24.-By a vote of

107 to 7 the Wilmington conference today voted against the admission of women as lay delegates to the general conference. Rock Island Dividend.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

A duel was again arranged for, and all parties sailed for America. Oddly enough,

both principals chose the same steamer and arrived in New York together.

ing half a dozen places as scenes of Mrs. Drayton's infidelity with Borrowe. Mrs. Drayton, who passed as a much injured woman, filed a cross suit, alleging

From Feb. 26 of last year—when she filed the counter suit—Mrs. Drayton has looks of former acquaintances

DEATH ON A CHURCH SPIRE.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 24.—News of a panied by fierce flashes of lightning.

The two painters were seen making ef-forts to lower their scaffolding, when a flash of lightning struck the spire, knocking away the scaffolding, splitting the spire and leaving Somers and Ford pinned

to the roof. dead. To add to the awful scene, the clothing of the two men was ignited, and for ten minutes the bodies were seen burning in midair. Heavy rain finally extinguished the flames, and three hours later the remains of the painters were brought from the steeple, charred and almost unrecog-

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Secretary Jesse Y. Burk of the University of Pennsylvania announces the establishment by the university of 22 scholarships and fellowships of the aggregate annual value of \$13,200, to be paid out of the income from Provost Harrison's recent gift to the university of \$500,000, in honor of his father. The object of the fellowships is to build up a cultured group of men residing at the university, who will be interested in the advancement of knowledge, and who will live among the students, where their influence will be felt for the good of the

The incumbents of all the scholarships

Round, Sirloin and Porterhouse Steaks, Sausge, All First Quality Meat. Monadnock a Great Sea Boat.

officers. Her engines behaved well, and she proved to be a good sea hoat. Stores for the Oregon are being laid out. This indicates that the big warship will come to the yard here before many months. CHICAGO, March 24.-1t is rumored in

FOR THE Stomach,

Kidneys.

FOR SALE BY The Holmes, Keeler & Selleck Co

SUITINGS.

F. KOCCUR,

17 North Main St., South Norwa k,

NEW LOT IN BLUE AND BLACK,

DIAGONAL WORSTED SUITS, IN BLUE AND BLACK, \$8.50 a Suit. Fine Custom Work.
All great bargains. Call and examine.

H. GOODWIN. 170 WASHINGTON STRFET BRIDGE,

EXCELSIOL Livery and Sales Stable.

> Norwalk Railroad depot Norwalk, Conn. Stylish Single or Double Team with or without drivers Safe horses for women

EADDLE HORSES A SPECIALTY

andchildren. .

It Cures

COUGHS

COLDS

QUICK.

WILLIAMS'

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REMEDY.

EVERYBODY SEOUTS FOR

HALE'S. -BIG CUT IN PRICE-

Pot and Rib Roasts Reduced 2c. a Pound

J. W. BOGARDUS,

6 WATER ST., NORWALK

DRINK

Boweis, Liver and

FALL AND WINTER

overcoatsi

\$6.10 \$10, Tailor-made, latest style, sati waists and sleeve linings.

Opposite Danbury and

Horace E. Dann,

It Cores When all Others Fail. 25c. at



MAGIC RAYS.

Wonderful Possibilities of the Roentgen Invention.

It May Become of Inestimable Value in the Medical Profession for the Restoration of Sight and Hearing.

Medical and scientific men generally have been studying more or less on the workings of the X rays, as presented to the world by Roenigen. So far, the discovery has only been utilized in the art of photography, but there are many who believe that it can be made of great value in the commercial and medical world. One of the most ardent believers in this idea is Dr. P. J. Gibbons, who has devoted so much of his time to the study of electrical questions. The other morning when a reporter called at his office he was engaged in preparing to make some experiments.

In an interview with a reporter, Dr. Gibbons said: "I think that if there was more work and less talking done in connection with this discovery it would be well for the scientific world. To Roentgen belongs all the credit of bringing this before the public, but I believe that before many weeks have elapsed Nicola Tesla will startle the world with some of his discoveries

along the same line.

"I believe the cathode rays are pure electricity, which has been abstracted from the air or space and driven through wires into a vacuum, and that they are making efforts to gain back from the vacuum into nature's space. The cathode rays travel in a straight line, instead of waves, as other light, and makes acute changes in its course similar to those pursued by lightning. It has a gravity which is heavier than oxygen and a tendency to fall the same as lightning. It goes to prove what I advanced more than a year ago, that electricity has gravity, and I believe that if we make the vacuum of Crookes tubes out of lead instead of glass that we can retain electricity or X rays in the vacuum and then we have a tube of pure electricity or X rays. I think that if this vacuum is of a large size that it will increase its weight to a slight degree, showing that it has specific gravity.

"I have been experimenting not so much on photography through the human body as to make the discovery useful for optical vision. I have for many years in my practice thrown lights into different parts of the head for the purpose of discovering foreign substances. In this I have used largely a small incandescent light. If you hold your hand close to an ordinary incandescent light and hold between the light and your hand an opaque body, as a spoon, or a knife, you will see the shadow of the metal object through your fingers.

One of the most useful places that I believe the X rays can be used is in the medical profession in the restoring of sight and hearing. As you are aware, persons often lose their sight either because the eyeball is destroyed or when the eyeball is perfect, because the optic nerves become diseased and are destroyed. It is the same way with the ear. We lose hearing because of the destroying of the ear proper, or, where the ear is perfect, by the loss of the nerve of hearing. If the optic nerve or the nerve of hearing is not destroyed, but the eyeball or the ear proper should be destroyed, I believe that we will be able in the near future to make an artificial eye or an instrument to take the place of the ear, by which we can utilize the X rays in such a manner that it will convey to the nerves of sight or hearing the same impression that the normal organ does at present.

"The eye is a camera, and it is through the action of the X rays in the air that we are able to have impressions carried to the retina. When the sight is destroyed we must be able to discover something to take its place. The blind, because of the X rays in the air, can distinguish light from darkness, and if a powerful light is placed in front of them they can easily tell it, because the X rays penetrate the optic nerve or center of sight in the brain. I believe that if we can make an artificial eye which will be composed mostly of chemical substances which have the same effect on the optic nerves with the aid of the X rays that sight in such cases will be restored.

"I am convinced that in the commercial world in a very short time we will be able to speak on the telephone and see the person at the other end that we are talking to, because of the re-production of the forms through Crookes tubes by means of X rays."-Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald.

It is the irony of fate again that the man who lives in poverty should have written lines which to-day bring large sums. An offer of \$500 for the original manuscript of "The Raven," has been refused by the owner. The manuscript of "The Bells" sold at auction not long ago for \$275, and five-line notes have brought from \$35 to \$50. The first edition of Poe's poems, printed in 1827, is now very rare, only three copies being extant, so far as is known. For 60 years only one copy was known to exist, and this was kept in the locked room of the British museum. In 1892 another copy was found, and, although its intrinsic value was not more than ten cents, it sold at auction for \$1,875, and the purchaser sent it to Paris to be bound in mosaic at an additional cost of \$300. The third copy was discovered recently and no doubt will be sold for a large sum.-N.

His Pleasure Was Modified.

"I shan't wear bloomers any longer," said Mrs. Bickers, decidedly.
"I'm glad of that," replied Mr. Bick-

ers, who detested the garment. "No; the next pair I get will be three inches shorter."—N. Y. Herald.

HUNTING DOGS.

The Irish water spaniel is the king of

The Esquimau uses the wolf-dog for both drawing sledges and hunting

The English foxhound is the most care fully bred of all dogs. The common hound in this country is a combination of different strains.

In Labrador and Newfoundland is found a partially webfooted Newfoundland dog, valuable for hunting birds in a country of morasses.

The modern English greyhound is not strong, but is very swift. He is used only for hunting game in sight, as his "nose," or smelling power, is very defective.

The kangaroo dog is used in Ausralia for chasing the kangaroo. He is cross of the bloodhound and the greyhound, and a pair of these valuable animals recently sold for \$75).

The Scottish deerhound, a descendant of the extinct Irish greyhound, is used in Scotland for chasing the stag. He was a favorite subject for Scott's poesy and Landseer's brush.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

All politeness is owing to liberty.-Shaftesbury.

That man is not poor who has the use of things necessary .- Horace.

Perfection is attained by slow de-rees; she requires the hand of time.— Voltaire.

The man of pleasure should more properly be termed the man of pain.-Colton.

A picture is an intermediate something between a thought and a thing.—

Coleridge. There is no opposing brutal force to the stratagems of human reason .-

L'Estrange. Who ever saw old age, that did not applaud the past and condemn the present time?—Montaigne.

When a man has not a good reason for loing a thing, he has one good reason or letting it alone.—Sir Walter Scott.

They could neither of them speak for rage and so fell a-sputtening at one another like two roasting apples.-Con-

FAMOUS EYES.

Elizabeth of England had large, clear clue eyes, with a habit of looking sideways at people with whom she was conversing.

Nero had bulging, near-sighted eyes. He used a small gem in the shape of a n's to observe the gladiators in the amphitheater.

Frederick the Great had eyes of a clear blue. One of his biographers compared the luster of his eye to that of polished steel.

In ancient Greek art Venus was always represented with the upper eyelid arched, imparting a languishing expression to the countenance.

The money in the savings banks of the United States shows an average of \$29 for each member of the population; in England the average is about \$16.10; in France it is only \$3.20.

A lady 70 years old, of Deer Isle, Me. recently walked two miles to a pond to go skating. She took part in the sport with great zest and agility for an

hour or more and then walked home. A strike-shop is to be established by the cigarmakers of San Francisco. When the workmen are on strike, they will be put to work in the strike-shop, instead of being permitted to remain idle, and receive pecuniary benefits from the union.

Too much bicycle was urged as a cause for divorce from his wife by a New Zealander recently. She spent nearly all her time away from home riding on her machine in bloomers and neglecting her domestic duties. The husband said this amounted to desertion, but the judge did not see it in the same light.

Quickens The Appetite Makes the Weak Strong.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL Sarsaparilla

Has Cured **Others** And Will Cure You.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs.

BRIDGEPORT. THE D. M. Read

FOR APRIL.

A trifle late perhaps, but twice as good for being so. Fashion Sheets and Delinea-

More new styles in Fancy Dress Goods. Checks and checks, that seem to be one of the features for skirts; numbers of different kinds, some large and some small, some very pronounced and others more quiet seemingblack and white, navy and white, brown and white, green and white.

Scotch effects, something like five or six different colorings. Two or three of these are prominent in very pretty shades of green—a popular shade this season.

There's also three lines of beautiful goods, figured effects, in self and self colors; blue and reseda.

Little trifles for Easter; not costly but kindly remembrances. Prayerbook marks, toilet sets, manicure sets and trays, files, scissors, letter seals, paper cutter, pen wiper, shoe horns, bag tags, key rings, match safes, stamp boxes, picture frames, calendars. Hundreds of things.

The Keystone Beater is not a wrist-tiring process—it prevents. You get better results in a quicker and easier way. We are giving a daily exhibition of it in the Crockery department.

to have?

STANDARD' FASHIONS

COMPANY.

Then there's a line of

one, of three cords running lengthwise with every third cord shot with silk; another, the groundwork being covered with what you'd call spiderweb effects; the third line composed principally of geometrical figures. The different colors are myrtle, emerald, olive, navy, marine, tan, golden brown, brown, old

Will our window, corner of Fairfield Avenue and Middle Street, give you any idea how to have yours dressed—what CONCERNING CONSUMPTION. RIGHT THERE,

Some Startling Figures Given by a Noted English Specialist.

Lamentable Ignorance of the People Regarding the Dangerous Features of the Disease–Some Means of Prevention.

A book by Dr. William Murrell, a

celebrated English specialist, entitled "Clinical Lectures on the Prevention of Consumption," has just been published in London and is attracting much attention there on account of its being an eminently practical work, and because the preventive measures which he proposes have been thoroughly considered and are readily applicable by every one.
In this country, according to the latest statistics, more people die from consumption than any other disease. In the census year of 1889-'90 there were over 102,000 deaths from this disease.

In England and Wales, Dr. Murrell says, from 50,000 to 60,000 people die annually from consumption, and another 50,-000 from other tuberculous diseases. In the 33 years from 1848 to 1880, the number of deaths registered as due to phthisis, or consumption of the lungs, was 1,702,027, the majority of patients being comparatively young adults.

Dr. Murrell states that perhaps the

first greatneed is that the public should realize that consumption is an infectious disease. The infectious nature of the malady is recognized by all doctors, but even the educated public are on the whole lamentably ignorant on the subject.

If it were once realized that all forms of tuberculous disease are due to the presence of a germ, the tubercle bacillus, and that the germ or its spores may pass from the tuberculous patient to the healthy and there set up similar mischief; and that it is possible to prevent the passage of the living germ from the diseased to the healthy, a great advance would have been made on the attempt to prevent the spread of the disease. Speaking of the dangers of infection Dr. Murrell says on the authority of Dr. Hermann Weber:

"The following is the history of 68 persons, male or female, who, with a more or less pronounced consumptive taint, married healthy partners. The wives of 39 became infected, and the husbands in more than one instance infected more than one wife. Thus, nine husbands lost between them 18 wives in this way, one having lost four wives, one losing three, four others two each, and three only one each. The husbands who married consumptive wives suffered less, for of the husbands of 29 wives only one was infected.

