Vol. VII Whole No. 1566

Norwalk, Conn., Monday Evening, March 8, 1897.

Price One Cent

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

ing and Washington Resuming its Normal Conditions.

President McKinley Walks on the Avenue.

GAZETTE'S BUREAU, 709 EAST CAPITOL STREET, WASHINGTON, MARCH, 7.)

DEAR GAZETTE:-The National Capital has again resumed its normal conditions after the august Inaugural pageant and ceremonies. It is really in the line of the marvelous, the rapid way the railroads and Potomac steamers have emptied Washington of its hundreds of thousands of distinguished visitors. It was the remark of Gen. B. F. Butler on his first reaching Washington upon the breaking out of the rebellion, that "no foreign power could ever again take our capital, with only one single tracked, one horse railroad, leading to it." This is now all changed, and no city has made more rapid growth and progress since the late war than has our National Capital.

0 0 0 This call for the extra session of Congress was completed while the Cabinet officers were with the President yesterday noon, several changes from the original draft being made. It was then taken to the State Department for a clean draft to be made, the formal issue of the document being deferred until this had been done, which accounts for its first appearance being this morn-

Secretary J. Addison Porter found himself utterly submerged with correspondence and recording and President McKinley found that the immense amount of official business to be disposed of, required additional clerical aid. He called into service Mr. C. O. L. Cooper, who was his personal stenographer during the campaign, and since the election. It was found that the present clerical force was seven less than when Mr. Cleveland began his last term of office.

0 0 0 There was a constant stream of visitors at the White House all day yester-The crowd was larger than on Friday, and the special officers had all they could do to keep the throng moving.

Among the visitors were many prominent men who called for personal interviews with President McKinley, among them Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

It had been a fatiguing day at the Executive Mansion, so that at 5 o'clock the President asked Secretary Porter to join him for a stroll. They emerged from the White House Grounds by the easterly walk and turned into Pennsylvania avenue, going west to Connecticut avenue.

Before he left the Avenue a cheer went up from a party of men who recognized him. He touched his hat in recognition. Further on a party of ladies and gentlemen saluted him in passing, and he returned them a sweeping bow. It was almost dark when the President turned back to the White House, looking much refreshed from the brisk walk. It was an uncommon sight to see the President swinging along in this democratic fashion, for Mr. Cleveland seldom, if ever, walked through the streets, and not since Grant's time had Washingtonians seen a President joining in the general throngs along the thoroughfares.

Among the hundreds of nomination which failed of confirmation in the Senate during the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, are the following Connecticut Postmaster nominees: William C. Kinsella. Fairfield; William A. Lowry, East Hartford, and W. B. Markham, East Hampton. 0 0 0

0 0 0

E. J. Babcock, who has been Senator Sherman's committee clerk for years past, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.

Most of our Connecticut visitors have left for home, but a large number still tarry here among whom, are several Norwalkers. All seem to have greatly enjoyed their visit and none more so, than wheelman Allen, winner of the GAZETTE Inauguration prize trip.

Threw Cartridges in the Fire.

John Kane, a mischievous West Stamford youth, threw several cartridges into the kitchen stove for the purpose of giving his mother a fright. The explosion blew off the covers, also blew out the front of the stove, and narrowly escaped setting fire to the house.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

Inauguration Visitors Depart- Horace Staples, of Westport, **Entered Into Rest on** Saturday.

Banker, Business Man and Philanthropist.

Horace Staples, Westport's most aged citizen and philanthropist, entered into rest on Saturday afternoon in the ninety-sixth year of his age. At the time of his death, he was acknowledged to be the oldest National Bank President in the United States, he having been continued in that responsible position from the organization of the Westport Bank. In early life and several years prior to his majority, he was a school teacher, having taught in the district schools of Weston, Greenfield Hill, and we believe, of Fairfield. He had strong and distinctive qualities of head and heart, He was the soul of honor and integrity. If he did not always excuse the animosities of enemies, he was very apt to be over indulgent and generous to friends.

He worshiped the good name and attractiveness of his town and gloried in whatever contributed to its prosperity. No citizen has ever done as much as he, for Westport's Educational and material advancement. His gift and endowment of the Staple's High school, is a most fitting monument to our departed friend's life, character and memory. No sculptured stone or storied urn could so securely transmit to succeeding generations, the worth and rich legacy, and the greatful memory with which such a benefaction, has embalmed his name.

At the late funeral of Major General Couch, despite the severe weather, there appeared in the vestibule of St. Paul's church to the surprise of every one, the trembling form of this aged time upon the cold face of his kins- trial. man and life-long friend. All who witnessed the pathetic incident, must have thought of the very short space of time, visit and tribute of love, honor and devotion, no doubt tended to hasten the union in the better world of these two 'nature's noblemen," "whose hearts beat as one."

To those who are to come after him, the deceased has set a rare example of at Stamford. His alleged accomplice, a long life of industry, frugality, honest | Imapassino speaks the English landelving and public benefactions. Even guage fairly fluently and can be underat his greatly advanced age, the late stood with ease. To several of the ofafternoon of his unusually prolonged ficers he has told the story of the murlife, has been serene and filled with der. He blames everything to Fuda far more sunshine than cloud.

Aged patriot, philanthropist, godly man, good citizen and more than half century warm and cherished friend--"peace to thy ashes"—and grateful homage to thy memory.

IN MEMORIAM.

FRANCES DENNIS CHOLWELL.

There are no more pathetically sad and heart-melting bereavements, that come within the experiences of our human lives, than when relentless death invades a happy home and takes from it the devoted wife and loving mother.

When with the suddenness and fatal-

ity of a lightning bolt, the sunshine of life and light and joy and peace, cementing and illumining a loving family, are enshrouded in the hopeless gloom of a fond mother's eternal departure. And when it is the young wife and mother, who is thus called, affluent in all the graces that give charm to the refined home, and make it an earthly paradise, giving forth the genial warmth of unstinted affection and sunshine, to all about her beneficent presence, and evoking love and homage in unbounded measure in return, how doubly agonizing, how unutterably poignant, is such a grief. Such is the dark impenetrable cloud; such the agonizing sorrow, which now veils an erst Norwalk happy home and calls forth a whole town's tenderest love and sympathy. God abundantly comfort and sustain his stricken ones.

"The earth is full of farewells to the dying, And mournings for the dead-Rachael for her children crying-Will not be comforted."

Fancy Skirts.

The Boston Store, Norwalk, is displaying the handsomest line of skirts ever seen in town. The patterns are beautiful and every skirt is guaranteed to fit. An inspection of the mammouth stock will convince anyone.

Bobs Up Again.

The Bishop-Fawcett suit after a period of somnolency is on the trial list of painter, committed suicide Saturday the Town Court for Monday next on a morning by shooting himself in the demurrer. When finished the suit will heart. Smith had been demented for probably have Light-Gray trimmings.

A SPEEDY TRIAL.

Sheriff Hawley to Assemble Mrs. George B. Gregory Misthe Grand Jury To-morrow to Consider the Cases of Fuda and Imapassino.

Will be Brought Before the Court on a Bench Warrant Without the Formality of a Preliminary Hearing.

Fuda and Imapassino, the two Italians held for the murder of Fuda's wife in East Norwalk a few weeks ago, wil undoubtedly be tried at the present term of the criminal superior court, as a warrant to summons a grand jury to consider the case was placed in the hands of Sheriff Hawley Saturday. The jury will be summoned for 10 a. m. to-morrow. This proceeding would seem to indicate that the, two men will be brought before the court on a bench warrant, without the formality of a preliminary hearing.

There has been some talk of a conflict of authority as to where a preliminary hearing might take place if one should be held; but there is no ground on which to base such a supposition. As the crime was not committed in Stamford, the authorities of that town have no jurisdiction. One paper has stated that the case came under the jurisdiction of the city of South Norwalk, but this is a misleading statement, as the place where the crime was committed is not in the city limits of either of the Norwalks, consequently a preliminary hearing would be under the jurisdiction of the town authorities. But, as before stated, there will be no opportunity for a question of jurisdiction to be raised, the superior court authorities will avoid that by a bench warrant man, all too eager to look for the last and bring the two men to a speedy

It was reported that the two men were to be brought to South Norwalk for a preliminary hearing on Saturday, when these two noble friends would be and a great crowd of people were at the rejoined in the celestial world. That depot, about police headquarters and on South Main street, but the men did not appear much to the crowd's disappointment.

Fuda does not speak English understandingly. Consequently he has had very little to say since his confinement and says that Fuda committed the deed. He had two reasons for leaving Stamford. One was that he had promised Fuda to say nothing of the matter and the second that he was out of work and left South Norwalk in search of some. His story is told straightforwardly and questioning does not weaken it in the least. Fuda's statements are not so well told. This may be due to his imperfect knowledge of English.

It is said that the state has secured evidence that will be conclusive in the matter of establishing guilt, but what that evidence is, will not be made known until the trial takes place.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A Novel and Delightful Occasion at the W. R. Smith Residence.

Miss Estelle Smith gave a birthday party Saturday evening at her home on West avenue, at which seven tables were in use, the game being "Hearts." The decorations were entirely in red, the tables being of that color and heart shaped. Tally was kept by the use of small red heart-shaped pin cushions with pins for counters, while the refreshments so far as possible, were of that shape and served in heart-shaped dishes. As several in attendance remarked, it was one of the most novel and delightful affairs of the season. Miss Smith was the recipient of many gifts. The prize winners were: H. Whittemore Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Quintard and Horace Hatch.

State Firemen.

The executive committee of the state Firemen's association, met at Middletown on Saturday and voted to hold the annual convention of the association in that city, May 18 and 19.

Painter's Suicide.

A. Bradley Smith, 52, a Danbury

A SERIOUS FALL.

takes a Door and Goes **Headforemost Down** the Cellar Stairs,

Found Unconcious and Covered with Blood.

Mrs. George B. Gregory of No. 11 Isaacs place, fell down the cellar stairs last Saturday night, in the darkness, and received injuries of a most serious

Mr. and Mrs. William Osterbanks occupy the second floor of No. 11 Isaacs place and retired about 11 o'clock Saturday night. Some time after retiring, Mr. Osterbanks was awakened by a loud noise and opening his window plainly heard some one groaning. He called Mr. Gregory and together they made a search of the house but could find nothing. Finding the door leading into the cellar partly open Mr. Gregory decended and was horrified to find his wife lying at the foot of the stairs unconscious and covered with blood.

Tenderly picking her up he carried her to her room and summoned Dr. Phinney, who shortly arrived and worked upon the injured woman until nearly 2 o'clock Sunday morning before she became conscious. The physician found a severe wound in Mrs. Gregory's head, which at first was

thought to be a fracture of the skull. Mrs. Gregory after retiring for the night arose with the intention of going to the bath room, but in the darkness mistook the door leading into the cellar and opening it fell the full length of the stairs. It is not known how long Mrs. Gregory had lain unconscious in the cellar before she was discovered, but it is thought that the noise of her falling is what awoke Mr. Osterbanks.

NEW HAVEN FATALITY.

House Culiapsed While New Cellar Was Being Dug-Killing Two and Injuring Another.

William Thomas, aged thirty-seven, a stone mason, was instantly killed and Mrs. Christopher Mohan seriously injured, while her mother-in-law, Mrs. Nicholas Mohan, aged sixty received fatal injuries Saturday morning by the collapse of Mohan's house, at No. 215 Greenwich avenue, New Haven, while a new cellar was being constructed under the building.

Thomas, who was at work in the cellar, was crushed to death. Mrs. Mohan, who was in the kitchen, was caught under the overturned stove and frightfully burned.

The aged, mother of Christopher Mohan was found pinned under a bureau in another part of the house. She was removed to a hospital, where she died during the afternoon.

FIREMEN BURNED OUT.

Hose Company's House in Mystic, Conn. is Destroyed.

A fire that threatened to destroy a large part of Mystic was discovered in the B. F. Hoxie Fire Company's house yesterday morning, and caused a loss of upward of \$12,000. The house was destroved, also a steamer, two hose carriages, over 1,000 feet of hose and a number of firemen's outfits.

The two and a half story residence of Mrs. James Foley, opposite the engine house, was gutted, but the other fires were extinguished with trifling loss.

It Admits the Hour, However.

The public libraries are at the World and Journal once again. Of Connecticut cities, South Norwalk has taken the lead in this commendable enterprise. It excludes the World; it has never admitted the Journal to its files. Hartford has also decided to exclude the World. The Century club of New York has banished both the obnoxious sheets. This may not be an efficacious way of combating the new journalism; but it educates public sentiment in the right direction and moreover relieves the communities in question from the heavy responsibilities of debaunching the public mind.-New Haven Palla-

Braunschweiger Mumme.

Now that spring is approaching, a tonic is necessary to tone up your system. There is nothing better than Braunschweiger Mumme manufactured by the Long Island Bottling Co., of Brooklyn, and sold by Edward P. Weed. joint trackage with the street Railway It is an effective tonic, an agreeable beverage and just what you need when pany will, it is understood, commence you have that "all gone" feeling, Try work on their extension at an early a bottle and be convinced.

MONDAY RUNAWAY.

A New Canaan Horse Frightened at a Tramway Car.

Narrow Escape of Two Persons.

Near the Hanford residence on Belden avenue this morning there might have been seen an open buggy minus one wheel, another wheel of the same wrecked, the dash doubled over and the shafts splintered and freed from the running parts.

In the stable at the same residence was a horse badly cut, and needing the attention of a veterinary surgeon, which by the wav, he later received.

At the home of Constable Thomas Hunt was a man in a semi-conscious condition with two ugly cuts on his head and bending over and prescribing for the cuts was Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Outside and not far away was a lad who was holding on to his leg as if he was suffering extreme pain

And all this was brought about by the runaway of a team belonging to a man named Sammis who as the lettering on the wagon would denote was engaged in the livery business at New

The story of the accident as learned by the reporter was to the effect that a man named C. A. Saunders was being driven to the railroad station by young man named Sammis and and as he was turning the corner at Riverside avenue and Belden avenue the horse shied at a Tramway car, and threw both driver and the passenger into the

The driver struck a telephone pole and received a severe injury to his knee. The passenger was not so fortunate in e-caping injury he striking on his head and being rendered uncon-

The latter was picked up and taken to the home of Officer Thomas Hunt near by and Dr. Baldwin summoned, who dressed the wounds and later the man was able to continue on his way to South Norwalk and the railroad station.

The horse ran down Belden avenue at a break-neck speed but not before leaving one of the wheels of the vehicle at the scene of the accident minus the hub. As the crazed animal reached the Hanford residence, John Ford, who happened to be passing, ran out and at the risk of life and limb succeeding in stopping him.

That the accident did not result more seriously can only be attributed to what some people define as good luck.

DISTRICT CHIEFS.

Grand Chief of Knights of the Golden Eagle Makes Appointments.

Grand Chief Harry Leigh of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, has appointed the following district chiefs: For P.H. Sheridan castle of Meriden. Willis H. Boden, of New Britain.

For Crusader's castle of New Haven,

Fred J. Smith. For Mohakamo castle of Danbury, C. J. Hathaway of Bridgeport.

For Erwin castle of New Britain, Charles F. Deval of Meriden. For Bridgeport eastle of Bridgeport, Edwin C. Bristol of New Haven.

For Ivanhoe castle of Darien. George Wood of Bridgeport.

For Rock castle of New Haven, Wil liam C. Foote. For Columbia castle of New Haven.

Charles E. Tyler. For Winthrop castle of New Haven, John A. Walker.

WILL PAY FOR COW.

New Canaan Citizens Settle for Action of Vagrant Mad Dog.

The citizens of New Canaan held a special meeting Saturday afternoon and voted to pay \$40 damages to Mrs. Pennoyer whose cow was bitten by a mad dog recently and which died from hydrophobia.

The dog was a vagrant, and as no owner could be found, the town was asked to pay for the loss of the cow. There was a lively discussion over the matter. A dozen ballots were cast before the matter was decided in the favor of the owner of the cow.

The town also voted \$3,000 for improvement of the roads.

Off to Westport.

The work of laying the extension of the Tramway tracks to Westport will probably be commenced this week. IIt is understood the company will use over part of the line. The latter com-

MISS THEM.

The Latest Ads. Received Before Going to Press

By the People and For the People.

FOR SALE.

ROR SALE or to rent, the 9 room house now eccupied by F.I. Jones. First floor finished in hard wood, mantels and mirrors; hou e wired for electricity, and all modern improvements; also carriage house. Apply to S. B. Wilson, 92 Wall street. WANTED.

WANTED.—Mrs. R. R. Doswell Employ ment Agency: White or colored help supplied. Girls from Virginia for city or coun ry first and third week of every month. Address Adams avenue, Stamford, Conn. 8:1w

WANTED.—A competent girl for general housework. Mrs. E. M. Lockwood, 8 m4-3t

HORSES FOR SALE.

