### NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Large Crowd Visits the White House.

No Appointments Until May 1.

GAZETTE'S BUREAU, 709 EAST CAPITOL STREET, WASHINGTON, MARCH, 8.

DEAR GAZETTE: - If President McKinley expected to be relieved to-day of the crush of visitors which have besieged the White House for the past four days he was very much disappointed. He was up and at his desk at his usual early hour, but before he had time to attend to any business, the walks leading to the White House were thronged with people.

0 0 Among the early callers were John Hay and a number of Senators, among whom was Mr. Platt of Connecticut.

o o o o There were many members of the House who were forced to wait some time before they were given an audience, because the crowd was so large. 0 0 0

At 12 o'clock orders were given not to allow the general public upstairs, but that at 3 o'clock a public reception would be held in the East parlor. 0 0 0

Mr. Wood, Kentucky's new Senator, called on the President this morning with Senator Lindsay, but has not yet presented his credentials to the Senate. 0 0 0

In the afternoon the secretary of ex-Queen Lil of Hawaii, brought a note addressed to Mr. Porter the secretary to the President. It is supposed that the note contained a request of President McKinley to give to the ex-queen an audience.

It was authoritatively announced today that the President would not take up the question of appointments, except those of an urgent value, until about the 1st of May. It is surmised the President proposes to do the Cleveland act, on many of the Senators and Representatives, by withholding patronage until after the tariff bill is well on the

The members of the new Cabinet are to-day giving audience to statesmen, politicians, "leaders" and their constit-

The aspirants are going to be numerous, and already the men of influence are whispering into the ears of the department chiefs the merits of those whose interests they are serving. 0 0 0

The Connecticut Congressional delegation met informally to consider the multitudes of applications for office and found a stack of them as high as a butter firkin. Though the immense number was a bit dispiriting, the fact was inspiring that so many Connecticut patriots were willing to serve their country "for their country's good." 0 0 0

U. S. Patent Commissioner Seymour, has received no intimation yet, when his place will be desired for some good Republican successor. 0 0 0

There was much disappointment among impatient applicants when it was known that the appointment of Jones as pension agent at Detroit, was the only one made to-day. This was an urgent appointment, however, there being a vacancy, the Senate having failed to confirm Griffin, nominated by President Cleveland. The business at the Detroit office, therefore, was at a stand-

The Senate assembled at noon and a message in writing from the President was presented by Mr. Pruden, the Secretary who has been performing like duties under successive Presidents for many years.

0 0 0 The Vice President presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce favoring the ratification of the arbitration treaty; and a protest

against the same. The Senste then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, but at 1 p. m. adjourned until Wednesday, after confirming the nomination of Oscar A. Jones to be pension agent at

Detroit, Mich. 0 0 0 The President and Mrs. McKinley attended church yesterday at the Metropolitan M. E. and sat in Gen. Grant's old pew. Bishop Newman preached. The President and family will attend regularly the Foundry M. E. church on

working order this week. 14th street. -Advertise in THE GAZETTE.

### HELLO WESTPORT.

Morning for an Electric Line to Your Town.

Keep a Lookout for the Tracklayers.

The other day it was announced in these columns that work on the building of an Electric Street railway line from a point near St. Paul's church would be commenced this week. As usual there were doubters, who to day could have had there doubts set to flight had they had occasion to ride or walk over Westport avenue.

This morning the Tramway company set a gang of perhaps fifty Hungarians shovel tearing up the street for the purpose of laying the tracks.

It is understood that this afternoon, or to morrow, the gang will be increased by 100 or more laborers and the work pushed through to as rapid a completion as possible.

Rails are being strung along the line, but there was a noticeable absence of ties, which fact was explained by one of the employees who said that the ties were in readiness at the plant of the company and would be transferred to the avenue as soon as needed.

It now looks more than ever yet, that the people of Norwalk and Westport were to be given an opportunity of visiting each other by simply boarding an electric car and carried to their des-

Again we say "Hello, Westport," and hope for a rapid completion of the work. Indeed it must if finished at all be done within a few weeks, or more explicitly by the 1st of June.

#### BURGLARS IN BRIDGEPORT.

Blow Open a Safe by Means of Giant Powder, and Obtain \$10 for Their

Trouble.