"Bergeret also records a remarkable instance of the communicability of consumption. He relates the case of a soldier, healthy and without hereditary taint, who, suffering from a trivial ailment, was sent to a hospital. By chance he was placed in a ward between two consumptive patients. He speedily developed symptoms of the disease and was sent home to his native place. Shortly after his mother, two brothers and a neighbor and his wife became

consumptive." As to the methods recommended for preventing the disease, they may be gathered from a perusal of the conditions which are favorable to its spread, and from the observance of a few simple rules. Overcrowding, deficient ventilation, bad drainage, a damp cli-mate, dusty occupations and insufficient sunlight all help to induce a condition of ill-health which renders the subjects of it easy victims to the in-

This has been strikingly illustrated in England many times with soldiers in barracks and with the inmates of prisons. Tuberculosis also occurs in epidemic form among animals kept in confinement. One mode of spreading the disease, which is often the cause of the infection of children, is the practice of kissing on the mouth. "This reprehensible procedure should be most earnestly discouraged," says Dr. Murrell.

Other means of prevention which the author says he cannot too strongly recommend are the thorough disinfection of the rooms and clothing of consumptive patients, the isolation of patients in an advanced stage of the disease, the inspection of cattle, the prevention of overcrowding, the condemnation of all back-to-back houses, the rejection as an article of food, of the milk from tuberculous cows, and the regulation of dusty occupations so as to minimize the dangers arising from them.-Chicago Tribune.

Stick Carried Word Across Atlantic. In the records of the hydrographic office is preserved a very remarkable story, illustrating the eccentricity of the ocean currents which the bottle papers are designed to trace. On the 2d day of September, 1892, the young daughter of the blacksmith of Canna, an island of the Hebrides group, was wandering along the seashore for the purpose of gathering driftwood for fuel. She chanced to pick up a small piece of wood which bore an inscription that had been cut with a knife. It read: "Lachlan Campbell, Bilbao, March 23, 1892." The child took it to her mother, who nearly fainted on examining it. The name was that of her own son, who was a boiler-maker in Spain. A superstitious feeling inspired her with the notion that the stick was a message from her boy and a harbinger of evil tidings regarding him. She wrote to him at once, telling him what had happened, and was greatly relieved in mind to learn by return mail that he was alive and well. He told her that he well remembered how, on a certain holiday, he had carved such words on a piece of wood and thrown it idly into the sea from a rock near Bilbao.—Boston Tran-

A Crisis. Jinks-I saw Minks' wife consulting a lawyer to-day. Winks—My goodness! What's up? "Her spunk, I guess."—N. Y. Weekly. walK as Elsewhere.

Covers the Same Territory in Nor-

You don't have to find it.

It's right there—and stays there.

And you don't forget it. It aches and then aches some more. Ever have that backache? Found it wasn't your back, didn't you? The kidneys are great grumblers

Hear them clear through the back. Feel them clear through the body.

It is kidney disease.
And many tortures follow.
Urinary troubles curse the life.
And n's not worth the living.

You can do it easily.

By taking Doan's Kidney Pills.

They cure every wrong condition of

They cure every wrong condition of the kidneys,
Norwalk people are learning this fact.
Our cases are not confined to any class, condition, or sex. For example, Mrs C. Malone, who resides at No. 31 Plattsville avenue, bas reached the allotted span of life, being seventy years of age and is the mother of eight children. She says, 'I had kidney and nrinary trouble for years. Severe beadaches and scantiness of urine. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills a' Hale's drug store. I did not take them all for I had po need for them. They cured me and I am glad to be able to recommend them to anyone who suf recommend them to anyone who suf fered as I did."

fered as I did."

Doan's Kidney Pills do this if taken as directed. They tone up the kidneys and force them to perform their functions properly. They cure—actually cure the most stubborn cases of kidney disease. Doan's Kidney Pills act at once. You can feel their effects in an hour or so. Try them for weak or lame back.

For sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents

J. D. Jennings. UNDERTAKER

4 Knight street, opposite Street Railway Depot

NIGHT BELL AT OFFICE.

Piano Lessons,

MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY, (daughter of the late Wm. R. Nash.) gives efficet and satisfactory instructions on the Piano at her home No. 193 Main effect.

DAVID . W. RAYMOND Funeral Director and Embalmer,

89 Washington Street South Norwalk Rosidence, Mahackemo Hotel.

The GAZETTE

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WORD THE WISE

Merchants, Maruiacturers, Lodges and Societies

will consult their own inter-

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REMEMBER—If you have

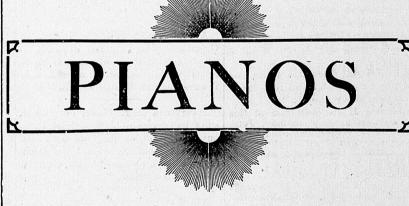
work to do, write to us.

SCHLEICHER & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH-GRADE

GRAND AND UPRIGHT



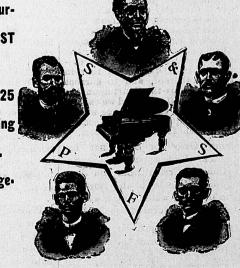
OVER FORTY YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

The Finest Toned and MostDurable PIANO, at the LOWEST **POSSIBLE PRICE.**

You Can Save OVER 25 PER CENT. by Purchasing **Direct From Our Factory.**

Old Pianos Taken in Exchange. Tuning and Repairing.

Telephone 92-12.



NEW FACTORY AND WAREROOM 125 and 127 Pacific Street,

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

AS A NEWSPAPER.

MAILSUBSCRIPTIONS

DAILY, one year, \$3; six months, \$1.75; three months, \$1.00; one month, 3)c.

WEEKLY, one year, in advance, \$1.90; Isix months, 60c.; three months, 3:c.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896.

Will Be Dated.

Several of the leaders in the contest for the Evening Gazette's piano have called upon us and requested that we return to the original plan of dating the coupons, in order that each contestant will have some knowledge of the atrength of the other.

Upon consideration we have decided to comply with their wishes, and will on April 6th next, commence and date the ballots each day as was done at the opening of the contest, allowing one week in which to deposit them.

We have set the date for the sixth of April in order that all contestants will have ample time in which to hand in the ballots now out. After that time no ballots will be received unless dated as stated above.

The Town Meeting.

The "special" town meeting yesterday afternoon, to rescind the vote of a former meeting directing the selectmen to continue the telford road within the city limits of South Norwalk, resulted in not only saddling some \$25 useless expense upon the town, but left the matter in exactly the same position as it was before the "special" meeting was called.

While the former vote was not rescinded, much to the gratification of all good citizens in favor of treating our sister city fairly, tax-payers were plainly informed that they had no say in conducting the affairs of the town much less two of the selectmen elected by them to assist in carrying out their will. In other words, notice was squarely given that Norwalk's town affairs are to be run something after the school boy plan, "if you don't do as I say, you can't play."

"Can such things be,

And overcome us like a summer's cloud, Without our special wonder."

CRANBURY.

The Residents Will Assist Louis Schweizer

The following call was promiscously posted about Cranbury yesterday:

To the Christian and Law Loving CITIZENS OF CRANBURY, NORWALK CT.

You are requested to meet at Charles A. Gregory's store Monday evening, March 23, at 7:30 o'clock, to take suitable action upon Louis Schweizer in his unfortunate complication with John Barthel

Despite the stormy weather a large growd congregated at the store at the hour named. Samuel Watts was ehosen chairman and Albert Wellnuz secretary.

After a lengthy discussion of the case the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, Louis Schweizer of this place has been charged by one, John Barthel, with assaulting him and inflicting grievious injuries upon said Barthel by said assault on and about his head,

WHEREAS, said Barthel has sued said Louis Schweizer and recovered judg-ment against said Louis Schweizer for \$1,400 damages and costs of suit, and,
Whereas, we believe that said Louis
Schweizer is entirely innocent of said charge made against him by said John Barthel, and that said judgement is un-

RESOLVED, That we the citizens of Cranbury, having full confidence in the innocence of said Louis Schwei-John Barthel, in the interest of justice and charity earnestly request all Christian people to furnish said Louis Schweizer such aid as may be necessary to defend himself against said judgment and to bring his cause again before the courts and to present such further evi-dence as has been discovered therein since the trial thereof, and to correct any errors made by the Court upon the trial of said cause if any; and we each of as will furnish all the assistance we can that may be required for the accom-plishment of the foregoing purposes.

Attorney Gray for Schweizer has aled notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Errors from the decision of Judge Whesler of the Superior Sourt in the case, which appeal will be heard at the April term of the Court.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Gregory of Crambury. Sunday

Paid Up.

Frederick B. Scofield who was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Doolan on the charge of having passed a worthtess check on Thomas Brophy of Bridgeport, and was taken to that city, has been discharged from custody he satisfaction of Mr. Brophy.

ON HIS MUSCLE.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE IN NORWALK Judge George H. Cowell of Waterbury Resents an Insuit.

> There was an exciting scene in the Waterbary city court yesterday morning in which Judge George H. Cowell and Michael D. Russell, a saloon keeper, figured. Russell's place was raided Sunday and the proprietor and seven men were arrested. Yesterday morning the customers found in the place paid \$7 each. Russell was placed on trial charged with keeping open saloon on Sunday. His counsel entered a demurrer which was overruled and a sentence of \$75 and costs and three months in rail imposed.

After the case had been disposed of Judge Colwell left the bench and went | Thursday evening. to an ante-room. He was soon followed by Russell, who was in a very indignant frame of mind over the heavy sentence. On reaching the judge, Russell said with a sneer: "It's a pity you can't hang a man. There is no such a thing as justice in the city court."

Judge Cowell, instead of fining the man for contempt, turned suddenly and grabbing him by the neck, lifted him from the floor and carrying him across the room threw him into the lobby of the City hall. Then advising Russell to keep his mouth shut in the future. he withdrew.

HERE AND THERE.

Concord Division, S. of T. nominated officers last night

Judge James T. Hubbell will visit Mt. Kisco, N. Y., to-morrow.

-Four pounds ginger snaps 25 cents at Betts & Farrington's

Twenty-three transients were given lodgings at the tramp quarters last

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. will hold an important meeting to-morrow night.

-Flour 50 cents a bag at Betts & Far-

Attorney Walsh denies the truth of the report that he is to move his law offices to South Norwalk.

A strike at the Fancher Shoe manufactory in New Canaan, has been amicably settled and the men have resumed work.

-Frames made by J. T. Hayes. tf

Rufus Townsend Rockwell died at his home in Mill Plain, Danbury, Sunday, aged 77 years. He was born in Ridgefield.

The members of the Young Women's club are being entertained at the home of Miss Jornelia F. Baird on West avenue, this afternoon.

The John R. Fahev goat visited Our Brothers Lodge, I O. O. F., last evening, and later the scarlet or third degree was conferred upon seven candi-

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist church will celebrate its fittieth anniversary to morrow. An excellent programme of execises has been arranged.

Three pounds prunes for 25 cents a Betts & Farringtons.

A regular meeting of the Knights of Columbus was held last evening, at which meeting the newly elected chaplain Rev. Eugene Farrell made a very interesting and instructive address.

Liveryman H. E. Dann, ever up to snow, had several of his best sleigh turnouts last night, on the road both east and west from Norwalk. Mr. Dann does not put his sleighs in the loft until peas are in blossom,

About two inches of snow fell yesterday afternoon and last night. As a result "Jim" Betts did not make his usual display of spring vegetables this morning. Their place is partially filled by a barrel of brooms.

-Fine butter 25 cents per pound at J 22-tf Betts & Farrington's

By virtue of fifteen little dots in blocks of five, John R. Fahey won the mamiferous quadruped of the genus Capra, which he had placed in the hands of the Shakers for disposal at O'Brien's grocery store on Main street,

The report of the Storr's Agricultural College for 1895 a neatly printed and handsomely illustrated volume has been received at this office. A sketch of the history of the institution from its foundation appears, and is very inter- his opponent Charles Thomas was getesting reading.

Probably one of the happiest if not the happiest man in Norwalk to-day, is Daniel Hogan, of Fairview avenue, whose wife presented him with a girl baby at an early hour this morning. It is their first born and is of course as pretty and good as an angel.

Resigned Without Explaining.

R v. Eugene M. Grant. who has been paster of the Universalist church in Stamford since 1880, surprised his coniquation. No reason is assigned.

SOUTH NORWALK.

George N. McKibbin is in town to-

Eureka Lodge, Daughters of Re

bekah, rehearsed last evening.

Hubert S. Mitchell entertains the Independent Social club this evening. The Ellis Musical club meets with D. E. Disbrow, of West avenue, this

evening. Judge Frost this morning fined William B. Riley, colored, \$3 and costs for

drunkenness. R. H. Rowan will entertain the Veteran Whist club at his home on South

Main street this evening. Douglas Fowler Relief Corps will hold a sociable in G. A. R. hall next

John Hyde, a 10 year-old boy, lost a \$5 bill this morning between Washington and Marshall streets.

The ball and concert fof the Philharmonic Orchestra, last night, was a most enjoyable affair and success.

Stanley Godfrey and Alexander Bernhard, of Stamford, spent yesterday with friends in this city.