A car load of Horses, just arrived, which will be sold cheap.

M. TARLOV, BOSTON TURMPIKE, - - - SOUTH NORWAL

STORE

-IN THE -

NORWALK CLUB BIULDING TO LEASE

The store now under lease to Adams Brothers, to rent from April 1st, 1897

Apply to IRA COLE, Committee for the Company.

Hoyt's Theatre. MONDAY, MARCH 8.

CHAS. H. YALE'S

Magnificent Production of the Famous

TEMPTATIONS.

Re-embellished, and added to so it is now 365 Days Ahead of the Year

Introducing in its portrayal 75 people. The Coming Woman, The Going Man.
The Ballet of Fads.

Battery Park You Should IIoon All in a Row you Must Over the Bridge You've Got to 11001 The Famous Rosaries he Great John Harty The Famous Lunch

SPECIALTIES Funny Gus Bruno, Jr.
Pretty Josie Sisson.
The Brothers Elliot.
First appearance in America of the two
famous dangers

famous dancers,
Mile. MARIA FERRERO and
Mile. GISELDA BASSEGGIO,
THE PRODUCTION INTOCT. GREATER THAN EVER Prices: -25c, 50c, 75c. Seats now on sale at Plaisted's and Pinneo's stores.

A GENUINE PORTLAND, MAINE, BUILT

CUTTER

—FOR SALE AT—

\$18.00 IF APPLIED FOR SOON:

Enquire at this office.

DAVID W. RAYMOND. Funeral Director and Embalmer

39 Washington Street South Norwalk

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MEEKER COAL CO,

COAL, WOOD, BRICK,

ILIME, CEMENT, TILE PIPE. &

OFFICE WITH G. WARDSELLECK

WALLSTREET, NORW! LK.

FOUR-LEGGED TRADERS. Mice that Replace With Other Articles All the Things They Steal.

There is a mouse in Florida locally known as the trading mouse. It is commonly a woods mouse, but it quickly adapts itself to human habitation. A colony of such mice carried two bushels of shelled beans thirty feet during six nights recently and replaced the beans with seed pods of a weed. Jewelry, too, has been taken by these little traders. One woman on the east coast of Florida at an Indian River winter resort found a number of seeds instead of a pair of earrings that she had left on the bureau. A search in the place where the seeds had been

kept disclosed the earrings. A man who had a box of poker chips in his room in an open-topped box was surprised to find in their stead a string of prayer beads, a small crucifix, and a number of shells. He started an investigation immediately. A priest who had roomed near by was equally puzzled by finding the colored poker chips in his room.

It is generally believed that the trading mouse learns its curious ways by robbing squirrels or bluejays of nuts laid by for future use.-New York

The Speedy Razorback.

A wild boar hunt was the exciting sport a number of the young men of South Jacksonville had looked forward to last week with a great deal of pleasure. The wild boar was a cazorback hog. He was installed in a oen and fed with red pepper, gunpowder and dynamite, and became as herce as his reputed cousin of the Black Forest.

On the day of the hunt a cavalcade assembled at the meeting place armed with javelins and spears made of bamboo, with hunting knives tied to

The wild boar was liberated and trotted away into the woods. He squealed a half-contented, inquisitive, where's-the-rest-of-my-family sort of squeal, with no thought of the pursuers, who spurred and whipped their horses into furious pursuit.

The wild boar trotted along-just simply and coolly trotted. He didn't took as if he were going, but the gait soon distanced his pursuers, and they were robbed of the pleasure of "jabhim full of holes.-Florida

Testing Diamonus by the X-Rays.

It seems that by their aid one can readily determine whether diamonds are real or false, for the rays pass quite through real diamonds, leaving them transparent, and not at all through false ones. A real parure. when photographed, would show only the mounting, but in a false one all the stones would turn out black.

NORWALK

NASH & VANSCOY

-Dealers in-

CBOOKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

AND GAS FITTING.

Cor. Main'& West Sts.

SO, NORWALK.

PLUMBING, STEAM

A Story of the French Revolution.

At the time of the French Revolution, Houdon. the celebrated French sculptor (whose statue of Voltaire we have all admired in the foyer of the Theatre Francaise), was thrown into prison. Mme. Houdon, in despair, went to Barras, and with streaming eves implored his assistance. Barras shook his head; he feared he could do nothing. Houdon was a man of genius, and, therefore, as David was one of the condemning judges, he feared there was little chance for his salvation. Mme. Houdon refusing to accept this opinion as final and using all the arts and beguilements of which an astute French lady is capable, Barras at last condescended to ask her if her husband had any statue for sale at that time in his studio. Madame replied that the only finished statue at present in his atelier was a figure of Saint Scholastice, holding a scroll of MS. in her hand.

On hearing this the wily Barras rang the bell and said to his answering secretary: "M. Houdon has just completed a splendid statue of 'Philosophy Meditating on the Revolution.' Hasten and purchase this sublime work of art, and have it placed in the Assembly." Barras's orders were carried out, with the result that not only was the sculptor's life spared, but he received more commissions for statues than he was able to execute. On such small issues did the lives of men hang in those tremendous times.-From The Gentlewoman.

An Egyptian Bride.

At the marriage in Egypt of Princess Minet Hanen, sister of the khedive, the bride came in preceded by a woman musician all dressed in white satin. She was supported by two bridesmaids. Her gown was of white satin, but one could scarcely see the material because of the heavy embroidery. Her neck and arms were simply covered with diamonds, and on her head she wore a high crown of precious stones. to which was attached her veil of silk and gold. On either side of her head were ornaments of gold and jewels, with threads of gold reaching to the ground, of such weight that the bridesmaids had to carry them. She was one of the most beautiful women ever seen, and when she was seated on the throne it was a picture. She and her surroundings were beautiful beyond description. When she retired the knedive stood on the throne and threw newly coined money among the tadies for luck.

Heartless.

"Miss Gush admits that she is close to thirty.'

"Thirty! Well. she'd better make a touchback for safety!"-Cleveland Plaindealer.

Safes For Rent.

ALUABLES STORED

All Cleaning



about the house, paint, floors, pots and pans, dishes and glassware, silver and tinware, can be done better, quicker and cheaper with

Washing Powder

than with any other cleansing compound. Largest packagegreatest economy.

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FIRE INSURANCE

A Wise Man Keeps his Home Insured Against Fire.____

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W. H. BYINGTON,

ROOM 1, GAZETTE BUILDING, - - - - NORWALK, CONN

FRED A. WALTER,

VALUABLE MAINE PELTS.

An Island Colony of Foxes Whose Skins Will Bring Good Prices.

There is an island off the coast of Maine, six miles outside of Boothbay harbor, where the rarest of one species of fur-bearing animals are found in numbers. They are black and silver foxes, and it may be said in beginning that they did not get on the island by

A few years ago a gentleman who who was summering at Boothbay harbor, conceived the idea of stocking one of the numerous islands in that vicinity with black and silver foxes, that are now almost extinct in the wild state. He looked around for a suitable island and finally hit upon Outer Heron as possessing all the conditions necessary to the success of such a colony as he desired to plant.

An order was sent to a fur company engaged in breeding black foxes on an island in Alaska, for a consignment of the animals, and thirty good specimens were started east. The journey took many months, being made by vessel and steamer to San Francisco, and thence overland, and when the consignment arrived at Boothbay harbor, only seven of the foxes were alive.

They were put on Outer Heron and have thrived and multiplied, from all indications. A silver fox is by no means a cheap animal-the pelt of a good one is worth from \$75 to \$100but the black fox is much more valuable, the pelts being worth as high as

The climate on Outer Heron is said to be very much like that on the Alaskan island from which the founders of the fur colony were imported. The animals have found good places in fissures of the rocky shores in which to build their homes, and from what can be seen of them they appear fat and well conditioned.—Boston Daily Globe.

It Meant Business.

Here is a Jew story, and, oddly enough, it comes from a certain handsome clerk in the State Department. who is himself one of the Chosen People. A Jewish merchant here in town took his young son not long ago to see "Julius Caesar" played. S. P. Q. R. appeared on fasces or columns in every

"What does S. P. Q. R. stand for, pa?" asked the boy. The father wasn't to be put out of countenance because of a trifling ignorance of Latin.

"It stands for small profits, quick returns, my son," he made answer .-Washington Post.

Somewhat Irritating.

When a man's wife comes in and ees him, razor in hand, and his face all lather, and asks him, "Are you shaving?" it is a human nature, but provoking for him to reply, "No. I'm placking the stove."-Roxbury Gazette.



Two Diseases That Cause Their Victims to Be Shunned by Their Fellow-Man.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. SPRINGFIELD, Mo.
GENTLEMEN: I commenced taking P.
P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, last
Fall, for Erysipelas. My face was completely covered with the disease; I took
a short course of P. P. P., and it soon
disappeared. This Spring I became
much debilitated and again took another course, and I am now in good condition. I consider P. P. P. one of the best blood preparations on the market, and for those who need a general tonic to build up the system and improve the appetite I consider that it has no equal. Will say, anyone who cares to try P. P. P. will not be disappointed in its results, and I, therefore,

cheerfully recommend it.

ARTHUR WOOD, Springfield, Mo.

Erysipelas and Scrofula cured by P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, surely and without fail. SPRINGFIELD, Mo.

GENTLEMEN: Last June I had a scrotulous sore which broke out on my ankle. It grew rapidly, and soon extended from my ankle to my knee. I got one bottle of your P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, and was agreeably surprised at the result. The entire sore healed at once. I think I have taken almost every medicine recom-mended for scrofula and catarrh, and your P. P. P. is the best I have ever tried. It cannot be recommended too highly for blood poison, etc.
Yours very truly,
W. P. HUNTER.

P. P. P. cures all blood and skin disease, both in men and women. Rheumatism, which makes man's life

a hell upon earth, can be relieved at once by P. P. Lippman's Great Remedy. It makes a PERMANENT cure.
P. P. P. is the great and only remedy for advanced cases of catarrh. Stoppage of the nostrils and difficulty in breathing when lying down, P. P. P.

relieves at once.
P. P. P. cures blood poisoning in all its various stages, old ulcers, sores and kidney complaints.

Sold by all druggists.

Job Printing

EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

LIPPMAN BROS., Apothecaries, Sole Prop'rs, Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

SHOE EYELETS.

One of the Very Few Things that are Sold by the Million.

There are many things that are sold by the gross, and not a few that are sold by the thousand, but there are not many that are sold by the million. Among the things that are so sold however, are shoe eyelets.

Shoe eyelets are made of brass, by machines whose operation is almost entirely automatic. Three of four machines are required to produce the eyelet in the form in which it is sold, the brass being fed into the first machine in thin, flat strips. As sold to the shoe manufacturer, the eyelet is turned down at one end only. The eyelets look as much as anything like so many little hats with narrow brims and without any tops in the crowns. Evelets are made of various sizes

in diameter and of various lengths of shank or cylinder, according to the thickness of the material with which they are used; and after they come from the machines they are finished in great variety. Some are finished white-these are silver plated; some are gilt finished and some are coppered. Eyelets are japanned in black or in various shades of russet; they are, in fact, made in any size and or any color that may be desired. Sooner or later the japanning wears off, exposing the brass. There are now made shoe eyelets that are covered with celluloid, which keep their color, but these are much more expensive than the kinds commonly used.

Shoe eyelets are packed in boxes containing 1,000, 10,000, 100,000, 250, 000 and 500,000 each. Eyelets of the kinds most commonly used are sold, according to sizes and styles, at prices ranging from \$60 to \$135 a million. Some of the celluloid covered eyelets sell for as much as \$500 a million.

Eyelets are made for a wide variety of uses, up to the great eyelets that are sewed into the corners of sails. through which the sail is lashed to the end of the boom or yard. Taking them all together the number is enormous: of shoe evelets alone there are sold in this country some thousands of millions annually.-New York Sun.

A DOG IN A NEW ROLE.

He Seemingly Takes the Same View of Affairs as His Master.

A well-known English actor is passionately fond of dogs, and delights in making them his constant companions. Seldom is he seen unless accompanied by one or more of his pets. A manager about to produce a new piece required the services of this actor for a special part, and therefore despatched his acting-manager to make the engagement. In due course the latter arrived at the histrion's house, which is in the country, and found him resting, after a long walk, in a large comfortable armchair. After a few civilities, the acting-manager proceeded to business. Was the actor at liberty? He was. Could be accept a part of such and such a nature? He could. And now about the salary. Well, the actingmanager thought they could give so and-so. "What," roared the impulsive actor, starting to his feet—"what?" At the same moment from under a chair a huge bulldog thrust its head between its master's legs, and growled and showed its teeth in the most ferocious manner. The startled visitor made for the door, exclaiming as he did so, "All right; name your own terms!" In the end the engagement was concluded. Some time after another manager asked the acting-manager for the actor's address. The acting-manager gave it. "Do you want him?" he asked. "Yes," said the manager. "Then, for goodness' sake" was the reply, "be sure to offer him enough, for he has a dog in the house that knows his terms!"

And the Bill Was Paid.

As the gas bill of a portable theatre showing in a provincial town for a month had not been paid at the week's end (when it became due), a man appeared on the Monday night following to cut off the supply, if the bill were not paid on the spot.

The doorkeeper remonstrated with him, pointing out that the manager was on the boards at the time, and could not possibly leave the stage for an hour-the gas man might call then "No," said the gas-man, obdurately, 'I'm going to cut it off, now."

"Hold hard," said the doorkeeper; "I will go and tell the manager."

Disguising himself in a huge red cloak and a great felt hat with a drooping feather, and with a sword at his side, he walked on to the stage with the words: "Behold, my lord, the man stands at the castle gate waiting to be remunerated for the glimmers, and if not seen instantly, darkness threatens us."

The Manager (taking in the situaion): "Go; I follow thee."—Tid-Bits.

Exceedingly Easy to Acquire.

In the studio of one of our leading R. A.'s, who was showing his pictures for the Academy, stood a lady of fashion. "Oh! what a lovely picture' How I wish I could paint like that You ought to let me into the secre! how to do it."

"Nothing can be more simple, madam you have only to choose the proper colors and stick them on in the right places, and the thing is done."

"A thousand thanks! I will go home and start at once!"

A Unique Order.

An Englishman, with more money han education, recently sent the following order to a book seller: "! have sixty feet of shelving. I wan: en feet of poetry, ten feet of history. ten feet of science, ten feet of relig on, the same of novels, and fill up est with any kind of books."

AND DEALER IN HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS. Repairing of all kinds Fire Insurance Co. Safe Deposit Vault On draught and in Bottles done at short notice. Harness made to order a specialty. 31 MAIN ST. In Successful Oper-ation Since 1860, OF THE NATIONAL BANK RATCHFORD'S, OF NORWALK, No Outstanding Claims 44 Main Street Chas. T. Leonard Wholesale and Retail Dealer in COAL, WOOD. BLUE STONE AND MASONS' BUILDING MATERIALS MANUFACTURER OF CEMENT -:- PIPE Office and Yard, 31 to 43 Water Street. W. -. BYINGTON Geo. W. Raymond, GAZETTE ADS. DEALER IN Staple and Fancy INSURANCE. BRING **Groceries** Provisions Room 3, Sazette Building. GOOD RESULTS No. 9 Main St. S. B. Wilson, G. Ward Selleck, Carpenter BEST GOODS, and Builder. TEAS and COFFEES STEAM MILL & YARD 18 WALL ST. OFFICE. 9 Wat St. Norwall, Conn. Painting, Paper Hanging, Kalsomin-ing and Hardwood Finishing, G. L. PLATT, Edgar Buttery. A. R. MALKIN Nurseryman, NORWALK, CONN. Trees. Shrubs and Plants. Strawberry Plants a Specialty. Brandy Wine, Rio and Marshel. 30 other Varieties. Office, 6 Water St. Nurs'ys, Broad River. Carpenter and Builder, -52 Wilton Avenue, SAWING AND PLANING Norwalk, Conn Send for book con-Conn 76 Franklin Ave taining samples. NORWALK, CONN Frank T. Hyatt PARLOR BARBER-:-SHOP. DENTIST, H. S. LEOBOLD. 47 Main Street. 8 West Avenue Send Your Order to TRY **HUNT & ZELUFF**, WEED'S When You Want a Nice Fresh Tish SODA WATER 60 Washington St. SOUTH NORWALK. 38 Wall St. ENTERPRISE Bottling Works, 7 Wall Street. FINE ALES AND LAGER EXPRESSLY FOR FAM-ILY USE. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

EMBOSSING

DONE AT

THIS OFFICE.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

CHECKER-BOARD BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PIEL BROS'.