A large number of Professor W. Gilbert Newell's dancing scholars from this city and Darien will visit his Stamford class this evening,

On April 1st. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Pel ton will move into the house on Hen ford Place now occupied by Insurance Agent Arnold, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co.

Professor W. Gilbert Newell's dancing class will meet as usual in Arion Hall to-morrow evening. The time for the reception is growing near, now, and everybody is looking forward to it with a great deal of pleasure.

John McNoir, wanted for stealing goods some months since from Pierce & Co., who sell articles on the installment plan, and who at the time skipped out. was arrested by Chief Vollmer this morning. The goods stolen were pawned but were later located by the police.

Officer Decker in passing William Meeker's store on South Main street, last night, discovered a light in the cellar. Going down the stairs he found the door unlocked and the key in the lock. He searched the building and finding no one put out the light and locked the door.

The Chautauqua Union was to have met with Mrs. Jennie Littell Nash, of owing to Miss Carss' lecture it was postponed until to-night. Mrs. Nash has since been taken sick and it has been decided to hold the meeting tonight with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Fox.

Miss Elizabeth Carss, of the Teacher's College of New York city, gave her second lecture in the Franklin street hall last evening. She spoke on the nature, source, and nutrition of plants and dwelt especially on the temperature, moisture and fertilization of plants. She also gave practical suggestions as to the care of them either indoor or out. Miss Carss will give her third and last lecture on Monday next in the Franklin street school. The admission will be free as usual.

Major Sheridan Hurt.

Major James Sheridan, of the 4th from serious injury last night while of Stamford. driving down Main street, Bridgeport. He reached the asphalt portion of the street on his way down town when the horse he was driving slipped and fell throwing the Major out of the carriage. He escaped luckily with nothing more than a severe abrasion of the left cheek and a few minor bruises.

Seventieth Anniversary.

Mr. Jasper Pryer of Spring Hill celebrated his seventieth anniversary yesterday. His children and grandchildren and a number of friends made the occasion the most joyous of his life. He was in receipt of many congratulations and wishes that he might live to enjoy many birthday anniversaries.

"The Star Gazer."

On Wednesday evening Joe Ott will star gaze at Hoyt's Theatre for a return date. In addition to Ott, who is the central figure, is the comical tramp and the lying machine, both of them being side-splitters. It is one of the most laughable pieces ever presented in Norwalk and if you want to enjoy an evening of hearty laughter don't miss "The Star Gazer."

Pool Tournament.

In the pool tournament at the Monte Cristo billiard parlors last night Amzi Waters secured the necessary 100 while ting 64. The final game for the championship cue will be played to-night be tween Waters and William Keesler.

Gave Himself Up.

William Louden, wanted for an assault on Thomas Layden, of Winnipauk, on February 25th, and who has since kept out of sight of the officers, gave himself up into the custody of Officer Morehouse last night. He claimed that he did not know that there was a warrant out for his arrest, until last Wednesday. A hearing in his case has been discharged from custody he stamford since 1980, surprised his conhaving settled the claim to the full gragation Sunday by tendering his reshaving settled the claim to the full gragation Sunday by tendering his reshaving settled the claim to the full gragation Sunday by tendering his reshaving settled the claim to the full gragation Sunday by tendering his reshaving settled the claim to the full gragation Sunday by tendering his reshaving settled the claim to the full gragation Sunday by tendering his reshaving settled the claim to the full gragation Sunday by tendering his res-Thursday.

CHOSE MR. SHERMAN Only a

Was Elected Dr. Tatlock's Successor.

Meeting of the Archdeaconry at Trinity Church, Bridgeport.

A meeting of the archdeaconry of the Episcopal church in Fairfield county was held Monday afternoon at Trinity church in Bridgeport, for the purpose of electing a successor to Arch-Deacon Tatlock of Stamford, lately deceased. The Rev. Louis N. Booth of Bridgeport was elected president pro tem and he opened the services by offering up a prayer in which all present joined.

The warrant issued by the bishop of the diocese calling the arch-deaconry together was read by the secretary. A vote was then taken to determine whether the first ballot should be a formal one or not. It was decided that it should be formal. Nominations being in order the Lev. H. M. Sherman of St. Paul's church, Bridgeport, and Rev. Mr. French of Noroton were nominated.

St. Paul's church, Bridgeport, and Rev. Mr. French of Noroton were Saturday Eve'g, March 28, The Star Gazer. St. Paul's church, Bridgeport, and

The Reverends Lindley and Boylston were appointed tellers and when the hallot was counted it was found that the Rev. Mr. Sherman had received the highest number of votes, twentyeight. Key, Mr. French received 8 and there were six scattering. The Rev. Dr. Booth then declared Mr. Sherman elected for nomination to the bishop. If confirmed by the bishop the election will be considered final.

MADE HIMSELF SCARCE.

Will Chichester Frightens a Man Into a Run.

About 7:15 last evening as Miss Mary Salleck of Mervin street was walking up West avenue, and when near the residence of Dr. W. J. Tracey, a man rather rough looking as to dress, jostled up against her and appeared as if about to make some insulting remark. At this juncture William Chichester who was on the opposite side of the street, and who had noticed the actions of the man hastened over, and the fellow wheeled about and ran down Chapel street, be-Bayview avenue, last evening, but fore he could be recognized by either Mr. Chichester or Miss Selleck, she at the time having an uplifted umbrella over her head.

Miss Selleck was somewhat frightened but continued on her way with Mr. Chichester as an escort.

It is reported that two women were insulted by some loafer on Camp street last evening.

Basket Ball.

A match game of basket ball between Norwalk and Stamford Y. M. C. A. teams was played last night. The first half of the game resulted in a score of 6 to 2 in favor of Stamford. In the commencement of the game the local team was handicapped by Lockwood receiving a severe injury to his thumb. The last half, however, was warmly contested and resulted in a tie score of 4 to 4, Regt., C. N. G., had a narrow escape | making the total score 10 to 6 in favor

Fire at Stamford.

Fire broke out last night in the box factory of Fred J. Stone on Crosby street, Stamford. The building was almost riddled and a large amount of finished stock, besides the machinery was totally destroyed. Loss \$5,000. The fire started in the boiler room and was of incendiary origin. About a year ago a fire broke out in the same building and under the similiar circumstances. The building and stock are fully insured.

Street Railway Notes.

The snow-sweeper was out last night, and brushed about three inches of snow from the company's tracks.

Six sets of McGuire trucks have arrived. They are of the latest improved pattern. The cars will all be fitted out with like trucks.

Motorman Tuck is better of his illness.

SILVER MINE.

Mrs. Rebecca Jane Bonner, of Silver Mine, returned yesterday morning to her work at Roth & Goldsmiths, after her illness of last week.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumaism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by E. P. Weed, Drug-

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Michael Ratchford, for many years located at No. 10 Mann street, would inform his pat-rons and the public generally that he will re-move to, "THE CAFE," at No. 44 Main street, by April 1,

The place has been fitted up with unusual
and no expense has been spared to make

Backache ...



Backache's such a common ailment that it's seriousness is not appreciated. It isn't a disease itself but a symptom of serious derangement, and commonly indicates Kidney trouble.

Buker's Kidney Pills

are a specific in the early stages for Kidney and Urinary troubles. They remove the cause, cure the ache and tone the vital organs. Neglecting the ache is neglecting the cause of the ache. The pills cost 50 cents at the druggists. An Ache-book sent

Buker Pill Co., Bangor, Me.

free of charge.

HOYT'S THEATRE

Mr. J. K, Emmet,

"OUR FRITZ," In an entirely new Play,

'RITZIN LOVE

NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. EXCELLENT COMPANY.

25, 35, 50, 75 Cents.

PERSONAL.

Seats on sale at Plaisted's Drug Store and Pinneo's Stationery Store.

PERSONAL—Essex flower food is a perfect fertilizer for house plants and window gardens. 10 cents per package; large size 25 cents. So. Aorwalk Hardware Co.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—The boot and shoe business of C. H. Harvey, including entire stock and fixtures and lease of store. Will be sold very cheap if sold at once. Apply at store. m7tf

ROR SALE—Lawn Grass. Red top; red and white cover seed; also timothy. So. NORWALK HARDWARE CO. FOR SALE—Two store counters, 12 feet long. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 18 Cottage avenue, East Norwalk.

TO RENT-A house of eleven rooms, with all modern conveniences. To rent April 1st. No. 14 Belden avenue. m21-3t TO RENT—Desirable apartments on Cross street and in Dann's Block on Water street. F. St. John Lockwood, Trustee. m23tf WANTED.

WANTED-Farmers to see our new line of Plows; just received. So. Norwalk HARDWARE Co.

TO RENT.

TO KENT—House and barn No. 24 High St., Norwalk. Thirteen rooms, closets, bath, city water, furnace, fruit. Inquire of GEORGE P. ELLS OF JAMES MITCHELL. m102w

TO RENT—The offices in Lockwood's building from April 1st next. F. St, John Lockwood m7 tf

WANTED—The Bridgeport Paily Scaven-ger will be in Norwalk next week. Orders left with Jarvis Kellogg will receive prompt attention.

HOYT'S THEATRE

Wednesday Night March 25, The Delightfully Different Comedian,

JOE OTT.

And His Big Specialty Company in the Great Vaudeville Venice,

Positively a 20th Century Triumph.

Prices, 25, 35, 50 and 75 ceuts. and Pinneo's stationery store.

SOLD

Having purchased the Market of E. J. WADHAMS, I have restocked the same with Meats, Fish Vegetables and Canned goods, and solicit a share of your

∜CHARLES E. SCHEUBER,⊢ 21 Wall Street.

The Rambler's The Wheel to Ride.

or strength and staunch-ness--is lighter or more enduring than is the RAMBLER. Thorough integrity of construction and untiring enterprise in improvement have made it the most desira-

For those wanting a lower price wheel we have the CALES, IDEAL, STORMER and GOTHAM Bicycles. All thoroughly good

THE J. T. PROWITT CO., 45 MAIN STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

WHITE SHOE STORE

Will sell until April 1st The Balance of their Ladies \$3.50

The Balance of the \$3.00 Cloth Top Shoes at \$2.00 a pair, There is still a few of the best of the Men's \$1.48 Cork Sole

at \$1.95. The biggest bargain in town.

AND RECOMMEND ITS USE

Get a Bottle at once, 25 and 50 Cents.

Special Return Engagement.

Seats now on sale at Plaisted's drug store

WADHAMS OUT.

patronage.

"Ride a RAMBLER for Recreation."

ble wheel of to-day.

wheels, made by reliable firms.

OLSEN BROS.

Calf Shoes at \$2.00 a pair.

Shoes left, "all sizes," worth \$2 and \$2.50. Don't forget that \$3.50 Men's Patent Leather Shoes are sold

A full line of Trunks, Bags and Macintoshes at the

White Shoe Store

YOUR FRIENDS ARE USING

PLAISTED'S COUGH REMEDY

LL DRUGGISTS.

HARDY WILD PONIES.

HOW THEY ARE CAPTURED AND TAMED ON SABLE ISLAND.

The Little Animals Are Toughened by the Severity of the Winters and Their Struggle to Procure Food-A Master Stallion Leads Each Gang.

Nature has thickened the coats of the wild ponies of Sable island and given the hair on them almost a woolly tendency. During the summer they fatten on the succulent grasses, and the first half of the winter they fairly hold their own, but the cold northeast winds and snows of March and April, when the polar ice surrounds the island, drive them clustering under the lee of the sand dunes, where they stay till too weak and chilled to move about in search of the scanty nourishment.

A year ago, after a ten days' stormy, sleepy spell, no less than six dead animals were found huddled in a nook behind some sand hills. During the winter of 1894, 64 wild ponies died from exposure and natural causes. Of course where there are several hundred horses or people—no matter how well cared for, there will be a number of deaths. So we cannot put the whole 64 deaths down to "exposure and starvation." That winter began with 400 wild ponies on the island, and it was what the staff there called a "hard winter."

The sand permeating their food causes the teeth to wear away rapidly, so that old age and inability to eat sufficient come upon them sooner than with horses on the mainland. Their battles also, which, though not frequent, are fierce, and at times to the death, tend to in-

crease the percentage of mortality.

They go in gangs of from 5 to 25, according to circumstances. Each gang has a master stallion, who is patriarch, father, defender. It was my privilege last March, when visiting the island, to see 11 gangs in one day when Superintendent' Boutilier drove with me from the extreme eastern bar to the main station. We came within 20 or 30 yards of several gangs, but they moved independently away as we approached.

Catching and shipping them is an important and, to all the staff, an exciting incident. I witnessed it from the lookout platform of No. 4 station in the early gray of an October morning. Superintendent Boutilier roused me at dawn with the words, "They are driv-ing in the first gang," and in a few minutes I was hastening from the house, some 200 yards, to the "lookout," whence I saw dark objects moving over the easterly hillocks. Soon could be distinguished nine wild ponies racing hither and yon, but kept well together and trending west by aid of 12 men on horseback (native ponies that seemed to enjoy the fun as much as the men on their backs) behind them, with long whips and stentorious voices.

A corral 22 yards in diameter, strongly inclosed, with a branch fence, extending from one side some 75 yards, made it not unlike a fish trap or weir, into which by judicious driving and heading the gang was safely lodged, and the riders were off for another gang of 12, which the boss had located, and which in an hour, despite most desperate efforts to break away, were all safely corralled with the first gang.

Then immediately began a battle between the two patriarchs, which I witnessed. Teeth, forefeet and heels, mingled with very positive squeals, were vigorously used. After awhile the weaker stallion fled into the crowd, and the victor's manner indicated his importance and foreshadowed his apparent doom, for the remark was made, "We'd better get that big fellow out, as he might hurt some one." So he was soon lassoed, thrown down, a Bonaparte bridle put in his mouth and a line to one foot, and then let up to dash out of the corral through the gateway purposely opened, dragging two of the boys who guided him to the beach for shipment.

Let me give the details: Four or five men enter the corral, and the horses cluster to the opposite side. Then one man throws a noose around the neck of one, and two men pull that beast out of the gang as the herds circle round near the inclosing fence.

The difficulty of breathing soon causes temporary weakness, and the horse falls, or is pushed down, when one man seizes his head, another the tail, and one jumps on his body to keep him from floundering. The boss puts the loop of a line into the horse's mouth and round his lower jaw, then up over his head and down through the loop in his jaw, so that by pulling the line a double purchase is brought on the mouth. This is a bonaparte bridle.

Such a purchase at the mouth with a line on a hind foot held by experienced men renders it impossible for the animal to go elsewhere than to the beach. When there, two sailors, holding the ends of a line several fathoms long, walk around him, folding the rope about his legs. Then by tightening this leg rope and holding firm his other fastenings the horse quickly falls and is held down by head and tail, while his legs are tied together with manilla brought from the ship. A layer or two of this soft rope lies between the feet, so that struggling does not cause abrasion. Then, helpless, the monarch lies broadside on the soft sand. The bridle is removed, the leg line, and the boys hurry back to the corral, a quarter of a mile away, for the fun of catching and bringing down another group.—Halifax Herald.

TELFORD ROAD--Continued.

bers of the board to sign the call?" He was interrupted by Mr. Selleck with a 'who did?' and as if paying no particular attention to the question said "You are noted for you strength of lungs and and language as well." Continuing he asked "Was it the intent of the law that cities in the county paying nineteen twentieths of the taxes should Lot get any benefit from the act?"

Engineer Briggs then asked Mr. Selleck if he had not said at the meeting in Hartford that if the city of South Norwalk would pay \$1,000 of the expense incured, it would be all right, and then sent a shaft dead at Mr. Selleck in the shape of "How can you reconcile this with the statement that the town has no legal right to build the road?"

As on previous occasions Mr. Selleck dodged behind his barrier of "Our attorney tells me it is so." He further added "Senator Ferris says I am right," and "Representative Keeler tells me that it was not the intent of the law to build roads for cities."

He gave a parting shot at Engineer Briggs by saying that he Briggs had stirred up all the contention, and that he had also said that he had "fixed" the commission.

Mr. Light jumped up and asked Mr. Selleck what he meant by saying that Briggs had "fixed" the commission?

Mr. Selleck modified his assertion and the clouds of the battle could be seen rolling through one of the large aperatures in the side of the building.

But there was another shot in abey ance which came from Mr. Donovan, which sounded something like, "Well you fixed the other selectmen didn't you?"

Mr. Selleck did not deign to notice the shot other than to dodge it which he did by keeping still.

Snap! bang! came another shot from Mr. Light, who put a leading question, "Mr. Selleck, are you willing to abide by the vote of the town?"

Bang! "No sir, Mr. Light-never so long as our counsel says that it is il-

Finally Mr. Light moved that the matter be indefinitely postponed, which was carried with but one dissenting vote that could be heard, and that an emphatic "No!" from Mr. Warner.

A motion to adjourn then prevailed, and the battle was over, the situation remaining the same as before the call for the meeting.

"Fritz in Love."

Mr. J. K. Emmet, "Our Fritz," will present his new play by A. D. Hall, 'Fritz in Love," at Hoyt's Theatre next Saturday evening. He has with him a company of players, a glance at whose names will assure theatre goers that the cast has as usual been carefully selected. The plot of this new play is said to be consistent, and unfolds a pretty story in which the child interest (so essential to "Fritz" plays) is maintained. The piece abounds in comedy and strong dramatic situations. Mr. Emmet has written several new sougs for the play, which are destined to become very popular. In addition to Mr. Emmet, the company includes Miss Annie Mortland, Mrs. Hattie F. Nefflen, Miss Grace Pierrepont, Miss Blanche Chatfield, William T. Doyle, James H. Griffith, G. B. Bradford, Geo. Hernandez, Chas. A. Prince, and Babies Lillie Sinnott and Florie Loeber.

La Grippe Promptly Cured. S. T. Wiley, a well known school teacher at Gibbon Glade, Fayette Co., Pa., says: "I am very much pleased to testify to the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, one bottle of which I purchased of James O'Neil, of this place. It gave me prompt and permanent relief from a severe attack of the grip. Since then, I have used it tenever attacked by any throat trouble, it has always effected a prompt cure."

sule by E. P. Weed, Druggist.

in may to Eat Candy.

I think much of the outery against candy is the result of wrong methods of use. It can often be safely taken at meal time with good results. Scientists say that the food value of sugar is very great. A pound of sugar contains much more energy and power to support animal life than a pound of meat. If candy is taken under such conditions that it will not derange the digestive apparatus, it is perfectly wise and rational to be a candy eater.—Annals of Hygiene.

Sold.

"Is D'Auber a good painter?" "Yes; good as gold."

"Do his paintings sell?" "Yes--those who buy them."-Detroit Free Press.

Malicious.

Ethel—I suppose I shall have to wear this veil; it's the only one I have. It's so thick one can hardly see my face

through it. Edith—Oh, wear it, by all means. Everybody says you never had on anything half so becoming.—Boston Tran-

e.......

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Advocates of

The Educational Test More Favored In Congress Than the Certificate.

further restrictions of immigration are much pleased with the present outlook. The Lodge bill in the senate and the Mc-Call bill in the house are said to stand a good chance of passing. These bills are so nearly alike that a conference committee would have little difficulty in harmonizing interests in case each passed the house in which it originated. Both are based on what is known as the educational testthat is, the requirement that each intending immigrant shall be able to read and write in some language, and the senate bill explains in particular the method which shall be employed in applying the test. The two bills differ in the exceptions which they carry, the house bill excepting women from the educational provision and the senate bill making an exception of parents and grandparents of qualified immigrants whom they accompany. There seems to be little doubt that the senate is willing to pass some such measure, and in the house the only difficulty which the friends of the McCall bill fear is inability to have it taken up out of its calendar order. Speaker Reed has been reported as opposed to further restriction of immigration. Members who are in his confidence. however, assert that this is a mistake, and that no opposition from him need be feared.

Mr. Stone's consular certificate bill is the obstacle most in the way of the educational test measure. It adds nothing to present restrictions, but simply imposes upon our consuls abroad the duty of certifying to the conditions which exist in the case of each immigrant so that he or she may come within the provisions of existing law. The steamship companies op-pose the consular certificate bill more than the educational test. The consular certificate plan started with the Order of American Mechanics, and their lodges all over the country have poured in upon congress memorials and petitions requesting its passage. Representatives of the order, however, assert that what they are after is the restriction of immigration, and that they are not so particular as to the method employed. They espoused this plan because it seemed to be the best measure then in view. But so many of the leaders of the order have since indorsed still more strongly the educational test that the Stone bill will probably be side tracked eventually in favor of one of the others.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Supreme Court Declares the Interstate Commerce Law Amendment Valid.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The amendment to the interstate commerce law to compel witnesses to testify to infractions of the law, notwithstanding the constitutional provision protecting persons against the requirement to criminate themselves, by providing that they shall not be prosecuted for any complicity in such violations, was today declared by the supreme court of the United States to be effective and valid.

The case was that of Theodore F. Brown, auditor of the Alleghany Valley Railroad company, versus Brown, United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania, habeas corpus proceedings, brought to test the new law. The opinion of the court was read by Justice Brown. Justices Field, Gray, Shiras and White

Debs Speaks In a Church.

TERRE HAUTE, March 24.- Eugene V. Debs spoke in the First Baptist church on the relations of the church to labor. Debs spoke of the church as an institution al most solidly arrayed against labor. Pillars of the church, he said, dealt in labor as a commodity, and did not have the spirit of the brotherhood of man.

Icebound Ferry Steamer Freed. ERIE, Pa., March 24.—The Pittsburg,

Shenango and Lake Erie car ferry steamer Shenango No. 1, which has been fast in the ice 15 miles off this port for the last five weeks, has finally been liberated. The crew has been short of provisions and fuel for a week or more.

Wallace Ross Outrowed. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, March 24.-W. A.

Barry defeated Wallace Ross of New Brunswick in a sculling match on the Tyne today for a purse of £100 (\$500).

The Weather.

Fair; stationary temperature; high

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Closing Quotations of the New York Stock

Exchange.

Exchange.

New York, March 23.—Money on call nominally 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.873@4.88 for demand and \$4.673@4.87 for 60 days. Posted rates, \$4.87½@4.83 and \$4.88½@4.89. Commercial bills, \$4.86. Silver certificates, 68½@68½@c. no sales. Bar silver, 68½@. Mexican dollars, 54¾. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds heavy. Closing prices:

Closing prices:	
Atchison 25	New England 43
Bur. & Quincy 71/2	N. J. Central104
C., C., C. & St. L 3514	North American 51/4
Chesapeake & O. 15%	Northern Pacific 1%
Chicago Gas 651/2	Do. pref
Cordage 41/2	N. Y. Central 97
Cotton Oil 147/4	Omaha 39
Del. & Hudson 12616	Ontario & West 1414
Distillers' Trust., 1714	Pacific Mail 26%
Erie 1494	Reading 10%
General Electric. 3514	Rock Island 6914
Hocking Valley 161/2	Silver Bullion 681/4
Lackawanna161	St. Paul 741/4
Lake Shore1461/2	Sugar Refining11614
Lead 23	Texas Pacific 8
Louisville & Nash 4916	Union Pacific 61/2
Missouri Pacific 221/8	Wabash pref 16%
Northwestern 1021/2	Western Union 8318

General Markets.

NEW YORK, March 23.-FLOUR-State and western quiet, but steady; city mills patents, \$4.2004.45; winter patents, \$3.8503.95; city mills clears, \$4.1504.25; winter straights, \$3.6020.70.
WHEAT—No. 2 red opened stronger on higher cables, estimated small world's shipments and good covering, but afterward eased off under realizing; May, 69%@7016c.; June, 69%@

69%c. CORN-No. 2 dull, but steady with wheat; CORN-No. 2 dull, but seemly with wheel, May, 30% 6035%c.

OATS-No. 2 dull and nominal; track, white, state, 25@29c.; track, white, western, 25@29c.

PORK-Steady; mess, \$9.75@10.25; family,

LARD—Dull; prime western steam, \$5.50 asked.
BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 11@20c.; western creamery, 12@22c. CHEESE—Steady; state, large, 6@10½c.; small, 6@10½c. EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 11½

612c.; western, 11@114c.
SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 3%c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 43-16c.; refined steady; crushed, 5%c.; powdered, 5%c.
TURPENTINE—Easy; 28½@29c.
MOLASSES—Firm: New Orleans, 29@37c.
RICE—Firm; domestic, 5%26c.; Japan, 3%246c.

@4%c. TALLOW—Steady; city. 3%c.; country, 3%c. HAY-Quiet; shipping 80c.; good to enoice,

PATENTS.

Buttermaking is encouraged by 4,435 patents either on devices employed or methods of manufacture.

There is no leading country in the world whose natives have not taken out patents in the United States.

Woodworking tools have developed 4,235 patents, of which one is an auger which bores a square hole. The vegetables of this country may be

cut or crushed in our kitchens by the aid of 2,005 patent machines. The art of printing is covered by 5,833 patents, either of machines or special

devices employed in the work. The inventors of artificial stone and the manufacturers of lime and cement

have taken out 1,159 patents. The surgeons of this country transact business with their patients by the aid of 3,335 patent appliances.

THE MINING WORLD.

Four hundred and three mining locations were recorded at Nelson, B. C., during the past year.

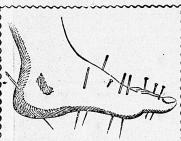
Considerable attention is now being paid to the copper properties on the Lower California peninsula.

A new mine has been discovered near the famous Colorado group in Sonora, Mexico. The mine was sold for \$25,000 Permits are being constantly given by

the California debris commissioner for miners in the mountains to operate by the hydraulic process. Of course, impounding dams have been constructed in all cases.

A silk that costs eight dollars a yard looks as though a bottle of ink had been spilled over its surface.

When your white satin neck ribbons get soiled brush them with soap and water and lay out on a marble slab to



For Chilblains or Frost-Bite, or for Sore cr Tender Feet, the very best

Salva-cea

the new curative lubricant. It takes out the pain surprisingly. So with

Rhoumatism, Bites & Stings, Retralgia, Chafings, Bruises, Earache, Sprains, Burns. Piles, Boils, Sores, Sora Throat,

Salt Rheum. None of the old remedies is so quick or effective in the relief of

Eczema,

Catarrh,

Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents. At druggists, or by mail. The Brandreth Co., 274 Canal St., N. Y.