EAL GERMAN LAGER

Wherever the pain is, there apply as

cock's Porous

Alicock's. Do not be persuaded to accept a substitute,

MEEKER COAL CO,

COAL, WOOD, BRICK,

LIME, CEMENT, TILE PIPE.

OFFICE WITH G. WARDSELLECK

WALL STREET, NORW! LK.

P. W. BATES' **42 WATER STREET,**

Yougan find as fine an assortment of

Monumental & Cemetery Work

As can be found in any Yard in the State. Look it over and get prices before going elsewhere,

W. H. HAYWARD & CO.

Pension Attorneys and Solicitors,

709 East Capitol Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

All classes of claims prosecuted before the Interior Department. Rejected pension claims a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

A PURE MALT EXTRACT.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID FOOD.

Highest percentage Extract. Lowes percentage Alcohol. An effective Tonic, t An agreeable Beverage. A mild Stimulant, Just what physicians will prescribe for Nursing Mothers. Convalescents and victims of Insemnia or Nerv. cents and victims of Insomnia or Nervous Disorders resulting from Impaired Digestion and Overwork.

For Sale and Delivered Anywhere

Long Island Bottling Co.,

280-284 Bergen St., Brooklyn,

FOR SALE BY EDWARD P. WEED.



25C.

Ask Your Druggist

PRIVATE

Instructions given in

BOXING

at the pupil's home.

CLASS

Now forming, and applicants desiring to join should apply at once to

Prof. Geo. Yoerger, South Norwalk,

or at this office.

BERLIN CABLE LETTER

The Emperor Starts a New Crusade Against Socialism.

SAYS IT MUST BE UPROOTED.

At the Brandenburg Banquet His Majes ty Declared That It Was the Pest Which Infected the Whole Na-

tion-Sensational Suicides.

BERLIN. March 8. - Throughout the week the latest anti-Socialist speech of the emperor at the Brandenburg banquet has echoed and re-echoed all over Germany. It appears that the speech was much more violent than officially reported. His majesty really said that socialism must be out rooted to the last trace, and he described socialism as "that pest which infects our whole nation." He further referred to his grandfather's (William I) coworkers, Bismarck and Von Moltke, as "mere tools of his august will" and concluded with remarking:

"I shall be glad to know that every one's hand is in mine, that of the noble and that of the serf."

The Socialist press has replied to the chal-The Vorwaerts in a deflant article

says:
"German socialism will know how to defeat projected attempts, hidden under the cloud of loyalty and patriotism, to undermine the sacred rights of the people. Down with the revolution from above!"

The Voraerts adds that the centenary celebrations are intended to be made the occasion for fresh persecution of socialism and the liberty of the press and the elec tion franchise.

In another issue the Vorwaerts furnishes historical proof, in William I's own letters, that William I was the tool of Bismarck and Von Moltke instead of they being his and says:

"He was the pushed one and not the pusher.

The Kaiser Determined.

Your correspondent learns on the best authority that the emperor is fully determined to act up to his words and uproof socialism. Unfortunately government circles are divided as to how the aim can be accomplished. The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, is backed up by Dr. von Doetticher, the minister of the in-terior, and Baror Marschall von Bieberthe minister for foreign affairs, against again attempting special antisocial legislation in the reichstag or to re-strict the present liberty of the press or of election franchise. On the other hand, the Prussian minister of the interior, Freiherr von der Reche von der Horst, and Dr. Miguel, the minister of finance, support the emperor in his conviction that repressive measures of the utmost severity are needed to neutralize the Socialist agitation. Prince Hohenlohe's views are re flected by the Cologne Gazette, which urges that the existing means will suffice to keep socialism under.

The leading liberal newspapers express themselves similarly. Prince Bismarck, however, in the Hamburger Nachrichten recommends new antisocial laws and says: "If the present cabinet is too timid to undertake to carry out the imperial will, it ought to be replaced by more courageous

The Prussian minister for the interior is resolved to take one step against social-ism. He intends to dismiss from office any university professor or state school officer or teacher persistently advocating Socialist measures or views. This was decided upon at the cabinet council held Wednesday, at which the emperor was present. Professor Adolf Wagner of the Berlin university, with a score of other professors, is thereby threatened.

The Gigantic Naval Scheme,

The gigantic naval proposals of the secretary of the navy, Vice Admiral von Hollman, are the sensation of the day. His verbal explanation was purposely deficient, it is understood, by direct instructions from the emperor. The indication is that the reichstag will reject them and appeal to the country at the new elections. The opinion exists, however, that the country will go solid against the scheme of the admiralty.

A memorandum submitted to the bud-get committee places the normal expenditures for new vessels at 45,500,000 marks, but as the estimates for 1897 have not exceeded the 26,500,000 marks of the preceding years Prince Hohenlohe has found it necessary to overstep the normal sum for the next three years in order to fill the deficiency in the navy and will therefore demand for building alone in 1898, 62,166,-000; for 1899, 59,000,000; for 1900, 56,250,-000, and for 1901, 60,500,000. Prince Bismarck was suffering from a

slight attack of influenza early in the week and has been forbidden to leave his house for another week. Count Herbert is also suffering from influenza.

At the last court ball at the schloss, on Tuesday, there were 1,800 guests. The emperor was dressed in the gala uniform of the bodyguard hussars, and the empress wore pink satin with oak leaves and dis played an enormous quantity of diamonds. Princess Lynar, nee Parsons, was robed in heliotrope satin with crepe, and Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl, wife of the United States embassdor, wore a gown of white satin.

There have been a number of sensation-

al suicides among German soldiers during the past week. A recruit at Munich committed suicide owing to the brutal treat-ment of a sergeant, and at Spandau an artilleryman blewout his brains because of the persistent unjust treatment he had been subjected to. A young corporal at Dantzic killed himself because his captain kicked him, and a one year's volunteer of the Fourth Guard regiment shot himself in the Thiergarten in Berlin before the emperor, dreading severe punishment for breach of discipline.

Killed by a Log.

SARATOGA, March 8 .- The body of Joseph Delker, aged 76 years, a Wilton farmer, was found under a heavy log in a ra-vine yesterday. The log had rolled down the hill and fatally crushed him. PEARY'S POLAR PROJECT.

It Is Approved by the Council of the American Geographical Society.

NEW YORK, March 8 .- The council or the American Geographical society has re-ceived and unanimously approved this report of the committee appointed Feb. 6 to consider and report upon a scheme for a polar expedition submitted by R. E. Peary,

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, having examined and considered Mr. R. E. Peary's project of polar exploration, respectfully report that they find it clearly stated and well reasoned and in their judgment, so far as men not perfectly fa-miliar with the conditions of arctic life can be supposed to form a judgment, practicable and worthy of support.

Considering Mr. Peary's rare experience and his remarkable qualifications of energy, prudence, tenacity and fitness for command, it must be regarded as a singular advantage for his country that he stands ready to undertake the task for which his natural gifts and his acquirements have fitted him beyond other men.

Your committee submits and recommends for adoption the following resolu-

"Resolved, That the council of the American Geographical society approves the project of polar exploration laid before it by Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. N., and will subscribe toward the expense of the same, provided such subscription is needed and that other subscriptions sufficient to warrant the undertaking are secured by Mr. Peary."

A GIFT TO PRINCETON.

Lawrence Hutton Gives the University His Collection of Death Masks.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.-Lawrence Hutton of Harper's Magazine has present ed to Princeton university his entire collection of death masks. Thirty years ago Mr. Hutton conceived the plan of collecting death masks of notable men, and since that time, by thorough search through celebrated museums, curiosity shops and sculptors' studios of the continent, he has got together a collection of death masks as valuable as it is unique.

The collection will be brought to Prince-ton and placed in the new library as soon as the building is ready for occupancy. It includes duplicates of masks owned by museums at Berlin and London and contains some which are the only ones in existence, notably those of Thackeray, Coleridge, Dean Swift and Laurence Sterne.

Other masks of value are those of Na-poleon, Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Queen Elizabeth, Mary, queen of Scots; Sir Isaac Newton, Frederick the Great, Goethe, Robespierre, Mirabeau, Beethoven Dante, Luther, Mendelssohn, Charles XII, David Garrick, Edmund Burke, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Oliver Cromwell and Aaron Burr. There are also two masks of skulls, one of Robert Bruce and one of Robert Burns.

THE SENATE CAUCUS.

It Shows That the Republicans Have Not an Organizing Majority.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Republican senatorial caucus which was called for the purpose of considering the advisability of attempting to fill the committee vacancies in the senate remained in session an hour and a quarter discussing the situation of the parties in the senate

The only conclusion reached was the direction of the appointment of a committee to confer with other parties in the senate relative to vacancies on the senate committees. Senator Allison was made chairman of this advisory committee, with power to name other members.

It was made evident to the Republicans

that they did not have an organizing majority as the parties now stood, and there was no one who could assure the caucus that votes could be expected from either the Populist or Silver Republican parties.

For this reason the advocacy of reorganization on wholly Republican lines abandoned almost as soon as broached. The general desire seemed to be to secure such an organization as would result in continuing the committees in charge of Republicans with such assistance as could ecured from other sources.

Charged With Larceny.

SARATOGA, March 8.—Professor A. A McKee of Schenectady has been arrested on the complaint of D. V. G. Curtis of Ballston Spa, who charges McKee with larceny. It is alleged that McKee collected money from Ballston Spa families for the Family Protective union of Boston, which, it is also alleged, is not authorized to do business in the state of New York.

Organized Firebugs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.-How land, the alleged firebug, has been committed to jail, another suspect named Dix on has been arrested, and indications point to an organized band of firebugs in town.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles, no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from oughs, lung troubles, etc."
For sale by E Veed, Druggist.

SUBSTITUTION

the FRAUD of the day.

See you get Carter's, Ask for Carters,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver. Pills,

The only perfect Liver Pill. Take no other, Even if . Solicited to do so. Beware of imitations]

of Same Color Wrapper,

RED,

near the Quintard building.

LADIES, TOO.

When They See It.

Many a woman has felt the depths of humiliation when her head, filled to suffocation and matter running from it down her throat, was causing intolerable vausea, she has been forced either to hawk and spit, or to swallow the disgusting matter she knew was causing the trouble. Many a woman can remember when, just as she was making a special effort to be entertaining and to please, her words were choked off by the same never ceasing dropping of matter down from her head into her throat. What's that? You've felt it? Of course you have; few in this climate escape. But though misery loves company, that doesn't make this cross much easier to bear.

But to bear it, to endure all the inconvenience, humiliation, actual misery resulting from the disease which causes this trouble, is not necessary. Not at all. You can check it at once, you can remove it in a week, you can cure it in a fortnight And by the simplest means, with no trouble, and at an expense so trifling as to be almost nothing. Hundreds of women in Norwalk have tried it, and they know. Listen to what one of

them says:
Mrs. G. F. Borst lives at No. 1 Burbank street, South Norwalk. She says: "I think California Catarrh Cure is lovely; it has cleared my head and throat wonderfully, and above all helped my head-aches from which I had not been free for a long time. I had tried lets of medicine, but never got much help, and reading so much of C. C. C. I went to Plaisted's drug store and got a bottle. The effect has been all that I could ask, and the best feature of it is that it relieves at

. California Catarrh Cure is sold by all dealers; 50 cents, three times as much,

The celebrated pacer Star Painter. was sold at auction in New York yester-Murph the Chicago day to millionaire, for \$15,600.

If Bvery Mother Knew Her Little Ones Would be Sayed,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 3, '95.—Dr. Hand—Dear Sir:—"I have used Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion and found it all it is represented. I have had no trouble at all with baby during his teething; it has helped him so much, he tease have it used on his gums. If every mother would use it they would save the little ones a great deal of suffering. Yours respectfully, Mrs. Harry Browne, 614 State street." Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion sold by all druggists, 25c.

James Mitchell's condition is reported this morning as not being greatly improved.

Mother, Have You v Baby?

If so, get from your druggist to day for 25c a bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. Every baby often has distressing colic. Dr. Hand's Colic Cure gives immediate relief by removing wind from the stomach and quieting the nerves, giving restful sleep. Mother, think of the worry and anxiety this saves you. If your baby is teething Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion for 25c soothes and relieves all pain. Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. Horatio W. Brown, of Danbury, is the guest of relatives on West Main

Mother's Find Nothing Eqna! to Dr. Hand's Colic Cure,

WATERBURY Conn., 4-2-'96-Hand Medicine Co:—Dear Sirs:—"I am using Dr. Hand's Cough and Croup Medicine and Colic Cure for my children and find nothing to equal them. They work like magic. I would not be without them in my house. The little ones love Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and cry for it; it relieves them almost instantly. Mrs. Frank Smith, 22 Wood St. At all drug-

Mrs. Thomas Rogers, of Norwalk, is a guest of her brother in this city.-Danbury News.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days, Its action upon the System is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.
T. F. Anthony, Ex-Posimaster of
Promise City, Iowa; says: "I bought
one bottle of 'Mystic Cure' for Rheumatism, and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took."
75 cents. Sold by E. P. Weed, 38 Wall street, and N. C. Baur, 55 Wall street, Druggists, Norwalk.

The Broad River Sunday school will hold a New England supper next Thurs-

SAVE YOUR LIFE

By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, or lemate. It reneves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately, Save yourselves by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers. Sold by E. P. WEED, Druggist, Norwalk, Conn.

Hattie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brotherton is seriously ill with an attack of pleura-pneumoia at her home on West Main street.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN- O.

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. \(\frac{1}{4} \) the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

The attention of Street Commissioner Kellogg is called to the wretched con-dition of the crosswalk on Wall street

They Know a Good Thing Advertising that Pays

The Successful Merchants in Norwalk all advertise in The GAZETTE. because it keeps them in touch with the entire purchasing community.

New York and Norwalk Freight Line DAILY.

PROPELLERS

Norwalk, Eagle

Will Leave Pier 23, E. R., N. Y. (Beekman St.). or

NORWALK AND SOUTH NORWALK

AT 5 P. M.

Leave South Norwalk Daily at 6 P. M.

Leave Norwalk Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

OU read this advertisement. If it had been yours and others had read it, how much good it might have done. Send in your adv and we will do the rest. Rates on application.

SCHLEICHER & SON'S

There is simply no use comparing this piano with any other on the market.

IT LEADS

when it comes to

TONE FINISH. DURABILITY, RIGHTNESS IN PRICE.

-Office and Factory, Pacific Street,--STAMFORD, CONN.

Received for Premiums

THE EVENING GAZETTE

NTERED AT THE POST OFFICE IN NORWALE AS A NEWSPAPER.

M 4IL SUBSCRIPTIONS;

DATLY one year, \$3: six months, \$1.75; three months, \$1.00; one month, 30c.

WEEKLY, one year, in advance. months, 60c.; three months, 35c.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1897.

The Officers Within Sight.

It is well for the political expectants to know exactly to what extent the offices under the government are removed from political control by the civil service law. There are 178,717 offices in the civil service branch of the government, and of these 87,107 are in the classified service, or under the civil service, laws of the nation. This would leave 91,610 places which may be changed by political changes in the government, and of these 8,854 are employed simply as laborers.

Of the appointments which may be changed by the new administration 4,815 are nominated by the President to the Senate for confirmation, and there are 66,725 Postmasters of the fourth clas, who may be removed by the Postmaster General at will. In addition to these Postmasters and persons who are employed only as laborers, the administration will have 16,031 places at its disposal.

The more important and generally lucrative offices are those appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but they, with few exceptions, when confirmed by the Senate, are commissioned for a specific time, generally for four years. It has become the unwrittten law of administrations that as a matter of courtesy to his predecessor, the new President will not remove these important officials until the expiration of their commissions. Bresident Cleveland enforced that rule when he succeeded Arthur; President Harrison recognized it when he succeeded Cleveland, and Cleveland has continued to recognize it during his second administration.

As this policy is based upon the courtesy due from the President to his predecessor, it is questionable whether McKinley will continue in office until the expiration of their terms as a matter of courtesy to Cleveland, those officials who became active partisans in favor of cheap money and repudiation against the proclaimed policy of the President who appointed them.

It is given out that President Mc-Kinley will not devote attention to the appointment of his supporters to political position beyond the probable selection of a number of foreign ministers, until after the adjournment of the special session of Congress. The administration has a great work to perform in starting the new Congress on the right line, and it would be very embarrassing to the President and also to many members of the Senate and House, if in the midst of such a struggle they are complicated by their appeals to the President for the appointment of their favorites. It looks as if those who are least importunate for official position until the adjournment of the extra session of Congress, will be in the best favor with the new administration.

He Stumped With Chandler.