Tax Collector's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Collector of Taxes, under and by virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly executed and signed by proper authority and directed to the undersigned, commanding him to levy and collect of

DANIEL STARR, Trustee of Estate of JOHN WESLEY BOUTON.

and other persons named in the rate book, on the list to said warrant annexed, their several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum being a lax or assessment laid upon the assessment list made in 1894 by the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk, regularly and legally assembled, to wit on the 1st day of March. A. D., 895, met for the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said town levies upon the following described real estate of said Daniel Starr, 'rustee, situated in Town of Norwalk, at (runbury Plains, so called, in quantity one and one half (1½) acres, more or less, with buildings thereon, and bounded North ry by land of Charles J Hyart; Easterly by land now or formerly of the hers of Charles Olmstead, decessed: Southerly by land of Frederick Bouton and 9 esterly by the Newtown Turnpike And I shall sell at Public Anction, on the premises hereinbefore described, on the 19th day of May. A. D., 1896, at 10:15 o'clock forenoon so much thereof as will raise the sum of wo dollars, that being the proportion of the said Daniel Starr, 'Trustee, of the sum total in sait rist, together with the charges of levy, sale, etc.

GEO. B. ST. JOHN,

GEO. B. ST. JOHN, Tax Collector, List of 1894. Dated at Norwalk, March 14th, A. D., 1896

Tax Collector's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-virtue of a certain tax warrant duly executed and signed by proper authority and directed to the undersigned, commanding him to levy and collect of

DANIEL STARR, Trustee of Estate of JOHN WESLEY BOUTON.

and other persons named in the rate book, on the list to said warrant annexed, their several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum being a tax or assessment laid upon the assessment list made in 1893 by the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk, regularly and legally assembled, to wit, on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1893, met for the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said town, levies upon the following described real estate of said Daniel Starr, Trustee, situa ed. in town of Norwalk, at Cranbury Plains, so "alled, in quantity one and one-half acres, (1½) acres, move or less, with buildings thereon, and bounded No theely by land of Charles J. Hyat; Easterly by land or Charles Olmstead, deceased; Southerly by land of Frederick Boaton and Westerly by land of Frederick Boaton and Westerly by the Newtown Turnpike.

And I shall sell at Public Auction, on the premises hereinbefore described, on the 19th day of May, A. D., 1896, at 10 O'clock, forenoon, so much thereof as will raise the sum of Two dollars, that being the proportion of said Daniel Starr, Trusee, of the sum total in said list, together with the charges of levy, sale, etc.

GEORGE B. ST. JOHN.
Tax Collector, List 1883,
Dated at Norwalk March 14th, A. D., 1896.

Now is the Time

To Send in Your Advertisement

For Spring Trade,

THE EVENING GAZETTE

IS THE RIGHT MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH

TO REACH THE READING PUBLIC.

The Only Eight-Page One-Cent Paper in the Norwalks.

The Value of an Advertisement

DEPENDS ON THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE

WHO READ IT. ADVERTISEMENTS IN

THE EVENING GAZETTE ARE

READ BY THOSE WHO

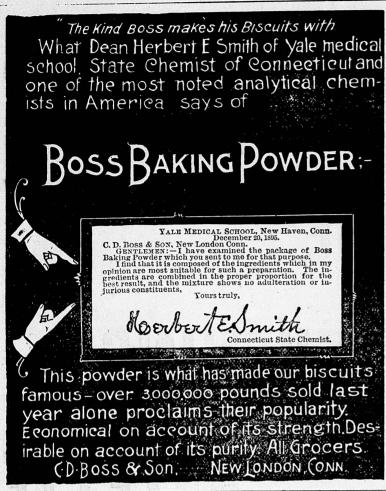
HAVE MONEY TO

SPEND.

ONLY! CEN'

OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.





DAILY GAZETTF

Classified Business Directory. Cards inder this head \$2.50 per the per year INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

NORWALE FIRE INS. Co.. N. in succession business since 1880 no antistauding claims.

WILSON, O. E., Gazette bldg.. N. Investments and money toloan. Also insurance writtenin best of companies at lowestrates.

HUBBELL JAMEST.. 9 Water treet. N. HUBLBUTT. J. BELDEN,
Attorney and Jounselor at Law. room 4. (up. stairs) Gazette. Prilding. Norwalk

Finally Grove NaB. 1. SWall st.,
Best goods Teas and Coffees. Specialties.

LIVERY STABLE.

DANN. H. E., S River st. Livery Stables

BAYMOND. O. 4. 48.44 Main th. telephones

BAYMOND. G. H., 48-48 Main th., telephone M 1RBLE TARD
BATES, P.W. Waterst., N: Steam Stone Work Monumental and Bild'e

MEEKER COAL CO,

COAL, WOOD, BRICK,

LIME, CEMENT, TILE PIPE.

OFFICE WITH G. WARD SELLECK

WALL STREET, NORW, LK.

Fairfield County National Bank.

44 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn. NUORPORATED, 1824. Capital, \$200,000

EDWIN O. KEELER, President. DAVID H. MILLER, Vice-President. L. C. GREEN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

EDWIN O. KEELER A. J. MESKER, F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, THEODORE E. SMITH IRA COLE, CHAS F. TRISTRAM

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Safe Deposit Boxes free to Depositors.

Closing Out Sale

Of Fancy China Plates, Cups and Saucers and glassware. You Can Get Some Big Bargains in the Above Goods as We are Not Going to Carry Them in the Future.

They Will be Sold at Cost— Some Below.

H. H. WILLIAMS

17 Main St.

Raymond & Son.

Successors to George H. Raymond.

Furniture Dealers and General Functal Directors.

46 and 48 Main Street Norwalk Ct

Residence, Berkeley Place.

Telephone No. 77-4.

It Has Become a Fine Art in This Country.

THE BOOMING BUSINESS.

Promoters of American Schemes Are Unapproachable in Their Special Lines—Their Method of Operation.

"There is a surprising amount of British capital sunk in this country every year in attempts to put foreign commodities on the market," said a man who makes a business of floating new schemes, recently. "I am what is known as a promoter, and I've had unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the inner workings of these enterprises.

"There are just enough British staples with a large sale in this country to induce other manufacturers to try to place their goods on the market. Many of these commodities are of such excellent quality that they would succeed anywhere on their merits alone if properly pushed, but the wealthy manufacturers on the other side seldom go the right way about placing their goods.

"Because an article sells well in England is no reason why it would succeed in this country, nor will the methods that brought it into notice there make it known among us. The characteristics of the people of the two countries are entirely different, and to the failure to recognize this important fact may be attributed the ill success of nine out of ten of these enterprises.

"The first mistake is generally in the kind of man sent out here to boom things. He bears the high-flown title of commissioner, and is known to the firm as a faithful servant in whom they have the utmost confidence. This means that he is a plodding old fellow, hide-bound by British conservatism. In the face of the wonderful energy he meets with everywhere in this country, he goes about his work with old-world slowness.

"Large sums of money set aside for the purpose in hand are expended in frequent trips across the Atlantic and cabling over petty details that a live American would never bother his head about. As much caution is exercised in renting a temporary office or hiring a porter as if a fortune was at stake. Not more than one method of advertising is tried at once. A great deal of time and money are thus expended without producing any result, and in a year or so the commissioner is recalled and the scheme abandoned.

"The success of American promoters abroad in floating schemes more or less visionary should teach our British cousins that the Yankee boomer is unapproachable in his special line of business. More than once he has taken hold of one of these abandoned enterprises and turned failure into success. The points in which he differs from the British commissioner are the ones that are absolutely essential in this business. He is familiar with the country and the characteristics of the people he is appealing to; he has that audacity which is such a great means of ultimate success in promoting, and he possesses the wonderful knack, which distinguishes him from every other nationality, of being able to catch on.

"A pecular feature of the promoting business is that a boomer will start in the west and work his way east. Long experience has proved to him that the western people like novelty and are always ready to give a new thing a trial. A good start is the main thing in this business, and if an article has a paying sale in the west a boomer can lay siege to the more conservative east without danger of becoming bankrupt in the attempt."-N. Y. Sun.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Most of Them Produced in Brazil and Sent to Africa.

Although the greatest diamond mines in the world are in South Africa, Brazil exports more diamonds to that part than anywhere else on earth. The explanation is easy. They are black diamonds, and are not of the kind used in jewelry. The place of their greatest utility is underground in mines. South Africa does not produce them, but it could not well get along without them.

Black diamond is the hardest substance known. Its utility has only been realized for about 20 years, and improvements are constantly being made in it. The rough stones are taken and split by machinery in a way that was unknown until recently. The split must follow the grain. If it does not half of the stone will be wasted. Each stone is split into cubes of different sizes. The cubes are then welded into mining drills if they are to be used for boring. The steel is cast about the diamond so that it cannot get loose. In the same way nearly all the diamond saws are made. They are circular saws. Every tooth is a black diamond cube. It is fastened on when the steel portion is in a molten state.

The attempt to make these stones artificially has proved a failure in every instance. The cost is greater than the market price of the Brazilian diamond.

Black diamonds weigh ordinarily less than 100 karats, ranging all the way down to half a karat. The largest in existence was found only a short time ago, its weight being 320 karats. The diamond was sold to a museum for £8,000. -Cincinnati Enquirer.

Meaning of Precious Gems.

Most of the principal stones now worn have their significance. Sapphire, as heavenly thoughts; diamonds, as repentance, innocence, light, purity, life and joy. Emeralds denote success in love, faith, victory and immortality. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the meaning of the opal. While some consider it portends good fortune and hope, others still deem it unlucky. The turquoise denotes success and numerous friends; the pearl, purity, innocence, humility and tears; while the amethyst signifies sobriety and temperance.—Detroit Free Press.

A Priest Sued.

Edward McKenns, formerly sexton of St. Thomas' Catholic church in Fairfield, has brought suit for \$60 against Rev. Thomas J. Coleman, pastor, due him for services.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Cailouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store, I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at E. P. Weed's Drug Store, Norwalk, and Monroe's, Mew Canaan.

Pensions.

Increase-Charles L. Pierce, New Londou. Original widow's etc.-Honora Powers, Bridgeport. Re-issue-Jane L. Fuller, Unionville.

Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children. New Haver, Conn., 71 William St.— 'I first knew o' Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children five years ago, and I am continually recommending other mothers to use them, and always with the best results. My baby was deathly sick with cholers, infantum, and Dr. Hand's Diarrhoes Mixture cured it almost immediately. Dr. Hand's Colic Cure is also excellent.—Mrs. N. A. Daniels." Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and Dr. Hand's Diarrhos Mixture are sold by H. R. Hale, 25c.

Weds a Millionairess.

Mr. Eben R. Ayers, a former resident of Sandusky, Ohio, was married in Saginaw, Mich., on Wednesday last to Mrs. Martha Hay, widow of the late millionaire lumberman of that city. Mr. Avers is the youngest brother of Mrs. F. St. John Lockwood of this city Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Hubbard attended the wedding.

Cure for Hendache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine Try it once, large bottle only 50c and \$1.00 at E. P. Weed's drug store, Norwalk, and Monroe's New Ca-

Trout, Salmon and Shad.

To-day the state commissioners of fisheries and game will begin the distribution of 1,125,000 trout fry. At a meeting Saturday it was also voted to place 50,000 Atlantic salmon fry in Marcy's Pond in Poquonock, to be kept there until the fish are from six to eight inches long, when they will be distributed in such rivers of the state as have pure water in which salmon will live.

The commission expects to hatch 6,-000,000 shad fry at Joshuatown this year.

A Baby's Life Sared,

Addison, N. Y. April 8, 1894.—Hands Medicine Co.:—'I feel it my duty to write to you in regard to my little daughter's sickness from teething and indigestion. She is seven month's old. Two of the best physicians gave her up. One bottle of Dr. Hand's 'feething Lotion relieved her so much that we tried Dr. Hand's Colic Cure elso, and at once saw a change for the better. These remedies saved my baby's life.—Mrs. Wellington Brown. Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion sold by H. R. Hale, 25c.

The Commercial Record credits Norwalk with three real estate sales last week and mortgages amounting to \$1,400. For the corresponding week last year there were two sales and the mortgages amounted to \$6,522.

Dr. Hand's Colic Cure in South Boston.

South Boston, Mass., March 19, 1895.—"Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children bave been of such benefit to me, I desire to write a short testimonial. I am the mother of six children, and in the past few years have used Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and Dr. Hand's Chaing Powder, and would never be without them. For colicky babies nothing ever made equals Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.—Mrs. Charles E. Molloy, 17 Vintón street." At H. R. Hale's, 2 c

Amos G. Judson succeeds E. J. Wadhams as salesman at the W. M. Terry Beef house. "Hen" Keeler also retires as delivery clerk, being succeeded by Charles Finch. Keeler will go to farming and stock raising, and proposes making a success in that line of business.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salvein the world for Cuts Fruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Erup rions, and positively cures Piles. or no Payrequired. It is guaranteed to give perfectsatisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by E. P. Weed, Norwalk and Monroe, New Capaan.

John Cullen has leased the store on Franklin avenue formerly occupied by Jonn Tuhey and is fitting it up as a grocery store. He expects, it is said to get a license for the place. John is well known and will conduct the store in a first-class manner, it is believed.