DETROIT, March 8 .- George Jerome, retired railroad attorney, died at his home yesterday, aged 76. Deceased was a stanch Republican and 20 years ago was a lead ing figure in public li.e. He was regarded as Zachariah Chandler's right hand man and stumped the east with Chandler in the Hayes-Tilden campaign.

Eddie Bald's Contract.

SYRACUSE, March 8.-Edward C. Bald, champion bicycle rider of the world, has signed with a cycle company in this city for another year and will race next season week for California or Florida to train.

C. Smith Benjamin Dead.

ROCHESTER, March 8.-C. Smith Benjamin, a veteran of the civil war and one of Rochester's best known newspaper men, is dead, aged 70 years. He was interested in the founding of one or two of the oldest leading papers in this city.

Three of the Crew Drowned. CARDIFF, March 8 .- The British bark Silberhorn has been driven into the Bristol channel in distress. Her sails were blown away, and a heavy sea broke over her on Wednesday, washing three men

New Park In the Oranges.

overboard.

NEW YORK, March 8 .- Arrangements are being made for the construction of a new park, 15 acres in extent, to be situated partly in each of the municipalities of Orange, South Orange and East Orange,

Wales' Yacht Won.

Toulon, March 8.—At the Hyeres international regatta Britannia won the Town prize. The course was twice round a triangle, the total distance being 24 miles. Ailsa was second.

Killed by a Train.

MANSFIELD, Mass., March 8.—Henry Eaton was instantly killed by a train walking on the tracks here yesterday. He was 88 years of age.

NOW GOING ON

II. ULDLIN D

HARD TO COMBAT.

The Evidence of Our Senses. What Norwalk People Say is Pretty Good Proof for Norwalk,

When we see it ourselves. When our own ears hear it. When our neighbors tell it. Our friends endorse it. No better evidence can be had. It's not what people say in Maine. Ordistant mutterings from California. No deceiving echoes here. Norwalk talk of Norwalk people. Public opinion published for the pub

ic good. There is no proof like home proof.

Home testimony at the back of every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Can you believe your neighbors? Read this statement made by a citizen: Mr. Josiah Dodge No. 2 Belden Place says: have had some trouble in the way of kidney complaint and rheumatic like pains in the back. Being a frequent visitor at Mr. Hale's drug store I novisitor at Mr. Hale's drug store I noticed a great many people buying Doan's Kidney Pills and as they all spoke very highly about the results obtained I got a box, began taking them, and in a few day's time they cured the attack. I am now recommending them to my friends.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co, Buffalo, N. Y., Sole Agents for the U.S.

Remember the name Doan's and take

Cheaprates. Will also take orders for mesonger service in New York. Goods called for and delivered to all parts of the town, Urders received at E. P. Weed's Drug Store Wall Street, with telephone connection unason.

C E LOCKWOOD.

* THIS

SPACE IS

CONTRACTED FOR BY

GARDINER & MITCHELL.

OF NEW YORK. RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Statement for the Year Ending December 31st.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

INCOME,

From all Other Sources 10,109,281 07 \$ 49,702,695 27 DISBURSEMENTS. To Policy-holders for Claims by Death \$ 12,595,113 39

For all Other Accounts

To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.

\$36,218,575 14 ASSETS.

\$ 39,593,414 20

12,842,456 11

10,781,005 64

\$ 29,733,514 70

United States Bonds and other Securities \$110,125,082 15 First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage 71,543,929 56 11,091,525 00 Loans on Stocks and Bonds 22,767,666 65 Real Estate **Cash in Banks and Trust Companies** 12,680,390 00

Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc 6,535,555 06 \$ 234,744,148 42 Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities 205,010,633 72

Insurance and Annuities in force \$ 918,698,338 45 I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct;

liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department 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

To the Honorable, The Board of Trustees of

Surplus

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The undersigned, a Committee apppointed by your honorable body on the twentythird day of December, 1896, to examine the Annual Statement of the Company, and to verify the same, espectfully

That, pursuant to the power and authority thereby conferred, the Committee have at various dates between the date of the said reference and the date of this Report attended at the office of the Company, and have been waited on by the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Auditor and and the Cashier, together with the the respective assistants of such officers, and have carefully gone over all the items contained in the said Statement, and have found the same to be correct. They have examined and counted every certificate of stock, bond and other obligation held by the Company, and compared the price at which the same are carried in said Statement with the market quotations and find the same not exceeding such quotations—in fact, in many cases below them. They have examined and counted the bonds and mortgages on real property held by the Company, and find the same to be as stated. They have also verified the valuations of the Company's holdings of real estate and have verified the deposits of money in the various banks and trust companies, and have counted the cash on hand held by the Cashier.

Cashier.

And the Committee certify that all the books, papers. documents and evidences of title of every description necessary in such examination have been freely submitted to the Committee by the said officers and their assistants, and that the same are accurate, in good order and well kept.

And the Committee further certify that the investments of the Company are of a high order, and that the system and methods adopted by the Company in recording its transactions and caring for the assets are entitled to commendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted NEW YORK. JANUARY 25, 1897.

ROBERT OLYPHANT JAMES N. JARVIE JAMES C. HOLDEN

J. HOBART HERRICK CHARLES D. DICKEY, JR. CHARLES R, HENDERSON

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A. H. CAMP. Local Agent.

UNHEARD OF BARGAINS. - CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF SHOES

350 pairs of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Cr.'s Ladies' Fine Shoes at half price.
500 pairs sample 3, 3½ and 4, C, D and E from 75c to \$1 25; worth from \$1.25 to \$3.
150 pairs Ladies' Calf, Lace and Button, worth \$2.50, at \$1.25.
400 pairs Ladies' nice fine Kid Button and Lace, \$2.50 and \$3, at \$1.50.
300 pairs Ladies' Goodyear Welt, Button, patent leather tip, 3 styles, worth \$3, at \$2.
75 pairs Misses' Patent Leather Spring Heels, at 75c.
80 pairs Misses' Patent Leather Spring Heels, at 55c.

80 pairs Misses' Patent Leather Spring Heels, at 55c.

250 pairs Men's Calf, Square Toe, Double Sole, Lace, regular \$3 shoe, at \$2. 60 pairs Men's Calf. Square Toe, Single Sole, Lace, regular \$1.50 shoe, at \$1. 50 pairs Men's Police Bals Tap, Lace, regular \$2 shoe, at \$1.50.

50 pairs Boys' Tap Sole, Lace, regular \$1.25 shoe, at 75c. 100 pairs Boys' and Youth's, a good one, Lace, regular 85c.

180 pairs Men's High Boots, same as a year ago 2.85. 100 pairs Men's Storm King, same as a year ago, \$2.75.

Theo. H. Olsen,

81 WASHINGTON STREET, SOUTH NORWALK.

HERE AND THERE.

An Epitome of Happenings of Interest to the Public.

Garnered With Scissors and Pencil.

There are now 190 prisoners at the county jail.

Mrs. M. E. Mead is recovering from an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Charles A. Tucker is ill at her home on Main street.

See advertisement store for rent in the Norwalk club building.

Miss Mary Hubbell is ill with bronchitis at her home on Main street.

Miss Pearson, of Brooklyn, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Frederick Curtis.

Miss Hattie Melbourne of Merwin street spent Sunday with relatives in Bridgeport. Rev. Mr. Pond will instruct the con-

firmation class at the Chapel to-morrow evening. Mrs. Edward Parsons, of New Ha-

ven, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Samuel Talcott. A new arc lamp lends light to Wilton avenue and Cross street, "and it don't

cost the city a cent." On Thursday evening Dr. T. K. Noble will give a Lenten Sermon in

the Congregational Chapel. Col. Sheridan, accompanied by his staff, will go to Danbury to-morrow night and inspect Co. G of that city.

The Ministering Circle K. D. will meet next Saturday at 2:30 p. m. in the Pastor's Study of the Congregational

Don't forget "The Twelve Temptations" at Hoyt's Theatre to-night. The play is highly spoken of and should have a good house.

Yesterday morning there was an unusually large attendance at the Communion Service in the First Congregational church.

There was quite a touch of winter in the air last night and at 2 o'clock this morning the thermometor registered five or six degrees below the freezing

Final preparations are now being made for the annual tour of the Barnum and Bailey show, and the winter quarters in Bridgeport is a busy place at the present time.

The Board of Management of the Norwalk Chapter D. A. R. will meet next week Thursday at 3 p. m. in the Central club house, to examine application papers of new members.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Hartwick of Leonard street, yesterday. His dear uncle John is already negotiating for a carriage in which to take him cut riding on "sunshiny days."

There were 28 "Weary Willies" istered at the Hotel Howard, Smith street, Saturday night, and 35 last night. Landlord Howard reports not only a revival of confidence but of busi

Next Saturday the Central Union of King's Daughters of the First Congregational church will meet in the Chapel at 3:30 o'clock. This meeting will conclude six years of service of the Order in this church.

Mrs. William A. Curtis has been very fortunate in securing the valuable assistance of Miss Effic Lane, in the arrangements for the Beethoven Concert to be given in the First Congregational church on March 16.

On Wednesday the Ladies' Prayer Meeting in the First Congregational church will be led by Mrs. Noble. At the close of the meeting the Officers and Managers of the Association will convene for a special business session.

-Prof. M. S. Rosen, the well-known oculist-optician, can be consulted at his office in the parlor of the City Hotel, South Norwalk, Tuesdays, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eyes examined free. f 5t.

an operation performed on one of his Perkins. feet, which had been disformed by reason of an accident.

Some one with more strength than brains, last night tore a gate from its moorings in front of Miss Baird's residence and deposited it in the yard of ex.Councilman Osborn where it gracefully reclined up against a tree this morning.

Experience is the Only True Test.

F. A. Turner, of the State Insurance Office, Salem, Ore., says: "Out of the scores of cough medicines in the market there is only one I have any confidence in and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I make this statement after an experience of twelve years' use of this valuable remedy. For coughs and colds it is splendid, but where its work is infallible is with children subject to croup. I keep it in my home at all times." For sale by E. P. Weed, Druggist.

South Norwalk.

Branch Office of GAZETTE No. 12 North Main Street

Ex-Mayor Lee is ill with an attack of the grip.

Miss Agnes L. Golden is ill with an attack of the grip.

The Daughters of Rebekah will rehearse this evening.

The Uncas tribe of Red Men will meet to-morrow evening.

Miss Sadie Scudder is seriously ill at her home on Chestnut street.

P. F. Brophy of Orange, spent Sunday with friends in this city.

G. H. Howard of New Haven spent yesterday at his home in this city. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. M

Buchta of Water street, yesterday. Miss Clara Willcock of Brooklyn i

visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Corbett.

Miss Bessie Bates leaves for a visit with her parents in Kansas, this week. Henry Ireland of Ireland is a guest of his uncle Samuel Ireland of this city.

The Barbers' Union will meet at Henry Froeb's barber shop to-morrow evening.

A song service was held in Hoyt's Theatre last night which was well at.

Dr. Willis H. Crowe of New Haven

spent Sunday at the home of his parents in this city. Charles Ireland of Elm Grove, has

gone into the awning business with Mr. VanAlstyne.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Root have returned home from a wedding trip to Washington, D. C.

A class of thirty was confirmed by Bishop Neely of Maine at Trinity church last evening. Rev. Mr. Sherwood will preach on

"Life Insurance" in the Baptist church next Sunday evening. State prison director E. E. Crowe

will go to Wethersfield to-morrow to attend a meeting of the board. The annual meeting of Old Well

Hook and Ladder company will be held to-night. Officers will be elected. Rev. John T. Winters of St. Joseph's

church will lecture in St. Mary's church at Ridgefield on the evening of March The Germania Sængerbund held a sacred concert last night. The choruses

were very fine as was also the solo singing. Capt. Chauncey A. Allen, drawtender at the Saugatuck railroad bridge, has

held his present position nearly twentyfive years. A convocation of Butler Chapter, No. 33 R. A. M. will be held to-morrow

evening. The P. M. degree will be Richard Gilmore, aged 22, died at his home on Day street, Saturday night. The funeral will be held Wednesday

Agnes the 10 months old daughter of Edward Dorsey died at her home on Stuart avenue, at an early hour this

afternoon.

The Arions held a sacred concert last night. A number of the defunct Liederkranz society of Norwalk took part in the singing.

As the work of tileing the Mahackemo hotel lobby progresses, the beauty and utility of the same becomes more and more apparent.

A resident of Day street was taken with a fit under the railroad bridge on Washington street Saturday, and a crowd soon gathered around him.

Manager Morris of the Southern New England Telephone company accompanied by his fiancee, Miss M. E. Smith, spent Sunday with relatives of Mr. Morris in New Haven.

The sloop Flash left this port Saturday night for Block Island. Captain Morton expects to return on her with a cargo of live Cod one week from to-

William King, a moulder who has relatives in this city died Saturday at his home in Brooklyn aged about 28 years. The funeral will be attended to-morrow.

Mr. Frank Nace and Mrs. Alida Mc-Chesney, widow of Gerald McChesney, were married in Reading, Pa., last week Thursday. Cards have been received here by friends and relatives.

A series of devotional readings and organ recitals will be given in the Con-A lad named Louis Schumann who gregational church, Tuesday evenings, lives on Orchard street, was taken to a during Lent, by the pastor, Rev. G. H. New York hispital this morning to have Beard, and the organist, Thomas E.

The new board of street commissioners has organized by electing Councilmen W. B. Reed chairman and Franklin A. Smith secretary and treasurer. The other member of the board is ex-Councilman John McMahon.

R. F. Adams will to-night open an auction and commission sales store in the Warwick building. This will make a good opening for those who have goods which they wish to dispose of at auction.

At the evening service in the South Norwalk Congregational church, last evening, a service with confessional responses was used. Whittier's poem on worship was read by Miss Helen Fairchild, and Ian MacClaren's beautiful creed based on the sermon on the mount used.

The engagement of John A. Slater

and Miss Cora Bartlett is announced. A man who gave his name as Frank Taylor was sent to jail this morning on

the charge of vagrancy. The funeral of Henry O'Hara was held from his late home on Cnestnut

street this afternoon. In the Congregational church last night Rev. Dr. Beard spoke on the sub-

ject, "Religion, real and sham." A meeting of the committee elected to select a site for a new school house in South Norwalk, will be held in the Franklin school hall, to-morrow even-

Major John H. Wade was in this city Saturday afternoon minus his mustache which was twenty years of age the day before. It left the Major at the same time a severe attack of grip did. Mr. Wade did not seem to lament the loss of either, but proposes having a new one of the former.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Twelve Temptations.

Charles H. Yale's spectacle, "The Twelve Temptations." a production that leaves all other spectacles, it is said, a very long way behind it, comes to Hoyt's Theatre, to-night. It is said to be by far one of the most sumptuous and amusing entertainments now before the public, made up of such varied and novel elements as to prove a series of genuine surprises from the rise to the final fall of the curtain. It has a store of expensive and beautiful scenery and costumes, and hosts of grand ballets made up exclusively of young and charming women. There are also specialties by the score.

Fields and Hanson.

Field and Hanson's Drawing Cards had a large audience at their matinee in Hoyt's Theatre on Saturday, but in the evening the attendance was smaller. The entertainment consisted entirely of specialties, many of which were exceedingly fine.

Town Court.

The case of J. W. Hill vs. Calvary Baptist church was heard this morning. before Judge Frost, the defence asking for more specific charges in the complaint.

The complaint of A. E. Austin, trustee, vs. Luther Wright was withdrawn, the matter having been amicably settled.

The bastardy case of Susan Price vs. George E. Eades was continued.

Burglars Jailed.

George Piatt, Max Levy and Theodore Rodenborgh, the three New Canaan burglars who entered a dwelling in that town last Monday and looted it, were taken to Bridgeport and lodged in jail Saturday night to await trial before the next criminal term of the superior

Congressman E. J. Hill is in town today.

The stone crusher is expected here this week.

Mrs. Mary E. Van Wagoner of New York is visiting friends in Norwalk.

James, the infant son of James and Elizabeth Fagan, died yesterday.

Miss J. M. Hyatt, clerk and stenographer in the Selectmen's office, spent Sunday with relatives in New Rochelle.

The funeral of Mrs. George C. Cholwell was attended from her late home on High street, yesterday afternoon, Rev. S. H. Watkins officiating.

The services at the Opera House yesterday afternoon partook largely of military order both on and off the stage. The views were of a war nature and the audience was composed largely of military men.

THE SUDAN AFLAME.