Many merchants are well aware that their Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chambashaira, Church Ramadur to conventional control of the berlain's Cough Remedy to our customers as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents a bottle by E. P. Weed, Druggist.

IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Paris enemies of Zola are reported to be preparing an anthology of the objectionable words and phrases in his works to be presented to the French academy when he next offers himself as a candidate.

The principal trustees of the British museum have appointed Mr. Arthur William Kaye Miller to be an assistant keeper in the department of printed books, in succession to Mr. Russell Martineau, who has retired after 38 years'

The post of director of the French national conservatory of music, which Ambroise Thomas held, pays only \$2,000 a year, but is one of great honor. France has no dearth of acceptable "timber' for it, as the names of Saint-Saens, Massenet and Reyer, composer of "Sigurd' and "Salammbo," occur at first thought.

A fund is being raised in London to provide for the translation into Russian of the principal work of the late Sergius Stepniak. Stepniak had long cherished the wish that a Russian edition of his books might be given to the world. Several prominent Englishmen have given countenance to the project, among them being Sir Charles Dilke, John Burns, C. E. Schwann et al.

Mgr. Agostino Caprara, canon of St. Peter's, Rome, who died the other day, was popularly known as an "advocate of the devil," because in the processes for beatifications he was the person officially designated to urge objections to the reality of the miracles attributed to the candidate for saintship. He was of humble origin, his father being a poor overseer, but the son amassed a large fortune, the whole of which he left to the pope.

SOME HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A little salt sprinkled on a hot stove will remove any disagreeable odor. A cup of rock salt dissolved in the bath will prove as invigorating as a sea

The mustard used for salads by both the English and French is frequently mixed with Madeira, sherry and other wines.

If a small piece of bread is put upon the point of the knife while peeling and cutting onions it will prevent the tears from flowing.

Lemons may be kept fresh and good a long time by putting them in an open stone crock and covering them with cold water. The water should be changed twice a week. Lemons treated in this way will become ripe and A great deal of the unpleasant odor

that is carried through the house from boiling vegetables may be avoided by putting a piece of bread in the water with the vegetables, and if a bit of charcoal be used the cooking of cabbage or cauliflower cannot be detected. A favorite as well as nourishing drink

for invalids is barley water. To prepare it place one quart of water in a saucepan over the fire. Wash well two ounces of pearl barley and throw into the water. Bring it to boiling point, then add lemon and sugar to suit the Draw the pan to the back of the fire and simmer gently two hours. Strain and cover until cold.

ODDS AND ENDS.

All the Western Union messenger boys in Lexington are to be equipped with bicycles.

A hog weighing a trifle more than 1,000 pounds was killed at Rye, N. H., a few days ago. Swapping horses on the streets in

Kentucky is prohibited in a bill now before the state legislature. Mrs. William Allen, of Pilot View,

Ky., celebrated her 80th birthday the other day by completing the cutting of her third full set of teeth. Maine paid last year \$1,662 in boun-

ties for seals caught in the waters off the coast of the state. The bounty is for the benefit of the fishermen. Verona is a pretty old Maine town,

but it never had a clergyman, a lawyer or a doctor living in its limits, and it is the only town in Maine that has no post A hunter in Bracken county, Ky., last

week cut down a tree to get at a 'possum, and when the tree came down he found it contained four 'possums, two coons, five young squirrels and about 100 pounds of honey.

Two robbers entered the shop of a butcher in Danville, Ind., the other day, and one snatched a leg of mutton from a hook and dealt the butcher a blow on the side of the head with it, knocking him down and rendering him partially insensible. The men got away with about \$200 in cash.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It is 12 years since the law of civil service was reenforced by an act to regulate and improve the law. Since then the law has not been changed. Such stability would seem to indicate that the plan meets with the approval of the

There were three improvements in the civil service suggested by the act of 12 years ago. First: Fairness to all applicants and all parts of the country. Second: Liberty of action in political matters. Third: Freedom from involuntary political servitude and from political assessments.

To-day there are under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission 55,-000 positions. The salaries every year amount to \$50,000,000. The greatest increase lately was in August, 1895. when an inclusion of 3,000 positions in the office of the public printer was made by the president.

Examinations of applicants for appointments in the civil service are held regularly at least twice a year in convenient places in every state and territory and several times a year in Washington. Schedules of the examinations are published all over the country, bulletins being posted in all government buildings. Notice is also given in the

By True

Merit Only

can any article attain such a nigh standard of favor among the people as that enjoyed by



For years no other soap in New England has ever approached it either in sales or quality. It has proved its value over all substitutes. It is soap, all soap and nothing but soap.

it is what a

cough may HALE'S lead to

HONEY

that makes HOREHOUND it so

dangerous. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a medicine that has long been tested in private practice. Sold by druggists generally.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

USE BRUMMELL'S



troubles. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CURES ALL SKIN

nnn c cures

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,

Beok on Blood Diseases mailed GREAT SALE OF

FAWCETT'S

Headquarters for Millinery

Commencing Saturday the 16th, and continuing Monday and Tuesday, whe we shall sell fine French Felt Hats. all styles and colors, including a full line

of Black, bought specially for this sale We shall also make a reduction in all our Trimmed Hats, and will offer one hundred Hats and Bonnets from \$1.50 up, The Season has been backward. hat is the reason for the extraordinary

bargains we shall offer the coming week. **FAWCETT'S**

Advertise

3 WATER STREET

VORWALK

GAZETTE

SELECTED PLEASANTRIES.

"Her fiance is a pronounced brunette, is he not?" said one young woman. "No," replied the other; "he is a Russian. He can be spelled, but not pronounced."—Washington Star.

Meekes says he is afraid you didn't like his wedding present." Bride—"Cer-tainly I did! Why, I kept it a whole month before I exchanged it."-Puck.

sot still."—Harper's Bazar. Art is Short.-Julia-"Louise showed me those beautiful landscapes. She says she had no trouble at all painting

SAYINGS OF WISE MEN.

Plutarch. A great fortune is a great slavery .-

Man is name of honor for a king.-

Wit-the pupil of the soul's clear eye. -Sir John Davies.

only four years old, and 450 pounds at 20 years of age. Mr. Laurent tells of a Parisian boy who weighed 104 pounds

FAMOUS FAT FREAKS.

A man named Essex, who died in the

reign of George III., weighed 616

pounds. He died when 30 years old, and

the staircase and side of the house had

to be taken out to remove him. He was

Frederica Ahrens, a German woman

who lived in Paris, must have been a

monster. She weighed 150 pounds when

lowered into the grave by an engine.

at the age of four. An Essex grocer named Bright lived to be 29 years old and weighed, at the time of his death, 616 pounds. Philip Mason, of Monmouthshire, is reported to have the following surprising di-

mensions: Wrist, 11 inches; waist, 72 inches; calf, 25 inches, and chest, 60 inches. In the Dictionaire des Sciences Medicales there is an account of Marie Francoise Clay, a Parisian beggar, who died in 1806. Her waist measured 62 inches and her head was almost hidden by her enormous shoulders. She had to sleep

almost upright, being afraid to lie down for fear of suffocating. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1813 there is a description of a girl of four years who weighed 256 pounds. Dr. Elliston tells of a child who died when one year old and weighed 60 pounds. A Mr. Pell, of Lincolnshire, tipped the scales at 560 pounds, and is

said to have been buried in three cof-Lovelace Love, an Irishman, had a coffin seven feet long, four feet broad and 31/2 feet deep. Benjamin Bower weighed only 470 pounds. Gunz, a German writer, mentions a young sylph-like lady of his acquaintance who weighed 492 pounds. Dorothy Collier, a north of England matron, tipped the scale at

only 420 pounds.

Riddance.—He—"At times I lose myself." She (bored to death)—"How?"

-Detroit Tribune. A Happy Couple.-Mrs. Fussy-"And your husband has never referred to his mother's cooking?" Mrs. Bland-"Never; John was brought up in a hotel."-Texas Siftings.

Proof.-Bridegroom - "My friend

A member of a rural school board visited a school under his jurisdiction. When asked to make "a few remarks," he said: "Well, children, you reads well and you spells well, but you hain't

them." Mabel-"No. All she had to do was to sign her name after her teacher finished them."-Brooklyn Life.

The talkative listen to no one.-

Chapman.

Only the base believe what the base only utter.—Beller.

YOU.

Sweetheart, the eyes whose slightest

glance
Has power to thrill me through and
through,
With life, and love and laughter dance;
They are not black, nor gray, nor blue;
For fear you may not understand.
Explicitly I'll state their hue:
Of all brown eyes they're brownest, and
Sweetheart, those eyes belong to—you!

Sweetheart, the lips I long to kiss
Are sweet and fresh as summer dew.
Unsullied as the blossom is,
Whose honey no bee ever knew.
(Would their fair mistress reprimand
Me if I stole a kiss—or two?)
Of all red lips they're reddest, and
Sweetheart, those lips belong to—you!

Sweetheart, the girl that I would wed Is so sweet-natured, pure and true—So wise, so winning, so well-bred From modish hat to dainty shoe—I love her well, and for her hand In all sincerity I sue;
Of all fair maids she's fairest, and
Sweetheart, this vision rare—is you!
—Frank P. Smart, in Detroit Free Press.

A SHAM BATTLE.

BY S. RHETT ROMAN.

I had not smelt gunpowder on a large scale for quite a number of years, al my time and energy of late being de voted to commercial pursuits.

But I had seen a good deal of it some

30 years ago, when I was a slim and wildly enthusiastic youth, and had marched and bivouacked and fought in the west and around the Potomac, and even to-day, when I happen to see a body of men, well uniformed and drilled, march by, the old fire, and the pride I had in my crack company, the color company of the fine old 20th, comes back to me like a hot wave.

But when a man has reached the fifties, is somewhat corpulent and rusty in the knees, he is not apt to be very martial in spirits; and he seems to prefer, after his hot day's tussie for dollars and cents against other men's greed for the same, to prefer a quiet afternoon smoke and chat, or a Sunday of mental relaxation, to anything like extra exertion in the way of unusual sight-seeing.
So when Stapleton said: "Say, Dick,

come on and let's see what this sham battle is like," I naturally demurred.

We were sitting together at the club, most of the other men having gone off on a trip somewhere, to finish up the hot summer months and to get some invigorating air into their lungs, and a few tonifying ideas by their sojourn in big cities and crowded summer resorts, where old prejudices and fashions are discarded to give place to novel impressions and original concerts.

'A sham battle!" I said, contemptuously. "The idea of making a puppet show of so desperately earnest and tragic a thing as an armed struggle between men, whose effort is to defeat and destroy those opposed to them. No,

thanks. I don't think I care to witness a paltry make-believe fight." "Oh!" said Stapleton, who is an agreeable fellow, acquainted with the amenities of life and can distinguish good from bad wine, and who himself had had quite an experience with gunpowder, shell and shot, as officer in a New York regiment. "You prefer the real thing. A skirmish line of sharpshooters ranged under cover along the thin edge of a wood; a light battery limbered up, to the right, and the infantry deployed in the open field behind; an occasional shell whizzing through the air, a sort of preliminary foretaste of the coming engagement, and the heavy booming of distant cannon on the heights, where Wright and Getton's divisions are assaulting his confeder

I sat up in my chair and threw away my cigar.
"Confound you, Stapleton, get your

hat and come along," I said. "But look here, man," I remarked, as we went down the steps and toward the electric cars. "I suppose this sham battle won't be much to look at. But don't you resurrect any of your federal army airs.

"The old days are past and gone, with their excitement, heroism, suffering, defeat and triumph. We are all out for dollars and cents nowadays. For progress and good living. We won't, either you or I, bring up any episode of those grand old campaigning days of ours, or revert to those scenes, where you must admit, the gray coats made a splendid showing, before you fellows' overpowering numbers. Never were lines better held, old fellow, than those entrenchments-"

"Now hold up," said Stapleton, as we got in the car. "I thought you said we were to avoid reminiscences?"

"That's a fact," I acquiesced. "We

Then we sped on and soon reached the near approaches of the City park, with its magnificent centenary oaks, whose overhanging boughs have witnessed more than one tragedy in the old days of easy affront and its quick avenge.

"Great Scott!" said Stapleton, when we started out for the grounds. "We have to walk about six blocks before we can get to see what's going on."

"So it seems," I said, as we trudged along the planking of a sidewalk with a large crowd of people, who, like ourselves, were a little late in getting to view the sham battle.

"Hello! Sounds like an infantry attack," said Stapleton, when a desultory firing came to us in the sweet-scented afternoon air. "Hurry up, old man. Let's see what the boys are after."

To hurry a rather stout man who has not done much walking of late years beyond going round the exchanges, and who has fallen into the lazy habit of driving down to his office, so as to avoid walking, is not considerate. But this reflection only came to me the next day, when I found I was stiff and sore in the knee joints, and realized why it was

that I felt so knocked up. The firing, at first light, was now increasing, and we heard the old familiar rumble of caissons and light field pieces, as the Washington artillery was being

Well, the first think I knew Stapleton and I were swinging along in quick

steps, and too anxious to see how a sham battle was conducted to wait at the entrance gate. I pitched our tickets to the gategeeper over the heads of the crowd waiting round the ticket office, and we pushed through the gate and

plunged into a short cut across a field.
"This side, old man," said Stapleton, deflecting to the right as he caught a glimpse of the kepis of the artillerists moving rapidly round in that direction. We somehow got over the space in fine shape, in spite of cockleburs, tangled weeds and numerous ruts and holes.