Osman Digma to Resist the Advance of

the Anglo-Egyptian Forces. LONDON, Mach 9.—News from the Sudan shows that great excitement prevails there. The dervishes are making great preparations in view of the projected advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition on Berber. The khalifa is relying on Osman Digma to repel the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces up the Nile and has appointed him governor of Berber, with the title of emir of emirs. Osman Digma has taken up his quarters at Berber and has called out upward of 25,000 dervishes, many of whom are well armed with rifles recently purchased by the khalifa from the Abyssinians.

Advices from the Egyptian spies, how ever, indicate that the mass of the dervishes are reluctant to fight and that Osman Digma has been compelled to dispatch a force of 3,000 men to traverse the country, calling upon the Arabs to join his standard under penalty of death.

The first news in ten months has also been received from the European prisoners at Omdurman, the military camp of the khalifa near Khartum. They are in a state of tremendous anxiety and fear they will be massacred directly the khalifa finds he is unable to resist the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

Quick Relief from Rheumatism.

Mr. Elisha Berry, of this place says he never had anything do him so much good, and give such quick relief from rheumatism as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from hip to knee until he used this liniment, which afforded prompt relief.—B. F. BAKER, druggist, St. Paris, Ohio. For sale by E. P. Weed, Druggist.

-Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Famine and Fear of Revolt at Home Added to Her Troubles Abroad.

THE GOVERNMENT ALARMED

Large Forces of Troops Drafted Into Infected Districts-Why Spain Dare Not Recall Weyler.

MADRID, March 8 .- A very troubled state of affairs prevails in Spain. The most acute distress is being experienced. The Carlists are showing unmistakable signs of activity. There is further alarming news from the Philippine islands. The government is disgusted with the perform ances of Captain General Weyler in Cuba, but they dare not recall him.

In this connection a startling explana-tion of the inaction of the government is hinted at. According to rumors circulated here, the reasons why Weyler is not recalled are: Firstly, because he is a pronounced Republican; secondly, because it is intimated that sooner than return to Spain in disgrace he would proclaim a republic in

Havana.

The distress, is most severe in the Bissayan provinces. The people of Leon are on the verge of starvation, the crops having been practically destroyed by the resent floods, which followed previous severe drought, while on all sides flocks and herds are dying of famine and disease.

In La Mancha the failure of the olive grop has prevented the peasants from earning anything the whole winter, and large numbers of them are barely able to keep body and soul together by subsisting on anything procurable. Very many families have not seen a loaf of bread for months, and meat has been far out of their reach since the fall. The distress is not confined to isolated districts. All the towns and villages are affected more or less, and as a rule the inhabitants are famishing, many of them being reduced to subsist on acorns.

In this city, for instance, where it might be expected that the distress due to crop failures would be hardly felt, over 2,500 persons are daily being fed from charitable sources. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that hundreds of families are emigrating to Brazil and that thousands of families would do so had they the means to leave the country.

Fear of Don Carlos.

Coupled with this great distress are rumors of the increasing strength of the Carlist agitation in the northern and central states of Spain. This is causing the greatest anxiety in political circles in spite of the recent formal declarations of the Carlist senators and deputies that Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, will not make any attempt to dis-turb the peace of the country so long as the government has its severe colonial trou-bles to deal with.

The pretender is thus assuming a patri-otic attitude, which is well calculated to win him many sympathizers and may be of material use to him when his advisers decide that the moment has arrived for him to make another attempt to reach the throne of Spain. That he will do so sooner or later nobody seems to doubt, but it would hardly be in keeping with Spanish chivalry to take advantage at the presen time of the sore distress of this suffering land.

elsewhere are full of curious details of the preparations and plans of the Carlists to take the field when the signal is given. Incidentally there seems to have been a bad blunder committed by somebody in the Puebla and San Miguel districts where a band of Carlists recently attempt ed a rising, which was promptly suppress

ed by the local authorities.

The insurgent Carlists, who were arm ed, were arrested and imprisoned. On their persons were found compromising documents. When submitted to examina tion, the prisoners confessed that they had expected a simultaneous rising to take place in other districts, showing that the instructions they had received were the re-

sult of some mistake. The Government Alarmed.

The revelations made seriously alarmed the government, and the minister of the interior and the minister of war took the matter in hand. The former telegraphed to the local authorities to closely watch the Carlists and suspected Carlists in the northern and eastern provinces, these be ing most affected by Carlism, and the latter wired to the military commanders in these provinces, instructing them to vigorously repress any disturbances.

The government also came to the decision to arm the peninsula army with mauser rifles and to take steps to hold military maneuvers in Catalonia. really means a quiet manner of drafting a large force of troops into Catalonia withcreating the alarm that such a step would cause if done in the manner usual under such conditions.

But despite the precautions of the gov-ernment to avoid exciting the people the distress prevailing, the depressing news from the Spanish colonies and the Carlist rumors are causing a very uneasy feeling throughout Spain.

A Carpet Shutdown.

LOWELL, Mass., March 8.—The Lowell Carpet company, one of the largest carpet mills in the country, has shut down for one week owing to the light demand for carpets. The officials state that the impending tariff legislation makes it unwise to store carpets at present. The curtail ment of production will affect 2,300 em ployees, while it will keep the market well

Missiug Minister Millington.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Although the police of this city and Newark, N. J., have been working on several clews, they have not been able to locate Rev. E. J. Old know Millington, pastor of the Fairmount Baptist church of Newark, who disappeared after attending a ministers' conference in this city on Monday last.

Street Car Lines In Trouble. St. Louis, March 8.—The bondholders of the People's Street railway (Fourth street cable line) and the Fourth Street and Arsenal railway, an electric line, both under the same management, have asked for the appointment of a receiver. petitioners represent \$350,000 of bonds, on which interest has been defaulted.

Johnson to Ride Again.

BRADFORD, Ont., March 8 .- Tom Eck has left here for Chicago, carrying with him the signature of John S. Johnson to a contract to ride with a prominent racing team this season. The physicians say that in a month or so Johnson will be able to ride as well as he ever did. -

-Advertise in THE GAZETTE.

OUR PALMER COX BROWNIEBOOKS OUR READERS (THE EVENING CAZETTE.)

Beautiful Illuminated Covers. HIS QUAINT CONCEITS HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALLED ALL HIS
BIRDS, BROWNIES, AND BEASTS are arrayed in varied garments, much as ordinary human beings dress. Walk on two legs, think as men and women

do, talk to each other, go to housekeeping, dance at weddings, etc., etc.
These books are crammed from cover to cover with the quaintest conceptions in PICTURE and STORY; enough to crack your sides with merriment and SET THE CHILDREN WILD WITH DELIGHT.

He Never Was
Born
ThatCouldHeld Palmer Cox!

He Is the Most Brilliant Juvenile

all the children love Palmer Cox's Brownies. We want every tot in own to have a set of these, so they will be given out FREE TO OUR READERS. All we ask is that you send this order to the publishers. It

Cets the Books. Send this "Order" direct to the publishers Send this "Order" direct to the publishers and books will be sent you by return mail

Cut This Out ODRER

HUBBARD PUB. CO., 1023 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mail me the Following Four New Palmer Cox Brownie Books:

Busy Brownies Funny Foxes

Gock Robin Birds' Wedding Enclosed Please find 10c. to pay Wrapping and Postage.

60c Worth Free.

Charge to Account EVENING GAZETTE, Norwalk, Conn.

Warranted Solid Cold. Beautiful Chased Holder.

You may think it cannot possess merit or durability, the price is so low; but the "Lincoln" is a \$2.50 pen reduced to \$1.00. It is durable, always ready to "go" but never drips, the ink flowing steadily and uniformly. They are in use in this office, giving the best of satisfaction, and they are in use in the ba s, insurance and business offices and among all classes of users of pens in Norwalk and vicinity.

Orders are received from all parts of the country. Samples to be seen and orders received at the Gazette Office.

OLSEN BROS.

NINTII A T PENDITADA GATE

WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO ECLIPSE ALL FORMER EFFORIS AND MAKETHIS THE GREATEST SHOE SALE

EVER KNOWN IN NORWALK. -:- -:- -:-

Here are a few of the Bargains:-

 200 Pair Ladies' Colt-skin Shoes, worth \$5,00 a pair
 at \$2.75

 75 "Enamel Button Shoes, worth \$5,00 a pair
 at 2 50

 100 "Seal Goat Button Shoes, worth \$3.50 a pair
 at 2 50

 200 Opera Toe, Heavy Dongola Button, worth \$2 50 a pair
 1 25

 150 "Twentieth Century Walking Boot, worth \$2.50 a pair
 1 25

 200 "Sample Shoes, sizes 3 to 4½
 per pair
 75

 50 "Dongola House Slippers, worth 90 cts' a pair
 at 75 Pair Boys' Tap Sole Shoes, sizes 5 and 5½
 per pair
 75

 100 Pair Youths' Half Spring-Heel Lace Shoes
 at 200 Pair Childs' Shoes, Pat. Tip, Spring Heel Shoes worth \$1.25
 per pair
 50

 100 Pair Men's Shoes, Lace and Congress, worth \$1.25
 at 75
 36

On April 5th we will give away another beautiful Store er Bicycle, your choice of either Ladies or Cents, and REMEMBER, you get a chance on this beautiful wheel with every 50 cent purchase made at our Store."

OLSEN BROS,' WHITE SHOE STORE,

3 GAZETTE BUILDING,

NORWALK.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED Raymond & Son.

J. D. Jennings.

Street Railway Depot.

NIGHT BELL AT OFFICE.

For sale by E. P. WEED, Druggists.

General Funeral Directors

Furniture Dealers and

Successors to George H. Raymond,

Residence, Berkeley Place.

UNDERTAKER | 46 and 48 Main St., Norwalk, Conn.

Telephone No. 77-4,

THE CAMPAIGN

IS OVER

NOW is the TIME

To Subscribe for the

AND

WEEKLY N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Both Papers Sent to one Address

for \$1.00 a Year

A GREAT SPEECH

Judge Aldredge, at Atlanta, Before Convention of American Bankers.

Wit and Humor, With Sound Logic, Kept the Convention In an Uproar-Case Stated So Plainly That All Can Understand It. Five Principal Free Coinage Arguments Answered In Turn-Chinch Bugs and Rollworms Versus 16 to 1 Cranks-What Makes Interest Low?—Important Prices That Have Risen Since 1873.

Perhaps the sound money speech in greatest demand in all parts of the country, and the demand for which is most constantly growing, is that of Judge George N. Aldredge of Dallas, Tex., delivered Oct. 16, 1895, at the convention of the American Bankers' association at Atlanta, Ga. We are certain that all of our readers will relish the wit and humor which upset the dignity of the bankers. They will also find it very instructive reading. We reprint it in

The proposition that this government should coin silver for the world, in unlimited amount, at double its market value, is so repugnant to the common sense of mankind that it ought to be unnecessary to discuss it, and would be but for the fact that a portion of our people have for the fact that a portion of our people have been misled by appeals to their prejudice and by the specious reasoning of sophists. If our government were asked to declare that two quarts equaled a gallon or to revise the multi-plication table and enact that 10 times 10 when asked to believe that \$10 worth of silver, by being touched by the government stamp, instantly becomes worth \$20, many people helieve this miracle may be accom plished, and many others affect to believe it

In all ages of the world there have been de-lusions in reference to money, and in spite of uniform disastrous results many are ever ready to listen to the teachings of any charla-tan who claims that he has discovered a shorter route to wealth. They refuse to apply to money that hard common sense which they exercise in dealing with the everyday affairs of life. The ignorant have always had superstition about silver. Among the negroes of the south nothing would kill a witch but a silver bullet.

That our ancestors 100 years ago fixed a uni of value in gold or silver and fixed a ratio be-tween them is immaterial to us. Their exam-ple in so doing is not more binding on us than their methods of business, their means of transportation, or the implements with which they sowed and reaped. It would be a sad commentary upon our intelligence if we had commentary upon our intelligence if we had learned nothing in 100 years. We do know that in fixing a ratio they attributed no magic to the government stamp, but sought diligently to ascertain the market value of the two metals in the leading nations of the world and conformed, as they thought, strictly to this market ratio. By pursuing the method adopted by them we would now fix the ratio at about 32 to 1. The consistent man is not the greatly stands in one place always, regardless one who stands in one place always, regardless of the changing conditions around him, but it is he who, with intelligence and circumspection, adapts himself to the changed condition

Gold Versus Silver Standard Countries.

For nearly 20 years every enlightened nation in ti: world has been on a gold standard basis They are all representative governments, and their laws are made by their people and for their people. The government which first established the gold standard is more obedient to the will of its people than ours is. When an important administration measure is defeated important administration measure is deteated by the representatives of the English people, the government is immediately placed in the hands of the opposition. The gold standard nations are those that have reclaimed the world from barbarism and have given it all its learning and invention, where schools and churches abound, where the dignity of man is resintained and labor properly rewarded, and

churches abound, where the dignity of man is maintained and labor properly rewarded, and they control the commerce of the world.

These nations, after testing gold and silver for hundreds of years, voluntarily adopted the gold standard. No nation today has the silver standard from choice. It is only because they are weak and helpless to remedy the evil that any of them remain on a silver basis. But today the United States, the foremost pation in day the United States, the foremost nation in all the earth in solvency and resources, in in-telligence and energy, is seriously invited to abandon the standard of civilization and comnerce and to consort with half civilized, half clad people, who are weak and ignorant, who have little or no commerce, where bull fights abound and schools do not, where human labor is in sharp competition with the meek and jackass, where a breechclout is preferred to a full suit and where the bulk of the know no more about a standard of value than a mule about the nebular hypothesis. Surely we would do well to take a look at the company before we sit down to the feast.

Free Coinage Arguments.

The invitation is that this country, after having adjusted its enormous business for 20 years to a gold standard, shall suddenly readyears to a gold standard, shall suddenly readjust all business and all values to what is termed a double standard of gold and silver. The arguments advanced in behalf of such a

change are:
First.—A double standard resting upon gold and silver would give a more correct measure of value and one less liable to fluctuation than a single gold standard.

Second.—Gold has appreciated in value and all property measured by it has declined in

Third.—The supply of gold is inadequate to make it a safe standard, and the scarcity of it will tend to the depression of prices.

Fourth.-The free, unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will create unlimited lemand for silver and restore it to par Fifth.—Free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will increase the prices of property.

Mythical "Double Standard."

With reference to the first proposition: tandard of value is some exact measure which enters into and becomes a part of every contract, and to which all obligations are referable. If our government could, by legal enactment, fix the value of gold and silver in the markets of the world and could keep them adjusted to a fixed ratio, a double standard would be practicable. But it cannot fix or maintain value. The buyers of the world, the merchants, do that. When Abraham purchased his lot in Ephron's cemetery, he weighed out to Ephron silver "current money with the merchant." And the merchants of the world have been saying what shall be "current money" from that day to this.

Governments are as powerless to suspend the law of value as they are to suspend the law of gravitation. Such being the case, I can conceive of two standards, one of gold and the other of silver, and contracts might be made referable to either standard, but the indeter-minate double standard, resting on two met-als not linked together by any binding obli-gation, but both acting under go as you please gation, but both acting under go as you please rules, is to me absolutely incomprehensible. We cannot bind them together as we do two metals in the pendulum of a clock or in the mainspring of a watch. No people ever did business under the imaginary double standard, and every attempt to enforce it has resulted in alternating from one standard to the other. England tried it for 470 years, and it was an utter failure. France changed her ratio 118 the failure. France changed her ratio 118 times in 12 years trying to walk the double standard tight rope. We tried it and went first to a silver basis, then to a gold basis, then to a paper basis and then back to a gold basis. The phrase "double standard" is a contradic-The phrase "double standard" is a contradiction of terms. Standard means correct measure, and there cannot be two different correct measures of value any more than there can be two different correct weights to sell by, two different correct compasses to sail by or two

two metals are coined at a fixed ratio and both made legal tender, if either is undervalued in the coinage law the undervalued metal goes out of circulation. About the middle of the fourteenth century Nicholas Oresme, the father of finance in France, announced his great law to Charles V; 130 years later Copernicus, the founder of modern astronomy, announced it to the Prussians, and 32 years still later Gresham announced it to Queen Elizabeth. Macaulay iff his "History of England" shows how perfectly this law worked in England and eloquently describes the direful consequences. He was describing coins debased by clipping, but still legal tender. A coin is just as bad when debased by overvaluation in coinage as when clipped or counterfeited. In the ore case the creditor is deceived, and in the other he is forced. It is simply the difference between theft and robbery. The law of money has never failed. We know what law of money has never failed. We know what will be its operation just as we know that the deadliest poison will kill because it always has

killed. We Now Have 16 to 1 Bimetallism. The gold standard advocates believe in gold as a standard with the largest possible safe use of silver among the people. The 16 to 1 dreamers believe in the so called double standard, and we are driven by this law to the use of silver alone. All gold standard countries use large amounts of silver and no silver standard country uses any gold whatever. As the practical question is the use of the metals, it follows that we are the bimetallist and the 16 to 1 people are the monometallist. Hence the battle that is to be fought to a finish next year is whether we will remain under a gold standard, with actual bimetallism in use among the people—gold and silver circulating freely without discrimination crainst either—or shall we have a so called don le standard at the mints and nowhere else, with silver monometallism in actual use? The battle is between substance and standow, between those who want bimetallism The gold standard advocates believe in gold that use? The battle is between substance and bandow, between those who want bimetallism in fact and those who want it in name only. We are the friends of silver money, who would bring to its aid the power of the government to keep it good, and they are its enemies, who, by unlimited coinage, would take from it the guarantee of parity by the government, and thereby degrade it to its market value.