"We'll get right to the front," said Stapleton, taking the lead and elbowing his way through the dense crowd with quite a disregard of his usual lazy, good manners. "We want to see this thing, Dick." I followed closely, and we soon had a fine view of the open field.

There was just then a lull in the progress of the sham battle, preparatory to an attack on the right. A line of skirmishers were lying along the edge of a ditch behind some furze bushes and small underbrush; the infantry commands were being wheeled around into position; some aides were galloping across toward a group of officers in the distance, and the guns of the light artilery commands were moving up as a support on the one side, an attacking force on the other. The opposing force was partly hidden by a heavy line of trees, and we could just distinguish a line of moving infantry by the glint of the sun on their bayonets.

"Lord, man!" said Stapleton, pushing his hat back and watching intently; "if I had command of these troops I would fall back to that angle you see yonder and order the attack to be made on this Those skirmishers are badly posted. Don't you see how effective a sudden rush down that road could be made? Why, the boys could cross over the open at a double quick, charge on their flank and get under cover of the woods before that artillery supporting column could come up. If these bluecoats were Smith's corps and my old

New York 18th, wouldn't they charge prettily down on the rebs!"
"Hold up," I said. "What are you talking about? Those boys are not your 18th, of Smith's corps, but I rather think they could charge just as effectively. In fact, you remember when Smith's and Hancock's corps, your New York 18th included, made those assaults on our lines before Petersburg there were only at first 2,200 men until we came up. Kershaw's division of Anderson's corps. You were 40,000 strong then, and Beauregard only had 10,000 to oppose you then, and yet he held you in check pretty effectively."

"Temporarily," answered Stapleton, with an ill-tempered, ugly air, "but we dislodged you that night and took four of your batteries, you remember."

"Not much of a feat," I retorted sharp-"Those lines we were occupying. to be properly manned, required a force of 25,000 men. When you took those batteries you had been reinforced by Warren's corps, and you were 90,000 men. I wouldn't boast of what you accomplished those three days if I were you.'

"It was tall fighting, that's a fact," said Stapleton after a pause, shifting his position to see where the troops were moving to. "We lost more than 10,000 men in those assaults. But we would have carried your lines the next day, all the same, if Beauregard had not withdrawn during the night. You fellows were d- glad to get behind those breastworks further back."

"Yes, and you fellows were glad not to be again ordered up in an assault to be slaughtered."

There we paused, while the bugle gave some commands to the troops to move

"Dick, old man," said Stapleton, mopping his forehead, while I nervously chewed the end of my cigar in a dry smoke. "Come, let up on that." We agreed not to go back to those

great old fighting days. "Look there! First-rate! Pretty good! Go it, boys!"

The line had dashed forward and a spirited engagement ensued. The crack of the sharpshooters' rifles was distinct above the volleys of the infantry, and the artillery swept over the field, while the handsome Louisiana field artillery wheeled round in position on the other side to confront it.
"Hurrah!" I shouted.

"Look at that company!" said Stapleton, with eager impatience. 'What a fool thing to do! Why, they'll be cut to pieces. Oh, if those boys were under me!"

"Good!" I shouted, as the artillery dashed up in fine shape, unlimbered and took possession. "Fire, boys! Give it

to them!" Then Stapleton and I looked at each other and laughed.

"Come on," I said, "let's go back to dinner. Stapleton, you are an awful tool for a man of your years."

"Yes," acquiesced Stapleton. "I'm as big an ass as you are. Dick. The idea of getting excited over a sham fight and wanting to maul each other, because 30 years ago Smith's corps and the 18th New York were repulsed with some others by Kershaw's division and a few measley confederates-"

"Shut up!" I said, rubbing my rheumatic knees. "I hope Watson will give us some of that Yquem you are so fond of for dinner, and that you will have an attack of the gout to-morrow. A fellow like you don't deserve to live. You should have been numbered among your 10,000 dead and wounded."

"Shut up!" said Stapleton. - N. O. Times-Democrat.

-The League of God's House, in 1401, was a Swiss combination. There were three leagues among the hardy mountaineers, formed in reality for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the independence of their country. The The League of God's House was the first; the second was that of the Grisons, in 1424; the third, the League of the Ton Jurisdictions, in 1536. In 1798 all three came under the jurisdiction of, or rather vere admitted into, the League of the Helvetic Confederation.

Psychic Phenomenon Which Led to the Marriage of a Couple.

"Four or five years ago," said a

bachelor in conversation with a reporter, "I had a sweetheart that I was deeply in love with and wanted to marry, but I was afraid to ask her. At that time I was making a study of psychic phenomena and that sort of thing and it occurred to me to make a psychical proposal by projecting my subjective mind around the corner to where the girl lived and fixing it up all ready for me when I should take my objective mind around to have the affair ratified. I went to see her one evening and I felt sure that if I asked her I would get her, notwithstanding she was about equally interested in a friend of mine, whom I shall call George. Having doubts as to my courage, I determined to make a test next evening, instead of going to see her, so I retired early—that is, about nine o'clock-and, according to formula, I exerted my mental faculties to their utmost and directed all my mental energies upon the girl and willed with all my power that she accept me. For half an hour, fully, I shut out every thought but this important one and went to sleep, or into a trance, under the mental strain. I awoke an hour or two later and felt that my efforts had been a success and that it would be all right next day when I called. I felt sc encouraged that I went to sleep an l dreamed beautiful dreams of her until morning. At three o'clock next afternoon I called to make my real proposal. I talked to her on some trivial subject or other for half an hour and then came to the all-important matter.

"'Did you' feel any peculiar mental or emotional sensations last evening?

"She blushed violently and I was sure that my subjective proposal had hit

"'How did you know anything about it?' she replied, laughing somewhat nervously.

"'Oh, that's all right,' I smiled. triumphantly. 'What time did it oc-"'Really, I don't know, but it must

member that I thought it odd that the clock should strike just as it happened.' "'Wasn't it remarkable?' "I was coming to it by degrees and wanted to see just where I was.

"'No, I don't think it was,' she answered, indignantly. 'George has always loved me and his proposal last night was quite what I expected. We are to be married in June." —Washington Star.

WOMAN'S WEAKEST POINT. Why She Can't Always Compete Successfully with Men.

I am not content to merely make money, for I am a woman of progressive tendencies, and study constantly in order to perfect myself in every detail of my profession, for the dental art has made vast strides during the last few years, writes Dr. Carrie Wolfsbruck, an eminent dentist.

I have no desire or intention to belittle my own sex—far from it—for I believe that they can compete successfully in almost all of the professions hitherto usurped by men. There are, therefore, certain limitations, physical rather than intellectual, which are to be considered. A woman should be fitted by temperament, inclination and physical adaptability for the work, or she is likely to be a failure. Dentistry is a profession, not a trade, and there is always something to be learned.

I must lay peculiar stress on the incapacity of women for enduring fatigue, for that is the weakest point in the armor of our sex. With hygienic living, aided by physical training, the next generation will probably be equal to all emergencies, and will be capacitated physically as well as mentally to compete side by side with their male competitors in whatever calling they elect to enter.

Young girls frequently come to me for advice. I give them the benefit of my experience, and, while I do not discourage them, I dislike to advise the taking up of a profession which, while it may prove lucrative, is exacting in the extreme, taxing the mental and physical capacity to the utmost limit of endurance.—Godey's Magazine.

FOR THE BABY.

List of Gifts Which Are Always Acceptable.

Baby's pusher is a little table appointment in the line of neatness and good manners, and is very pretty withal. Its delicate handle, flower-deconated, is readily clasped by the little hand to aid in putting the food on fork or spoon, thus saving the use of the fingers, which in turn would soil bib and mask. The modern baby is not

without perquisites. The bib clasp is either in gold or silver, in design a flower, butterfly or baby face, and in method of service much like the ordinary stocking supporter—an ornamental center connectng by links two clasps.

The latest teaspoon, also used as a nursery gift, is very beautiful and unique in shape, the bowl in grooves like a mandolin, the handle beaded in an arabesque design.

The sterling silver porringer is a favorite bestowal of godparents from the fact that it can be kept and handed down through many generations. Flain silver is now the fancy, and especially noticeable in the porringer, which is with heavy, smooth bowl, and short ornamental side handles.

The bowl and plate for actual service is also with smooth, highly polished surface, and richly beaded edges. The silver cup, if up to date, is an exact reproduction of the common tin kitchen cup, except in price! Its convenience of shape to drink from, the polished surface easily kept bright and its odd appearance have made it popular as a haby appointment. — Chicago Inter

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY President.

Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1895.

\$221,213,721 33 Assets 194,347,157 58 Lia bilities \$26,866,563 75 Surplus Total Income \$48,597,430 51 \$23,126,728 45 Total Paid Policy-holders in 1895. \$899.074,453 78 \$61,647,645 36 Insurance and Annuities in force, Net gain in 1895 have been about half-past nine. I re-

NOTE—Insurance merely we then, is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

I have carefully examined the foregoing tatem at and find the same to be correct. CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor.

· From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Report of the Examining Committee.

Office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

February 11, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 18th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1895, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the Statement is in all particulars correct and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

> H. C. Von Post, Charles R. Henderson, James C. Holden.

Robert Clyphant, Wm P. Dixon, J. H. Herrick.

Committee

ROBERT A. GRANNIS, Vice-President.

WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Second Vice-President, WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary,

CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor,

GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M. D.

HENRY E. DUNCAN. Jr., Cor. Secy. ALBERT KLAMROTH, Asst. Secy.

FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treasurer.

JOHN A. FONDA, Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM P. SANDS, Cashier

EMORY McCLINTOCK LL.D., F. I. A., Actuary.

EDWARD P. HOLDEN, Asst. Cashier.

HENRY S. BROWN, Asst. Comp.

JAMES TIMPSON, 2d Asst. Treas

WM. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller. JOHN TATLOCK, JR., Asst. Actuary.

JOHN C. ELLIOTT, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies,

EDWARD LYMAN SHORT, Gen. Solicitor.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS

ELIAS J. MARSH, M. D.

GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M. D.

JOHN W. NICHOLS,

New Haven, General Agt. for State of Connecticut.

A. H. CAMP,

RAINES BILL IS SIGNED

The High License Measure Will Be a Law of New York State.

THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS.

Mr. Morton Tells Why He Approved the Bill-Experience, He Says, May Suggest Changes in the Administrative Features.

ALBANY, March 24.—Governor Morton in signing the Raines bill today filed the following memorandum, setting forth his reasons for so doing:

In considering this bill the first question that demands attention is one of jurisdiction. Objection is made that the bill is not now properly under executive consideration, for the reason that it has not been submitted to vari-

ous cities for their acceptance.

It is urged that the bill is "a special city bill" within the meaning of section 2 of article 12 of the constitution, and that executive jurisdiction can only be acquired after its transmission to the cities affected and their action

It seems quite apparent that the bill is general in the sense that it applies to all parts of eral in the sense that it applies to all parts of the state. Every town, village, city and coun-ty is affected by it, and it is intended to be a general and complete scheme upon the subject of the regulation of the liquor traffic. It is also, I think, general within the meaning of the constitution, because it relates to all the cities of each class. The constitution express-ly says that "special city laws are those which relate to a single city or to less than all the relate to a single city or to less than all the cities of a class." The amount of tax imposed mpon the liquor traffic varies in different cities, and the amount of revenue which cities cities, and the amount of revenue which cities may derive from the liquor traffic also varies, but the ratio of distribution of the liquor tax is uniform. The tax, however, is assessed upon the individual, and the city has no interest in it until it is paid to the county treasurer or other proper officer. The lack of uniformity in the provisions of a bill intended to be general does not make it a special city bill within the meaning of the constitution unless it contains provisions relating specifically to a particular city. In fixing the rates of taxation the legislature might have adopted the classification of cities prescribed by the constitution, but it chose to create an artificial classification, which has had the effect of making a fication, which has had the effect of making a different rate of taxation in cities belonging to the same constitutional class. Such artif-cial classification is not objectionable and does not alone render the bill subject to action by

Another Distinction.

It should also be observed that this bill is not to be construed as if it named all the cities of the state and prescribed the tax to be imposed upon the liquor traffic carried on in each of them. The bill evidently contemplates a continuous, elastic and changeable scheme of taxation, varying from time to time according to population, so that after an enumeration of impolitants as prescribed by the constitution. to population, so that after an enumeration or inhabitants as prescribed by the constitution a new classification of cities and villages for the purpose of this tax will be made, and cities and villages in which under present conditions a given rate is imposed will be placed in another class, and the rate of taxation will be higher or lower according as the population is shown to have increased or diminished. Other cities and villages will also probably be incorrectives and villages and villages and villages are successful as a very constant of the victor of victor of the victor of victor of the victor of victor of the victor of victor of the victor of cities and villages will also probably be incor-porated and must be classified according to their population. It will hardly be claimed that after each enumeration and consequent new classification the cities would have the new classification the cities would have the right to again express their approval or disapproval of the amount of tax to be imposed therein. A bill evidently intended to be general and to apply to all the people of the state and possessing the qualities of perpetuity and elasticity above mentioned is not, I think, a special city bill, although its effect may not be uniform in all cities. uniform in all cities.

I think this bill is now properly under executive consideration, and that my jurisdiction to act upon it is complete and undeniable.

In my annual message to the legislature at

the opening of the present session it was suggested that the question of regulating the sale of intoxicants would be under consideration, and I took occasion to recommend "such legislation as will measurably reduce the number of places in which intoxicating beverages shall be sold throughout the state." Attention was called to statistics showing that there is a larger number of saloons in this state in proportion to population than in any other whose statistics are available, New York having a re-tail licensed drinking place for every 150 inhabitants, while the number of saloons in the United States, including the prohibition states, in one to each 278 of the population, and a recommendation was made that the "legislature endeavor to formulate a law which shall so far

as practicable embody the best features of the liquor laws now in successful operation in various states, with a consistent aim toward the reduction of the number of saloons in this The Present Bill.

The bill now under consideration is a result of the deliberations of the legislature upon this subject, and the suggestions of many persons interested in it, and while it is not free from objection in some of its details I have no hesitation in commending the measure as a whole. It marks the beginning of a new era in legislation in the state regulating the liquor traffic. tion in this state regulating the liquor traffic. It is a radical departure from the traditional policy of the state, which has heretofore considered the regulation and sale of intoxicating liquors matters of purely local jurisdiction. The subject has been under the general supervision and control of local officers chosen by the municipalities, except that for a few years the municipalities, except that for a few years during the early history of the state the commission of of excise for the city of New York was appointed by the governor. This bill changes the entire scheme, abolishes all local boards having jurisdiction to issue licenses for the sale of liquor and places the whole subject under state supervision. Whether this is wise or not experience only can demonstrate, but it is an experiment worth trying, and I believe that if the design of this bill is fairly worked out by competent and faithful officers it will produce a result so beneficial that our people will not be likely to wish to resume the system of local supervision with which we are so familiar and which in many respects is so unsatisfactory.

From Magna Charta until now English speaking people have had almost constant occasion

from Magna Charta until now English speaking people have had almost constant occasion
for legislation regulating the sale and use of
intoxicating liquors. Various experiments
have been tried with more or less success, and
our own state is no exception to the halfing
and fluctuating efforts that have been made to
suppress intemperance. The evils resulting
from this traffic are universally admitted, and
the power of the state to regulate or even the power of the state to regulate or even prohibit it is not denied. The wisest states prohibit it is not denied. The wisest statesmen and philanthropists have given the subject the most careful attention, but the problem is not yet solved. Absolute prohibition is probably not attainable, and we can only hope for legislation embodying such reasonable regulations as may tend to repress so far as practicable the inherent evils connected with the liquor traffic. This bill is an attempt to accomplish this result, and for the first time the state assumes control of the subject. In doing this the state is amply justified by the consideration that the effects of the use of intoxicating liquors are not local, but are widespread and farreaching, and that the state itself is subject to large expense in the creation and maintenance of institutions for the care of unfortunates who suffer directly or indirectly from the effects of the liquor habit. indirectly from the effects of the liquor habit.

In Opposition.

In Opposition.

In opposition to this measure it is urged that it is not equal in its application and will not be equal in its results throughout the state, but equality and exact application in legislation of this character are hardly to be expected. A measure of this importance, which concerns directly or indirectly more than 6,000,000 of people, differing widely in their tastes, education and experience and in their social and industrial relations, can hardly be expected to exactly fit every community and every interest, individual or aggregate, which may be af-

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

fected by it. Only general lines of action can be indicated in such a law, and there must be an adjustment, so far as possible, to these general conditions. It should be noted that except in New York and Brooklyn, where the tax is respectively \$800 and \$650, and in a few large villages the tax imposed by this bill is no higher than the maximum license fees now allowed by law. The license fee in cities may now be fixed at not less than \$30 nor more than \$500 and in other places at not less than \$30 \$500 and in other places at not less than \$30 nor more than \$150. By this bill the tax in Buffalo and in all the cities of the second class Buffalo and in all the cities of the second class—namely, Albany. Rochester, Syracuse and Troy—will be \$500. In the other cities, except Hudson, the tax will be \$500 as a sgainst a possible \$500 under existing law. In Hudson the tax will be \$500. There are also a few large villages where the tax will be \$550, several where it will be \$500 and others where it will be \$200. In the rural communities generally the tax will be \$100 as against a possible \$150 under the present law. The bill does not provide for "high license" as that term is ordinarily understood, but fixes the tax at an average and moderate rate. rage and moderate rate.

In conclusion the governor says: It has been suggested that the bill in some of its features, especially in some of its ad-ministrative details, should be amended. Experience will probably suggest other amenda-ments. This subject has received the thought-ful attention of reformers and legislators for centuries, and even with the aid of their ex-perience and study it is hardly to be expected

perience and study it is hardly to be expected that an ideal statute can be formulated at one stroke, involving such a marked change of policy as well as numerous changes in detail.

By this passage of this act the legislature has, I think, made sincere effort to comply with the suggestion made in my last annual message and has produced a measure which I confidently believe will be gratefully appreciated by all who think that further restraint should be imposed upon the liquor traffic.

FOURTEEN MINERS KILLED.

Frightful Explosion of Gas In the Berwind-White Shaft at Dubois, Pa.

DUBOIS. Pa., March 24.-A terrific explosion of gas occurred at the Berwind White shaft in the eastern limits of this city today and 14 miners were killed.

The mine is a new one which the com-pany has been opening up and working orews in shifts to push the headings out in various directions for big work later on. Eighteen men went on at 7 o'clock this morning, 14 going into the north heading and 4 into the south heading. A few hours later the 4 men were sensible of shock and a few minutes later the mine boss told them something had happened, and that they should get out as soon as they could. When the party, then consisting of 5, reached the foot of the shaft, they were nearly overcome by gas and were hurriedly taken up in the cage.

Assistance was immediately summoned and practical miners from the Bell Lewis and Yates company mines volunteered their services. As the work of rescue proeeded it was found that the shock in the north heading was so terrific that some of the bodies were mutilated almost beyond recognition. Nearly all of the bodies have

Egyptian Debt Commission.

CAIRO, March 24.-The Egyptian debt mmission met today in order to again liscuss the question of the withdrawal of funds from the reserve, with which to de-fray the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile; but, owing to the illness of the German commissioner, the meeting was adjourned until Thursday.

Atchison's Oldest Settler Dead.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—General George H. Nettleton, president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad, is critically ill at his home in this city, and it is not thought he can recover. A week ago General Nettleton suffered an attack of vertigo, and since then has been seriously ill.

Mrs. Giddings Dead.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—Mrs. Louisa M. Giddings, widow of ex-Governor March Giddings, is dead here of pneumonia. Her husband was governor of New Mexico during President Grant's administration. Mrs. Giddings was born 77 years ago in Michigan. The remains will be taken to Kalamazoo for interment.

The Kaiser's Plans.

BERLIN, March 24.—The emperor and empress of Germany started today for Genoa, where, it is expected, they will meet the king of Italy and embark on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for a Mediterranean cruise. It is not definitey known where Emperor Francis Joseph will meet his majesty.

Receivers For the Central Vermont.

BOSTON, March 24.-It was ascertained today that the suit in equity by the Grand Trunk railroad against the Central Vernont railroad for \$615,712.45 for traffic balances which have accrued in the past four months has resulted in appointing two receivers for the Central Vermont rail-

Says He Lost \$20,000.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—H. R. Kendall, who said he was employed by J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York bankers, reported at Camden Station that he had lost a satchel containing \$20,000 in securities on a Baltimore and Ohio train between here and Washington.

Corbett and Mitchell.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The latest proposition in the fistic world was announced today in the following cablegram from George W. Atkinson of London: "Bolingbroke club offers \$12,000 for Mitchell and Corbett. Mitchell accepts. Does Corbett?"

Akasheh Occupied.

CAIRO, March 24.—News from the front received here today confirms the report that the British Egyptian advance guard, under Major Yollinson, occupied Akasheh on Friday last without opposition. A fort is now being built at that place.

Death of a Famous Author.

LONDON, March 24.—Thomas Hughes, Q. C., author of "Tom Brown's School-days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," etc., and founder of the British settlement of Rugby, Tenn., which did not prove successful, is dead, aged 73.

General Nettleton Ill.

Atchison, Kan., March 24.—Samuel Dickson, Atchison's oldest settler and one of the first directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, is dead, aged 82 years. He came to Missouri from Virginia in 1840.

Glendon Iron Company Assigns.

EASTON, Pa., March 24.—The Glendon Iron company, one of the oldest in the Lehigh valley, has made an assignment to J. T. Lea of Philadelphia and Francis C. Gray of Boston.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—Mr. Barnham, the United States consul at Zeitun, has been ordered to Killiz in order to re-port upon the disturbances which took place on March 20.

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CUBA WILL NOT DOWN.

The Discussion the Feature of the Senate's Proceedings.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S STAND

He Wants a Vote as Soon as Possible—Mr. Mills of Texas Throws a Veritable Bombshell Into the Camp-A Startling Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 24. - Senator Blackourn's return to the senate today after the exciting and fruitless senatorial contest before the Kentucky legişlature was signal zed by an unusual demonstration by his colleagues. On the senator's desk was the most elaborate floral design ever brought to the senate, rising 12 feet from the floor and overhanging the desks of Senators Walthall and Vest on either side. The waithall and vest on either side. The main design represented the coat of arms of Kentucky, with two dolls clasping hands as the central figures, around which was worked the state motto, 'United we stand; divided we fall.' Above this was a large horseshoe, while below and around the state of the laws and the state of th were great sheaves of oak leaves and lilies



SENATOR MILLS

of the valley. The whole was topped with wide spreading branches of American Beauty roses. The tribute came from Mr. branches of American Blackburn's senatorial associates. Several ther large designs were from personal friends.

In presenting petitions from Edward Everett Hale, Julia Ward Howe, the facul-ties of Yale, and Williams colleges and many distinguished public men and scientists, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire spoke in advocacy of the philanthropic plan of removing consumptives to the Rocky mountain region and granting the abandoned Fort Stanton military reservation, New Mexico, for the uses of the project. Mr. Gallinger showed the heavy mortality from pulmonary diseases and urged that the government might well give that at-tention to saving human life that it gave through the bureau of animal industry to

vercoming pleuropneumonia in cattle.

Mr. Blackburn entered the chamber shortly after the session opened and was warmly greeted by his associates.

A resolution offered by Mr. Lodge was adopted, empowering the committee on civil service to investigate and report on the administration of the civil service law at the government printing office. The Cuban Resolution.

When Mr. Sherman brought forward the Cuban resolution, there was an aninated debate as to securing a final vote. Mr. Cullom, in charge of the legislative appropriation bills, said he could not give av for indefinite discussion of the Cuban debate to the exclusion of the appropria tion bills. Mr. Sherman responded that the committee desired a vote, and he thought it remarkable, with the war proceeding in Cuba, that the question could

not speedily be acted on.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said the trouble with the resolution was that three senators on the conference committee had thrown aside the senate resolutions and had accepted the house resolutions.

"And I venture to say," proceeded Mr. Platt. "that not five senators approve the house resolutions now before us."

The senator suggested to Mr. Sherman

and his associates that they recede from their agreement to the house resolutions, which senators did not want, and present something more acceptable.
"If we had any assurance," said Mr.

Sherman, "that the senate would accept and dispose of the subject in another form, we would be quite willing to accept the suggestion."

Mr. Platt went on to say that he could speak only for himself, yet it must be apparent that senators did not wish to adopt resolutions which were contradictory in their terms.

"I suggest to the chairman of the committee," said Mr. Hoar, rising and addressing Mr. Sherman, "that he ask the unanimous consent of the senate to a disgreement to the conference report, thus ending the subject back to the conference

This colloquy proceeded out of order, as Mr. Palmer of Illinois had the floor for a speech against the Cuban resolutions and

insisted on going on. He yielded, however, to allow Mr. Shernan to give the following formal notice: 'I now give notice that, in order to expedite action on this subject and in order to dispose of the question, I will move to recommit the pending resolution to the con-ference committee."

As Mr. Palmer had the floor, Mr. Sher-man could not secure immediate action on

At 2 o'clock Senator Mills (Tex.) introduced a joint resolution directing the president to request Spain to give local elf government to Cuba, and in the event of Spain's refusal the president is authorized to take possession of Cuba, using the military and naval forces for that purpose, and hold it until the people of Cuba can establish local self government.

The Pearl Bryan Mystery

NEWPORT, Ky., March 24.—Jackson and Walling were arraigned today for the murder of Pearl Bryan, both pleading not guilty. Their demurrers to the indictment were overruled. Judge Helm granted their motions for separate trials. Jackson will be tried on April 7.

Death of Jennie Kimball.

St. PAUL, March 24.-Jennie Kimball of Philadelphia, the well known operation and burlesque manager and stepmother of Corinne, died in a private car at the Union depot today.

Postmaster of Collinsville, Conn. WASHINGTON, March 24.—The president oday sent to the senate the nomination of S. J. Lony to be postmaster at Collinsville,

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