Our government has been and is now coin-

our government has been and is now coining silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is enabled to do this, because under the law it can restrict the amount coined, and, being vested with this control, it undertakes to make every strict the amount coined, and, being vested with this control, it undertakes to make every dollar good money. The moment the government loses control of the coinage, confidence in its ability to protect the money issued is gone, and a silver dollar then rests on its merit and is worth 50 cents. To illustrate: A merchant could very well guarantee the expenses of his clerk if he were allowed to control the expenses, but if the clerk demanded free and unlimited expenses then the merchant would have to "stand from under" and let the expenses take care of themselves.

We hear a great deal of indignant declamation because the government does not pay its "coin" obligations in silver. To maintain the parity between gold and silver it is essential that the government in receiving its dues and paying its debts must igngre the inferiority of silver, just as a mother pretends not to see the limp of her lame child. This gives the option of metals to the person dealing with the government, whether as debtor or creditor. If the government should discriminate against silver is received to receive it for dues or by insist.

ernment, whether as debtor or creditor. If the government should discriminate against silver by refusing to receive it for dues, or by insisting on paying it instead of gold, that moment the parity would be gone and the silver in every man's pocket would would be at a discount. Its coinage being under the control of the government, the government makes it good at its counter, and this makes it good at counter in the world.

every counter in the world.

If there is anything in the double standard stability idea we ought to work for it for all it is worth. If two metals will fix value better han one, then three metals will beat two, and

than one, then three metals will beat two, and four beat three, and by having eight or ten metals in the standard we can anchor it so that it will not crawl an inch in 1,000 years.

The second proposition is that gold has appreciated and thereby depressed prices. The same cause operating upon a number of articles will produce the same effect in all those not affected by a contravening cause. When we contemplate prices, we find that since the gold standard was adopted, Feb. 12, 1873, some articles have declined in value, some have remained stationary, while some risen in price, and no contravening causes will acprice, and no contravening causes will account for the failure of gold to depress all alike. We find that no two articles have declined at the same time or in the same de-

clined at the same time or in the same degree, nor has any one article remained uniformly depressed. This demonstrates that, as to those articles that have declined, no one controlling cause can be assigned as having produced these results.

The stock argument of the 16 to 1 people is that wheat and cotton have declined, and they seem to gloat over the fact. I knew an old negro who, when asked how he was getting along, always replied, "Poorly, thank God!" and they are thankful when the country is poorly on wheat and cotton. Since 1873 the vast fertile prairies of the northwest have vast fertile prairies of the northwest have been turned into wheatfields, so that the production of wheat in the United States has been doubled since then. The same thing has been going on in Russia and South America. The wonderful improvements in machinery for harvesting wheat and the extension of rail-roads for transporting it to market gave an immense impetus to the production of it. A farmer can make more money raising it at 50 cents per bushel today to cents per bushel today than he could at \$1 per bushel 20 years ago. The result has been that the overproduction of wheat has reduced its price, and the gold standard had nothing to do with the reduction. Its price is regulated by supply and demand.

Chinch Bugs, Caterpillars and Bollworms Last May a little bug settled down on the wheatfields of the northwest, and in one or two weeks eat up one-half of the 16 to 1 argument on prices and sent the prices back into the neighborhood of those of 1873. The old hayeeds, who knew the habits of the chinch bug and the kind of a multiplication table he used in regulating the increase in his family, took the trains for Chicago, commenced buying wheat and broke all the "smart Alecks" in the city. They may have talked gold standard depression at home, but they put their money on the chinch bug in the city and won. The cat-erpillar and bollworm can do the same thing for cotton. I only know the chinch bug by reputa cotton. I only know the chinch bug by reputation, but I am personally acquainted with
these worms. They are composed of appetite
and skin. They do not care a tinker's blessing
for anybody's standard, and when they invade
the cotton fields of the south they send the
price of cotton up in every mart of the world,
gold standard or no gold standard. They have
been doing business with us this summer and een doing business with us this summer and

gold standard or no gold standard. They have been doing business with us this summer and have moved the price of cotton up 60 per cent. This bug and these worms haven't many friends, but as sluggers in an argument with a 18 to 1 crank they are entitled to the belt.

Cotton brought \$1 a pound in New York during the war, and 30 to 40 cents a pound the first year after the war on account of the four years' cotton famine from 1861 to 1865, and its was several years getting down to its normal price. The price declined when we made too much of it. The largest cotton crop made with slave labor was 4,669,770 bales, and I remember it was confidently predicted that no such crop would ever be made with free labor. The crop of 1872 was less than 3,000,000 bales, and we gradually increased it to a little less than 10,000,000 bales in 1894. India, Egypt and Brazil are also raising larger crops of cotton. The immense crop of 1894 was thrown upon a market illy prepared to receive it. For three years there had been less cotton goods consumed than usual, owing to the worldwide panic and depression of business following the Paring failure and these two conditions meet. panic and depression of business following the Baring failure, and these two conditions meet-ing—overproduction and underconsumption brought cotton down to a very low price Some of the Populists tell us there cannot be overproduction until every man, woman and child in the world has a rotund stomach and a full suit of clothes. This is based upon the communistic idea that it is the duty of governments. ernment to take care of every loafer who is too lazy to work for a living, and is too con-temptible to waste an answer on.

Prices of Corn, Hogs, Butter, Potatoes, Etc. Have Risen Since 1873.

If the gold standard depressed wheat and cotton, it was surely loaded at both ends, for

temperature by. If one measure is correct, the other cannot differ from it and be correct.

Gresham's Law.

It is an inexorable law of money that when two metals are coined at a fixed ratio and both made legal tender, if either is undervalued in the coinage law the uncervalued metal goes out of circulation. About the middle of the fourteenth century Nicholas Oresme, the father of finance in France, announced his large and the coin in 1892, sold for 34 cents at gold figures, and the crop of 1894 was worth 45 cents in gold, and it has generally been above the 1872 price. The oat crop is about equal to the father of finance in France, announced his large and 32 cents in 1894. Fat beef steers were worth \$40 in gold in 1872 and \$80 in gold in 1872 and \$80 in gold in 1885. 1872 and 32 cents in 1894. Fat beef steers were worth \$40 in gold in 1872 and \$60 in gold in 1895. Hogs are worth more now than they were in 1872 and have generally been higher than they were then. The farmers' wives get as much in gold now for butter, chickens and eggs as they did in greenbacks in 1872, and this crop is more valuable than the wheat and cotton crops combined. Tobacco, potatoes, bacon, hay, coffee, leather, whisky and a hundred other things have not declined in price.

Labor, Land, Wool and Horses.

The labor crop is equal in value to all other crops combined, and it has steadily advanced in price. Land is much more valuable in gold now than in 1872, notwithstanding it was de-pressed by the panic of 1892 and 1898. The price of wool has declined, but the world's produc-tion of tt, since 1872, has doubled and the use tion of it, since 15.72, has doubled and the use of it has been partly supplanted by the use of cotton goods. Horses have declined, but the railroads, electric cars and bicycles are doing the work they did. The cost of the production of an article fixes its value. This is necessarily so, because if the profit is large, others will be attracted to the business until the price is brought to its proper level. All articles manufactured by machinery have declined in price, for the reason that with each invention the ufactured by machinery have declined in price, for the reason that with each invention the cost of producing the article is lessened. Human genius has produced more results for cheapening production in the last 50 years than in all the ages of the world before that time. These grand triumphs of man over matter, instead of showing depression from a standard of value, show forth the glory and dignity of the human intellect, and are an unmixed blessing to the whole human family. Could any one outside of a lunatic asylum attribute all these diverse and inconsistent movements of prices to one cause, and that cause acting evenly and uniformly upon all cause acting evenly and uniformly upon all things alike?

What Makes Interest Low?

Interest has declined since 1872 in my part of the country from 3 per cent per month to 6 and 8 per cent per annum. There is no deny-ing the fact that the goldbugs did that. The south and west have saved more on the decline of interest than they have lost in the decline in wheat and cotton. Interest is always low under an honest standard, among an honest people, where money is plentiful. It is lower in London than in any other spot on the globe because her standard is stable and her commercial integrity has been the care of her statesmen and her people for ages past. England's punctuality in meeting her obligations has made London the clearing house of the world. Tyre was the London of ancient times. Seated on the eastern end of the Mediterranean, she reigned queen of commerce for censouth and west have saved more on the decline nean, she reigned queen of commerce for cen-turies. The scepter of commercial greatness passed from her when her own children reared Carthage at the other end of that sea. Some Carthage at the other end of that sea. Some 300 years ago England planted colonies in America, and today the United States is England's only formidable rival for the commerce of the world. The object lesson of ancient history is being repeated. If the insatiable mine owners by use of their millions, and the place hunting demagogues by unctuous appeals to prejudice, succeed in driving this country from the standard of civilization and commerce, the standard that announces integrity at home and inspires confidence abroad, to a flat standard and silver basis, then England will have no rival to grapple with her in the marts of the world.

More Gold and More Credits.

More Gold and More Credits.

The third proposition is that the supply of gold is insufficient to make it a correct standard and its scarcity will tend to depress prices. The average annual output of gold of the world for the first half of this century, in round numbers, was \$15,000,000. From 1851 to 1865, covering the gold boom in California and started the weathy average was \$130,000.000. Australia, the yearly average was \$130,000,000. The output for 1893 was \$155,000,000 and for 1894 \$181,000,000. The birth rate among gold using countries is not increasing, while the production of gold is on the increase, as just stated. This answer ought to satisfy even the extreme 18 to 1 people—the "per capita" Popu ist—especially in view of the fact that improvements

pecially in view of the fact that improvements in power and machinery are being applied to the production of gold, while the genius of invention finds no inducement offered nor field for operation in the population business.

My next answer is that the more highly enlightened the world becomes, and the greater the improvements in business methods, the less necessity there is for the use of actual money of any kind. Steam and electricity have so knitted civilized people together that they are practically one community. Business men speak to each other around the world as if they were assembled in the same building. Their business is done on a system of credits, without the use of money, except for ultimate without the use of money, except for ultimate settlement. Nor is this method confined to business men. It is broadening with the evolution of man from a lower to a higher plane of intelligence. A farmer may how live for a whole year on the fat of the land and never handle a dollar in money during that time. He may receive checks for his crop, deposit them to his credit with a bank and draw on the bank for what he owes and spends. Neither he nor the men who bought his crop had a dollar in the bank. They only had credit

there.

The bank owns the money in its vault, and its customers simply have the bank's obligation. Bank credits perform precisely the same work that gold and silver do, and they perform it much quicker and more conveniently. The Scots are the most conservative people in the world, and they have had the best banking system of any people for 200 years. On a gold the world, and they have had the best banking system of any people for 200 years. On a gold reserve of \$23,652,000 they support bank credits to the amount of \$448,288,000. The best authorities estimate that only one bill of exchange in 500,000 is ever paid in money in England. Gold, silver and other money perform 1 per cent of the exchanges in this country, and credits in the shape of bills, notes, checks, etc., do the other 99 per cent. The business of the world could no more be done today with gold and silver than its inland transportation could be done with ox wagons.

gold and silver than its inland transportation could be done with ox wagons.

The 16 to 1 orators, in denouncing the act of 1873, assert that half the money of the country was destroyed and hold out the idea that our money has been contracted to that extent. In 1872 our population was 40,586,000 and our per capita of money was \$18.79. In 1894, after the country had been suffering with gold standard for 21 years, our population is 68,275,000, and our per capita of money is \$35.44, and we have much better money now than he had then. The adoption of the gold standard as a measure of value did not increase the demand for gold for use to any great extent. Alcohol is the standard for measuring the strength of all spirituous liquors, yet that fact has never been spirituous liquors, yet that fact has never been found to be very straining on alcohol.

A Surfeit of Silver.

Fourth proposition, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would create unlimited demand for silver and restore it to a par. How the mere coinage of silver can in any way increase its use among the people I am unable to understand. If there was not am unable to understand. If there was a enough of it for use as money and the government was limiting the coinage of it and there by denying the people of the use of it as money, then there would be force in the proposition to increase the coinage of silver. But money, then there would be rote in the population to increase the coinage of silver. But our condition is exactly the reverse of that. The amount of coined and uncoined silver in the treasury is \$512,000,000, while the amount in circulation is about \$107,000,000.

in circulation is about \$107,000,000.

To encourage the use of silver by the people the government exchanges coined silver at its mints for gold or legal tender currency and pays the express charges on the silver to any part of the country. This coined silver is all good money. The dollars are legal tender for all debts in any amount, and the halves, quarters and dimes are exchangeable in sums of \$20 for gold or other legal tenders. Notwithstanding the inducement offered by the government to promote the use of silver, it has hitherto been unable to force into circulation more than about one-fifth of its stock on hand. Then, why all this clamor for more coinage? If Then, why all this clamor for more coinage? If a man had five times as much blood in his body as his arteries and veins would circulate and four-fifths of it was lying idle around his heart, would any one say that such a man needed a free and unlimited infusion of blood? A government can no more induce people to

pity. It seems as if it would be juster if a fine mind was the attraction instead of a fine face and figure. But you can't change human nature. is a sort of justice about it too; because although we can't all be haudsome, almost every one of us can add at least 50 per cent. to his or her attractiveness by her attractiveness by a little attention to the laws of beauty. When the eyes are dull, the lips pallid, the skin sallow, blotchy or pimply the figure thin and wasted or overstout and ungraceful, the and ungraceful, the trouble is something

what attract the op-

ward appearances; the inner condition is wrong; the blood is poor; it lacks the pure nourishing qualities which are needed to vitalize and invigorate the body. In this tase physical activity is largely a question of pure, rich, red blood.

You can't have specification.

of pure, rich, red blood.
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use money they do not want than it can induce them to eat what they do not like. The true place of silver is as a change money. It is indis-pensable for that purpose and unsuited to any other, and all the silver tongued orators in the land cannot change this fact. The \$1, \$2.50 and \$3 goldleges were foo small and were unnon-\$3 goldpieces were foo small and were unpop-

ular as change money, and the government stopped the coinage of them.

On the other hand, silver is not a debt paying money in any considerable amount, nor the money of commerce, for the reason that it the money of commerce, for the reason that it is too bulky and too heavy. When a man gets over \$5 or \$10 of it, he unloads on the first bank he comes to, and the bank unloads on the treasury. Thus the circulation of it is limited to just what the people will use. When the people get enough of a thing, they know it, and you cannot argue with them about it. They are gullible on theories, but intensely practical in business.

"The Great Crime of 1873."

We have heard a great deal about demonetization of silver. Let us see the extent of "the great crime of 1873." In 1853, in order to prevent the subsidiary coin from going abroad, the silver half dollar was reduced in weight from 200% to 192 grains, and the quarters, dimes and 5 cent pieces were reduced in the same proportion. These coins were_then made a legal tender for only \$5 in amount, and the coinage of them for private account was stopped, but the government purchased the silver bullion and coined them as they were needed. So, no crime was committed in 1873 against the halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes. That crime was committed under Millard Fill-

That crime was committed under Millard Fillmore. In 1879 these coins were made legal tender for sums not exceeding \$10.

In 1873 the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains was left out of the coinage act and the trade dollar of 420 grains was substituted for it. This was done at the request of the Pacific slope, to enable our dollar to compete with the Mexican dollar of about that weight, in China and Japan. The standard dollar was not a legal tender from Feb. 12, 1873, to Feb. 28, 1878, at which time its recoinage was provided for, and it was reinstated as a legal tender for all debts, in whatever amount. But \$8,000, for all debts, in whatever amount. But \$8,000, 000 of this "daddy dollar" was coined prior to 900 of this "daddy dollar" was coined prior to 1873, out of a total coinage of \$1,000,000,000. Jefferson stopped the coinage of it in 1805 and for 30 years not one of them was coined, and the daddies never complained. They did not have sense enough to see that Jefferson had sold out to Lombard street! These dollars were not in fact legal tenders prior to 1873, because the people did not tender them in payment of debts nor in purchase of goods. They had, not been in circulation since Andrew. ment of debts nor in purchase of goods. They had not been in circulation since Andrew Jackson was president, and hardly any middle aged man had ever seen one of them. The people had demonetized them by melting them down or by sending them abroad for that purpose, and to this good day they have never been demonetized in any other way. The act of 1873 simply recognized what the

people had done and for five years continued the policy that the people had been pursuing for nearly half a century. The legal tender faculty of this dollar was restored to it 17 faculty of this dollar was restored to it if years ago. The government has \$250,000,000 of it on hand now, and has stood ready at all times to furnish it to anybody who wanted it. This is the biography of the demonetization mouse that has been evolved from a mountain of denunciation. The poor little thing never lived but five brief years and has been as dead as a door nail for If years. While it lived it was so harmless the neonle paid no attention was so harmless the people paid no attention to it. Shakespeare says, "The evil that men do lives after them." But it is even worse in the case of this mouse. The evil that it did not do lives after it in the shape of grasping mine owners, two ply editors and unscrupulous politicians.

Thriving on Assassination.

We are told that the standard dollar is not primary money. It is not a promise to pay, it is a legal tender for all debts, and it does not have to be redeemed in anything on the face of the earth. If any man can give a better definition of primary money than this, I would like to see it.

This government is the fast friend of silver money and of the people who use it, rather than of the American and English corporations who mine silver and would coin it at a fictitious valuation. Prior to 1873 this government coined \$144,000,000 of silver; since then, \$537,000,000. In 21 years, under a gold standard, nearly four times as much silver was coined as in 81 years under the so called double standard. A certain kind lady always chloroformed her child when she whipped it. Miss Silver was assassinated in 1873, at a time when there was almost none of her in circulation, and since that fateful day she has thrived tions who mine silver and would coin it at a tion, and since that fateful day she has thrived tion, and since that fateful day she has thrived on assassination and has grown from a living skeleton to be the fat woman in the circus! In contemplating her brilliant post mortem career I am constrained, with the apostle, to exclaim: "Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?"

After 1873 this country prospered as no other way add for 18 years and we are asked to

er ever did for 19 years, and we are asked to believe that it took this wide awake nation 19 years to find out that it was ruined by the legislation of 1873. The negroes in some sec-tions believe in a hoodoo charm, which is ops insanity, fits, etc. The crime of 1873 seems to have worked in a hoodoo way. The Egg Argument.

The 16 to 1 people tell us that the coinage of sil-The 16 to 1 people tell us that the coinage of silver will create unlimited demand for it. They decline to give us the howness or the whereforeness of this new born demand, but with child-like faith they expect it to rise in all its beauty as the fabled Venus rose from the froth of the sea. They say the demand will come; so the Seventh Day Adventists tell us the end will come, and if their picnic comes off first, they will not need silver. The demand will be they will not need silver: the demand will be they will not need silver; the demand will be for free and unlimited water. They contend, if this government takes all the silver that comes at 16 to 1, silver will be worth par all over the world, and they use an egg argument to prove it. They say, if a merchant advertises that he will pay 25 cents per dozen for eggs, so long as he has the ability-to take all that come eggs will be worth 25 cents in all that come, eggs will be worth 25 cents in all that country. But suppose the merchant did not take them! Suppose when a farmer drove up to his store the merchant said unto him: "My friend, you have misunderstood me. I am not buying eggs. I am simply counting them, certifying that they are good and handing them back to you." What would eggs then be worth? The same old 10 or 15 cents Under unlimited coinage the government

would not buy silver or guarantee the value of the coins. It would stamp it "without recourse." Silver would come from every country in the world and the government would be a fool to undertake to guarantee the value of the coins by trying to preserve the parity between the metals. If a herder drove a lot of cow ponies through the mint and they were branded "\$100 horse" and delivered to the owner at the other end of the building, it would not improve the breed of the ponies nor create a wild demand for them at the brand price.

Our government has lost \$209,000,000 trying to create demand for silver, for the sole and to create demand for silver, for the sole and separate use, behoof and benefit of the silver mine owner, by buying it when it did not want it and had no need of it, and the silver mining "villain still pursues" it! Uncle Sam has this silver on hand now. It would load a two horse wagon train 173 miles long, putting 1,000 pounds on each wagon and letting them occupy 30 feet each in line, and I am mean enough to want to see him get even with the game before we start a new deal for anybody's

Can't Stop the Flood of Silver.

If the unlimited coinage of silver by our government could bring it to par, the immediate effect would be to start every mine and mill in the world running at its utmost capacity, a large portion of the unemployed capi-tal of the world would seek this field, and the tal of the world would seek this field, and the bowels of the mountains of the earth would be torn asunder to get the benefit of the double price. In 1894 \$314,000,000 of silver was mined and sold at about 63 cents per ounce. If the price was raised to 129 cents per ounce, the 16 to 1 price, what would the harvest be? The old rule of three will solve the problem. If a rellywer organs will, run 90 miles an burron. old rule of three will run 90 miles an hour on 63 pounds of steam pressure, how fast would it run on 129 pounds of pressure? The blasted thing would have to stop once in awhile, and wait for its shadow to catch up. Senator Stewart and his crowd tell us there can be no flood of silver. In Noah's time there was a man of sanguine temperament like that. He was standing on the tip end of a high mountain

and the waters were licking his toes. He hailed Noah and begged to be taken in the ark, but Noah had sailing orders from above and refused to take him aboard. As Noah sailed sway he shook his fist at the old man and exclaimed, "Go to the devil with your old dug-out; it isn't going to be much of a shower

anyway."

The fifth proposition is that 16 to 1 coinage will increase the prices of property. If this government should open its mints to coinage of the world's silver at 16 to 1, we would go at once to silver monometallism. This is the voice of all history emphasized by the present voice of all history emphasized by the present status of every free coinage country on the earth. We can no more have bimetallism in actual use and unlimited silver coinage than we can have a square, round object, or dry, wet weather. Wherein would the people be benefited if they get double prices in half val-ue money? If farmers' products brought fouble prices so would the manufacturers'. The benefits and advantages would be equal, ex benefits and advantages would be equal, except that buyers would always deduct enough to safely cover the fluctuations of silver, and this amount would be a dead loss to producers and a premium to speculators. I knew a boy who sold a cur dog for \$100, but he took pay in pups at \$20 apiece, so he was not materially benefited by the inflated prices.

Cheap Money Hurts Labor.

The inflationists admit that their scheme i against the interest of all those who live upon fixed salaries. This includes every one whose services are paid for by the year, month, week or day, from president of a railway system to or day, from president of a railway system to hodcarrier and those who draw pensions from the government. History teaches that wages have never participated in boom prices created by debauching the money of a country. They have remained about the same whether paid in good or bad money. The wage earner is a traitor to himself and his family when he lets his prejudice lead him to the inflation camp and agrees to take his fixed pay in a depreciated money. If this 16 to 1 movement should succeed, he would find that he had lost all the vantage ground for which movement should succeed, he would find that he had lost all the vantage ground for which he and his brethren had struck and struggled for a hundred years. The modicum of prosperity in manufacturing interests in Mexico is based on the degradation of their labor. We do not want prosperity at such a price, and we are getting it rapidly without swindling our labors. When the laborse prospers he becomes labor. When the laborer prospers, he become labor. When the laborer prospers, he becomes a consumer and his prosperity reacts upon and benefits all other interests. In Mexico they have many refined and wealthy people, but their laborer is a peon. He gets from 10 to 30 cents per day in money worth half its face value. He lives in a miserable mud hut, eats the poorest food that will keep his body alive, wears the meanest cloth that will hide it and its crew deated, the privilege of a gentlemanly is even denied the privilege of a gentleman! jag and has to get drunk on cactus juice. In every silver or double standard country in the world the same degradation of labor is apparent.

We are told that silver is the poor man's money. This appeals to his prejudice and is wholly untrue. Wages are not paid in silver at the end of each day, but they are paid by the year, month or week, in currency or gold, with just enough silver to make the correct change. The kind of money in transit is imchange. The kind of money in transit is immaterial so it goes, but when it is hoarded, laid by for a rainy day, then its staying quality becomes interesting. The rich man hoards by investing in property or by depositing in a bank, and the bank has the option of paying bank, and the bank has the option of paying him in silver, while a large per cent of the poor men patronize the sock leg and the bosom of the earth, and they always hide gold for two reasons—they have more confidence in its stability and being less bulky it is easier to hide. So these poor men are on a gold basis and the rich men are on a silver basis, if the banks elect to put them there.

Prejudice is the curse of this country. It is the only reaf in the nath of our ship of state.

the only reef in the path of our ship of state the only menace to our experiment of self government. The prejudice of the uniformed makes them the prey of professional agitators, calamity howlers and politicians who are an

hungered for office. Our Excellent Financial Showing.

The argument is made that we owe so much foreign debt that the interest is confiscating us. The ablest financiers on this continent who have made the subject a study place our foreign debt at \$2,000,000,000, which as they estimate at a \$42 rate of interest amounts to an example interest account of \$90,000,000. annual interest account of \$90,000,000. globe trotters are spending annually \$47,000,000 abroad. Most of them are ignorant of the beauty and grandeur of their own country, which far surpasses anything they see abroad. which far surpasses anything they see abroad. They ought to give up this foolish fad and spend their millions getting acquainted with this country for a few years. If we are actually insolvent and cannot pay we ought to make a general assignment for the benefit of all our creditors. This is the way an honest man does when he falls in business. He does not hide out his property and offer 50 cents on the dollar. Instead of being insolvent we are better able to pay than any people on the are better able to pay than any people on the face of the earth. Our national debt is in round numbers \$915.992,000. It has been re-duced to one-third its former amount. In 1865. it was \$2,845,907,000. The debt of Great Britain and Ireland (the creditor nation) is \$3 330,719,000; the debt of France is \$4,446,000,000; Russia, \$3,491,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$2,866,000,000; Italy, \$2,324,000,000; Germany, \$1,656,000,000; Spain (with one-fourth of our population), \$1,251,000,000,

The per capita debt of France is \$116; of Great Britain and Ireland, \$87; Italy, \$76.

Great Britain and Ireland, \$87; Italy, \$76: Spain, \$73; Russia, \$39, while our per capits debt is \$14. Uncle Sam, bless his old soul, is the only good housekeeper in the whole lot! Our bank deposits amount to \$4,000,000,000, while those of all Europe only amount to \$6,500,000,000. By our last census our per capita of wealth, as shown by the assessment rolls, was \$341, and the people have never been bad about assessing their property too high. The war veterans cannot be for repudiation on account of our alleged inability to pay. It

The war veterans cannot be for repudiation on account of our alleged inability to pay. It is a fundamental principle of law and morals that a man must be just before he is generous and that gifts made by an insolvent are void as to creditors. Our government is giving them about \$140,000,000 annually. If we can afford to be liberal, we ought to strain a point and be honest too. If our government can give it a prince, it ought to pay like a gentle

Who Are the Debtors?

A large part of the debts figured against us are in fact not interest bearing debts. They consist of railroad, real estate and other corporation debts where defaults were made, and mortgages on the property have been foreclosed, the property sold and the debts practically extinguished.

tically extinguished. The only debts that the people at large are interested in are the national debt and the state debts. The state debts, by the last census, amounted to \$228,907,837. The county debts amounted to \$145,048,045; school district debts, \$36,701,948, while the debts of cities and debts, \$36,701,948, while the debts of cities and towns amounted to \$724,459,060, making a total of \$1,135,210,442. You will observe that about three-fourths of this total debt is owed by the cities and towns. With this borrowed money they have built gas, electric light and water works plants, paved their streets, etc. Now, the 16 to 1 city man asks his country brother, who uses coal oil in his house and darkness contaids who draws his water from a well and outside, who draws his water from a well and outside, who draws his water from a well and bathes in the creek, who splits the mud in wet weather and kicks up the dust in dry, to help him repudiate the debt incurred by him in getting ahead of the countryman as to these comforts and conveniences of life. As to all our private domestic debts, it is immaterial to the government whether the redheaded men owe the black headed ones, or the black headed ones, one headed ones owe the redheaded ones. One holds the debt and the other holds the property it purchased, and they cancel each other

Injustice of Scaling Debts. The suggestion is sometimes made that, by the enhancement of gold, debts have been in the enhancement of gold, debts have been increased when measured in property, and therefore they ought to be scaled. I have discussed the gold enhancement theory, but desire to add: That practically all our debts were contracted since the gold standard was adopted, and that standard entered into and became a part of every contract, and if gold has advanced it would be just and shopest to has advanced it would be just as dishonest to pay by any other standard as it would be if the had not advanced. If a man contracts for 1,000 bushels of corn, it is no answer to his contract to say that corn has risen since the contract was made. Besides, all our obliga-tions have passed from hand to hand, most of them many times, and the present holders had no more to do with the rise or fall of gold

than they did with he rise or fall of the tides.

The underlying, fructifying element of this 16 to 1 movement is socialism. It is the same old eh... to get something for nothing. The Coxeyites wanted grub for nothing. The single tax cranks want land for nothing. The Populists want government monopoly of transportation and private monopoly of the wailing business for nothing. The 16 to 1 people want 50 per cent of debts for nothing. The Bellamyites want everything for nothing. And I might suggest that the new woman wants our bifurcated garments for nothing, but that is bifurcated garments for nothing, but that is not pertinent to the subject under discussion

and I will not do so.

The movement means repudiation. All else is theory, pretense and dreams. It is an effort to pass a left handed, bankrupt bill, not for the benefit of the unfortunate debtor who cannot pay, but for the rick as well, who can pay, but want to beat their creditors. The poor man is not in debt; he never had a chance to get in debt. The corporations, speculators to get in debt. The corporations, speculators and plungers generally constitute the debtor class. Every wage earner belongs to the creditor class. No one would be benefited by 16 to 1 coinage except the debtor class. Even the mine owner would not, for the temporary stimulus given to šilver would increase its production until the price would fall below what it is now. On the other hand, all would suffer. If a bill for free coinage of silver at 18 to 1 were to pass either house of congress. suffer. If a bill for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 were to pass either house of congress, and it was ascertained that it would pass the other house and that the president would sign it, the panic that would ensue would be to that of 1893 what a tornado is to a zephyr. Creditors, to avoid being paid in debased money, would crowd and crush for payment as the people do for exit in a theater on an alarm of fire. Credit and confidence, the twin divinities of presperity, would depart from us. ties of prosperity, would depart from us. All business would be paralyzed, labor unemployed, and despair would hang her black pail in a million of homes, only to be lifted when reason resumed her sway. It took France 50 years to entirely recover from the John Law flasco.

How England Is Ruining Us.

The demagogues, in order to undermine the The demagogues, in order to undermine the moral sense of the people and make repudiation palatable, rail about England's wealth and falsely assert that she is trying to dictate our monetary system and to crush us. England is rich, but if she is trying to ruin us she has a peculiar way of manifesting her hostility. For the year ending June 30, 1894, she took \$423,000,000 of our exports, about seven times as much as all the free silver countries in the much as all the free silver countries in the she paid us the difference in gold or its equivalent. Did you ever hear a butcher or a baker or a man with cotton to sell complaining that his customers had too much money to spend Instead of trying to drive us to a gold standard, it would be immensely to her interest to have her commercial rival abandon the standard trying the commercial rival abandon the standard trying to drive us to a gold standard trying trying to drive us to a gold standard trying trying to drive us to a gold standard trying ard of commerce and take a back seat with the half civilized, noncommercial nations. The ridiculous story of Ernest Seyd was exploded years ago, and, though the vase was shattered, the scent of that lie hangs round the country still. The silver tongued orators still tell the people there was a conspiracy to demonetize silver, although no man has ever been able to call the name of a single conspirator. In 1878 the motive for demonetizing silver was on the wrong side. The silver dollar was then worth nearly 3 cents more than the gold dollar. Who at that time could foresee the fall of silver! Our statesmen and financiers are as shrewd as any on earth, and they got no glimpse of the coming event. Only to these unnamable con spirators was the revelation vouchsafed. It seems they had a little Patmos isle all to them

selves and worked the world on the heavenly tip!

Several congressmen, in the presence of an irate constituency, have stated they did not know the standard dollar was being demone tized when they voted for the act of 1873. It was read several times in their presence. There is no way to make people understand things. They might have been deaf. One all sufficient reason why they did not so understand is that it was not being done. This dollar was not demonetized, but on the contrary has been money, and good money, every day since 1792.

England has loaned us money at a lower rate of interest than anybody else would. This is the very head and front of all her offending, and the violent 18 to 1 people want to punch her head for doing this. There is an old adage which runs this way, "If you want to lose a friend, lend him money."

Want Repudiation, Not Free Coinage. selves and worked the world on the heavenly

Want Repudiation, Not Free Coinage. Want Repudiation, Not Free Coinage.

To prove that it is repudiation of debt and not coinage the 16 to 1 man is after, propose to him free and unlimited coinage without the legal tender attachment. If there is nothing the matter with silver except the fact that it is debarred from the mints, then free and unlimited coinage, without the legal tender provision, would set it all right and bring it to par. Gold would not suffer by such a test. Your proposition would nauseate him. Why? Because it is not coinage he is after, but repudiation by means of legal tender law.

after, but repudiation by means of legal tender law.

They propose two plans for forcing a debased silver standard on the country. First, not allow contracts for payment in gold. Second, if this does not work, then reduce the gold in a gold dollar. With reference to the first plan, maintaining the value of money by legal enactment and penalties has been tried in most countries and has proven an ignominious fail-

maintaining the value of money by legal enactment and penalties has been tried in most
countries and has proven an ignominious failure in every instance. England tried it off and
on for nearly 500 years. France tried it for
centuries. The north tried it with greenbacks
and the south tried it with Confederate money. While it was a death penalty in France to
refuse the assignats, they fell in value until it
took \$36,000 of them to buy \$1 in specie. Eggs
must have been worth \$500 apiece in assignats.
What a pity our inflation friends could not
have lived there and then!

A government can rob one part of its people
for the benefit of the other part as to existing
debts, but there its power ends. It cannot
make its people trade with each other, except
upon terms satisfactory to both parties to the
contract. If the money offered to the seller
does not suit him he does not sell. If offered
to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered
to a farmer for his produce, he would have only
enough for home consumption, until he found
a man with better money, and so it would be
all along the line. The proposal to take away
the right of contract shows that desperation
has usurped the seat of reason. We hold all
that we do hold by virtue of contract right.
It is the bulwark of our liberty. It was for
this, above all things, that Magna Charta was
written. When we surrender this supreme
right, we go back to barbarism and become
miscrable puppets to every mob that may seize
the helm of state.

The other method suggested to bring about

A New Counterfeit Device.

The other method suggested to bring about parity of the metals is to reduce the gold in a gold dollar. Our government has hitherto manifested blind, unreasoning prejudice against that kind of statesmanship. Indeed it has had its deputy marshals busy for 100 years hunting misguided patriots who were trying to take this near cut to wealth. If this sort of a bill ever resear congress? I suggest as a rider

has had its deputy marshals busy for 100 years hunting misguided patriots who were trying to take this near cut to wealth. If this sort of a bill ever passes congress, I suggest as a rider to the bill that all convicted counterfeiters be liberated and given right of action against the government for false imprisonment. All governments have honored their pioneers, and these men were but the forerunners—the John the Baptists—of this new religion of debauchment of our money.

A republic rests entirely upon the morals of its people. The story of Washington and his hatchet, told by loving lips to innocent childhood, has made millions of truthful men and women. What would be the effect in this country upon unborn generations of a story like this: At the close of the nipeteenth century the people of the United Lates became so corrupt they repudiated one half of their debts by paying them in money worth only half of its face value.

An American in a foreign land looks with a swelling heart upon Old Glory, as it proudly flaunts the breeze, the symbol of liberty and honor. Pass this act of repudiation and he would look upon it with shame. For enthusing purposes we might as well pull it down and run up-a dish rag.

But, Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me in conclusion to say that our country is in no danger of repudiation. This 16 to 1 coinage clamor is but one of the manirestations of hard times, brought on by the late panic. On low lands in the night time a deadly miasma accumulates, but when the bright sun climbs over the hilltops and shoots his purifying rays into the bottom, the miasma is dispelled, the atmosphere is sweetened and made wholesome, and men go forth to their daily avocations with assurance of health. In spite of all the isoms that have afflicted us, in spite of all the isoms that have afflicted us, in spite of almay in the bottom, the miasma is dispelled, the atmosphere is sweetened and made wholesome, and the wages of their employees have been everywhere voluntarily raised. Prices that have been dep

Washing Powder

TWO NEW SENATORS.

Colonel Henderson From Florida and ex-Senator Corbett From Oregon.

TALLAHASSEE, March 8. - Governor Bloxham has appointed Colonel John A. Henderson of this city United States senator to fill the vacancy pending an election by the legislature, which will meet in April. Colonel Henderson is about 50 years old and for many years has been active and influential in Florida politics. He is a native of Georgia, but since 10 years of age has lived in this state. During the reconstruction period he was a recognized Democratic leader in the state senate. He was defeated for congress by his Republican opponent in 1874. In 1877 he was appointed state attorney and in 1881 was reappointed. For many years he has been vice president and general counsel of the Florida Central and Peninsula railroad.

H. W. Corbett Appointed.

SALEM, Or., March 8.—Governor Lord has appointed ex-Senator H. W. Corbett United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect at its recent session. Mr. Corbett represented Oregon in the United States senate from 1866 to 1872. He is vice president of the First National bank of Portland and a very pronounced gold standard advocate. He is about 66 years of age and has been a resident of Oregon more than

SCOVEL AND SCOTT.

Their Cases Will Be Satisfactorily Settled In About a Week.

HAVANA, March 8.—Two Spaniards who were arrested and imprisoned with Charles Scott, an American, and accused of the same offense have been released. It s understood that in view of these facts Consul General Lee has made a request to Captain General Weyler for Scott's re-lease. It is understood that Weyler replied that the American citizen desired a civil trial.

Consul General Lee remarked that if there were any doubt about the guilt of the American he should receive a civil trial, but in case his innocence was proved beyond doubt Scott should be released, as the Spaniards were. It is further understood that the government will insist upon further investigation into Scott's case and will shortly communicate the result to Consul General Lee.

It is understood that Consul General

Lee requested that the government transfer Sylvester Scovel to Havana. In view of this request it is said that some of Mr. Scovel's friends have become alarmed for his safety. It can be stated, however, on the highest authority that the cases of Scovel and Scott will be settled in a satisfactory manner in about five or six days.

LOYAL TO JEFF DAVIS.

The Arkansas Legislature Wouldn't Take Down His Portrait For Bryan's.

LITTLE ROCK, March 8.—An exciting cene occurred in the house of representa tives Saturday when Representative Smith of Cross county offered a resolution to temporarily substitute the picture of Wil-liam J. Bryan for that of Jefferson Davis on the wall of Representative hall during the visit of Mr. Bryan to Little Rock this week.

The reading of the resolution was followed immediately by an uproar, there being loud yells of "Never!" "No!" "We'll never take Jeff Davis down!" and other similar expression of disapprobation. A motion to table the resolution prevailed without debate.

The state recently purchased a large por-trait of William J. Bryan done in oil by a Little Rock artist, and the object of Mr. Smith's resolution was to honor the excandidate on his visit to Little Rock by hanging the portrait temporarily in the position now occupied by the likeness of Jeff Davis.

HONORED BY THE POPE.

Bishop Keane Definitely Settled at the Canadian College In Rome.

ROME, March 8.—The Right Rev. John J. Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic university at Washington, has definitely settled at the Canadian college in this city. At the last reception held by the pope his holiness asked Bishop Keane when he would take possession of the canonry of the church of St. John Lateran, which he was recently appointed. The bishop replied that he would probably assume the duties of the office on March 7.

Since his arrival here from the United States Bishop Keane has been highly honored by the pope. In addition to his appointment as canon of the church of St. John Lateran he has also received the appointments of bishop assistant at the pontifical throne and consultor to the congregation of the propaganda fide and the congregation of studies.

Military Stir In Maine.

BANGOR, Me., March 8.-It is reported here upon very good authority that the adjutant general has ordered the colonels of all regiments in Maine that their commands are to be brought up to the requirements for active duty. Military men will neither deny nor confirm the rumor. It is supposed to have been caused by an order similar to that sent to the national guard of Tennessee.

Will Organize Clubs. SARATOGA, March 8. — The town of

Malta on Tuesday last voted no license. In order to avoid the restrictions of the new system Benjamin C. Riley, proprietor of one of the best known roadhouses near Saratoga lake, has incorporated a fish and game club" and the owners of other roadhouses have decided to take uana stand.—Puck. similar action.

ARABS OF THE DESERT.

Some of Their Tents Cover an Area of 2,000 Square Feet. Though nomads, the Arabs are ro-

vers from necessity rather than choice, says Century, and where fodder and water are found in sufficient abundance they form permanent camps, surrounding their tents with a compound of durra stalks, and frequently building stone or mud lodges for their guests. When on the march they are content with very small tents, easily packed and carried, but in their permanent camps their homes are of regal proportions. Some of the tents cover two thousand square feet, and are about eleven feet high in the center, sloping to five feet or so at the sides. The tent-cloth was, as usual, made of goat hair, and parti-colored in broad stripes of black, green, maroon, blue and white, while from the seams depended tassels from which other cloths are hung to divide the tent into separate apartments when occupied by a family. These tent-cloths are spun by the women and children, as also are their saddle-cloths and trappings. The furuiture is simple. Rugs are spread over the sand, and reclining cushions cattered about them. In the corner is a zeer, or large water-pot, and by it a cubi yeh, or drinking cup, of brass or copper. Round the side of the tent is a row of painted boxes, in which are packed the household goods and chattels when moving, while a few quaintly wrought lamps, and, half buried in the sand, a large earthen bowl used as a fireplace, complete the list.

HE NEVER REFUSES ALMS. Yet There are Reasons Why Mendicants Shun Him.

There is a young lawyer of New York who has not refused alms for years, but who is shunned by every beggar who has met him.

He has hit upon the expedient of giving but giving sparingly. His pockets are kept well supplied with small coins, and for every mendicant who approaches he produces a penny. He reasons that if the man is starving, as he claims, a penny will save his life, and if he is a professional, as is more likely, he has neither particularly inconvenienced himself nor afforded a beggar the means to gratify a thirst.

Long experience has given him an merring instinct for a mendicant. He can tell by the expression of a man's face a hundred feet away if he intends to solicit alms. When such a one approaches him and opens his mouth to speak, he reaches in his pocket without a word, hands him a penny and saunters on, not even looking at the mendicant. Frequently the air grows blue behind him, and a string of earnest oaths pursues him from the beggar whom he has not even given the satisfaction of telling a hard-luck tale .-New York Mail and Express.

Horses Wear Snow Shoes

All the horses working at the placer mine under the shadow of Pilot Peak, Plumas County, California, wearsnowshoes s about 5,500 feet and enormous quantities of snow fall there in the winter, not infrequently reaching to the depth of twenty feet, says the San Francisco Call.

To overcome the disadvantages of the snow and enable the miners to carry on the projects of the mine snowshoes are put on the horses. By doing this supolies of groceries, meats, canned goods and the product of the mines can be transported. All picks, shovels, giant powder and similar things that have to be taken about in winter are handled in this way.

Only California-bred horses are used. It has been found these are the best, and, if possible, mountain horseshose that are raised at high altitudes. The horses go right along in the snow. They usually take a fast walk, but sometimes they trot a little.

They get so accustomed to the snowshoes that they do not stumble or fall at all, and like them so well that they don't care to walk without them. They will put up their feet to have the snowshoes put on.

The trained snowshoe horses go anywhere, no matter how precipitous the mountains are, nor how deep the snow is.-New York Mail and Express.

Ill Directed Sympathy.

Belle-Oh! I had the worst shock this afternoon that I ever experienced You know those flowers I was going to take down to the jail to that poor man who murdered all his first cousins? Well, I got into the wrong celi and gave them to a big blear-eyed brute who was there for robbing a ba-



WAR APPEARS CERTAIN

Greece Apparently Determined to Force a Fight With Turkey.

ATHENS WILD FOR THE FRAY

Feverish Activity In Military and Naval Preparations at the Capital-The Powers' Admirals Planning to Blockade Greece.

ATHENS, March 8.—The ultimatum of the six powers to Greece, insisting upon the withdrawal of Greek troops and fleet from Crete, which was presented on Monday last, expires at 4 p. m. today. At that hour, if Greece is still obdurate, the ministers of the six powers will leave this city. They are already preparing their embassies for departure.

embassies for departure.

Many officers of foreign armies have asked to be allowed to serve under the Greek flag. In reply the government expressed its thanks to the officers, but said that the laws of Greece would not permit the acceptance of their services in the circumstances. cumstances.

Quite a warlike aspect is visible today all over the squares and streets of the cap-ital. The feverish activity which has characterized the movements of the military and naval authorities here for several days past continues unabated. Preparations to dispatch troops and munitions of war to Thessaly are being hurried forward with all possible haste.

The Greek barbette ships Spezia and Psara, which sailed from the Piræus a day or two ago under sealed orders, together with the cruiser Navarchos, the corvettes Admiral Niaulis and Basileus Georgios and the gunboats Anso and Paralos, will form a squadron which has been ordered to cruise in the Sporades. Another squadron composed of eight gunboats will cruise in the gulf of Arts.

Reservists are hurrying from all parts of the kingdom. Several batteries and one regiment of cavalry have left for the frontier. The government intends to call

out the last two classes of reserves.

The Crown Prince Constantine leaves at once for Trikhala, in Thessaly, taking the chief command of the troops there.

A Turkish warship, while attempting to land troops and provisions at Douro, in the gulf of Arta, was chased by the Greek revenue cutter Afroissa. Being unable to escape, she ran ashore, and only 15 of her crew were saved.

No hostilities or coercive measures are

possible until Wednesday, as the foreign admirals must first be advised of the departure of the ministers.

The admirals are now engaged in drawing up a general scheme of blockade.

It is learned that the Turks have fired on a Greek fishing vessel on the coast of Epirus, killing two sailors. The govern-ment has ordered a gunboat to proceed im-

mediately to the scene. The British ironclad Anson, from Malta, has arrived at the Piæeus. The British cruiser Blanche and the battleship Nile have left the port.

The Turks Getting Ready.

SALONICA, Macedonia, March 8.—Fever ish activity prevails here in the military preparations. Four extra battalions of redifs have gone to Caterina. Edhem Pasha, who is to command the Turkish troops in Macedonia, has arrived here and will proceed immediately to Elassona. battalions of infantry, 15 battalions of artillery and 4 regiments of cavalry are now posted on the Greek frontier of Macedonia and Epirus.

Fighting In Crete.

KHANIA, Island of Crete, March 8 .-Hostilities, which were suspended for several days, have been renewed at Candamo. where, it is authoritatively asserted, the besieged number 9,000. The Turks had thrown up earthworks to enable them to withstand the fire of the insurgents, but the latter rapidly destroyed the fortifica-tions, despite the brave defense made by both sides.

The military governor of Crete in an interview declared that European troops would be sent in force sufficient to compel Colonel Vassos to evacuate in case Greece rejects the ultimatum of the powers. This

statement, however, is discredited.

The Greek ironclad Hydra having entered Suda bay, the admirals aboard the war vessels of the powers signaled her to leave. Sachtouris at first did not comply with the demand, but was finally obliged to yield when threatened with coercion.
The Hydra went to the bay of Ahnyrida. whence, however, Commodore Sachtouris has as yet been unable to communicate with Colonel Vassos, owing to unfavorable

Greek Re-enforcements.

Two Greek gunboats have arrived here with men to enter the gendarmerie, which disbanded some time ago, many of its members joining the Turkish gendarmerie

under Major Bor. It is reported that the Greek minister at Constantinople has made overtures to the porte offering in behalf of his government to recall Colonel Vassos and his troops from the island of Crete on condition that the Turkish forces are withdrawn first. The porte replied that the powers will agree to no conditions regarding the withdrawal of the Greeks.

A rumor is current to the effect that Prince George will be proposed as the prince of Crete in the event of the island being converted into a principality.

The foreign warships have landed 500 men at Selino.

Both Sides Irritated.

The news of the proposal upon the part of the powers to grant autonomy to the island of Crete has created a bad impression among the insurgents, who desire annexa-tion to Greece. The Mussulmans are also irritated at the concession of autonomy.

The departure of the British consul, Sir

Alfred Billiotti, alone for Selino on board the British battleship Rodney, although that vessel was accompanied by other foreign warships, is badly interpreted by the other consuls, who, however, had previously rejected a proposal to go there in order to make a fresh attempt to save the Moslem families, who are in danger by the investment of that place by the insurgents.

The Greek consul has returned here with the reply of Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, to the admirals. The colonel agrees to permit the departure of the Mussulman captives at Selino and elsewhere on the condition that they lay down their arms and agree not to fight any further against the Greeks during the present hostilities.

Compulsory Education.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8.—The compulsory education bill has been passed in the Indiana legislature. It applies to children from 8 to 14 years of age.

FACE

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\$310,642.00.

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