Burglars entered Lund Brothers' market on Park avenue Bridgeport, early yesterday morning and with a charge of giant powder blew up the safe and made a wreck of the entire store.

the thieves only found \$10 in the safe. A woman in the rear stuck her head out of the window of her bedroom and called for the police, but she subsided when one of the burglars aimed a revolver at her, and told her if she made any more noise he would blow out her

brains. The police arrested "Billy" Williams, a local safe blower, who was released from the State Prison a short time ago.

No real clue to the identity of the thieves has yet been secured.

#### The Sick.

Mrs. Harry Bailwitz is seriously ill at her home on Union avenue.

Chief Engineer Prowitt is convalescent of a somewhat severe illness.

The condition of George Shellhoos is reported as not being as favorable this morning.

Mrs. Mary Madden's condition is thought to be critical.

William H. Swords' condition remains about the same.

Alfred H. Knapp was not as well this morning, which his nurse attributes to the "measley mean" atmosphere, that has put in an appearance.

Mrs. Stebbins Adams, who is ill at her home on Academy street, is slowly

Clifford Pepper is dangerously ill. Mrs. George Ward Selleck was it is thought a trifle more comfortable this morning.

#### Street Blocked.

The Water street crossing was blocked for a long time last night by a freight train. Some there were who did not risk the climbing over cars and went a roundabout way to their homes. The delay it is alleged was caused by the breaking in twain of the train, as it neared the station.

#### Has Arrived.

The town stone-crusher reached Norwalk yesterday afternoon and was taken to the Blue Mountain quarry attracting more or less attention on its way through the streets. The boiler and engine is hourly expected, and it is thought that the plant will be in full

-Advertise in THE GAZETTE.

### SPRING HILL FIRE.

Place Threatened With Destruction.

The Building Sayed by a Bucket Brigade.

Late yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sent in from Box 21, at the corner of Belden avenue and Union place. Merchants and others owning property in this section lost no time in responding to the alarm, and in some instances returned almost as quickly when they learned that the fire was in

The firemen, however, and a large crowd, waded up the hill and through the mud to the scene. Hope Hose before the alarm stopped ringing swung and Italians at work with pick and out of Water street, to Wall up River to Belden avenue where a kindly disposed truckman gave them a hitch as

which happily was not needed.

The Phoenix boys with their jumper and the Supply wagon.

through the mud but another truckman came to their assistance and the unwieldy and heavy apparatus was drawn to the top of the hill.

putting out the blaze with buckets of water drawn from a well on the prem-

of the late Rev. J. H. Smith, colored, and the family of Richard Taylor.

The fire was first discovered as near as could be learned, by a grandchild of Mrs. Smith's. At about the same time alarm and box 21 was pulled.

the second story of the building and worked its way through the roof. In an adjoining room across the hall from the closet was a six year old child

The damage done will probably not The firm does a large business, but \$150, it having been by reason of the Backus, the pastor, officiated. The exertions of the bucket brigade kept confined to the closet.

left in the closet.

This is the second fire that has occurred on the hill within a few days, the other was the total destruction of the Du Pierne residence almost within old cemetery at Greens Farms. a stone's throw of the scene of last

fessed to feel worried about the lack of water supply in case a fire should break

Mr. Lynes informed him that he thought there was little or no cause for worry and the matter was dropped. But for the second time in one afternoon Mr. Lynes waded through the mud up and down Spring Hill.

The Smith place is insured through the agency of Coolidge & Lynes for about \$1,200, and is, if we mistake not, the same place that Oswald R. Smith has been trying to boom for a Colored

As the Truck company was on the way home drawn by Morrell the truckman's team and when swinging out of Cross street into Main, the driver of the horse made a miscalculation and the truck struck a telegraph pole. Billy" Powell who was on the tiller was thrown quite a distance and severely injured. "The truck was too tough" to use the expression of a fireman, to be greatly harmed.

The truck-drivers who gave valuable aid to the department in reaching the fire were Messrs. Morrell and Ferris.

#### Bridgeport Follows South Norwalk.

Bridgeport free public library last night it was voted to exclude the New York formed the ceremony. World, and the New York Journal from its reading room.

Imapassino Taken to **Bridgeport This** Morning.

Their Trial Will Probably Commence the Latter Part of the Week.

State Attorney Fessenden having had bench warrants issued, the accused murderers Guiseppe Fuda and Nicodemo Imapassino, were re-arrested in Stamford this morning and escorted by Chief Vollmer, of South Norwalk, and Chief Bowman, of Stamford, to Bridgeport, where they were brought before the grand jurors who had been summoned and were in readiness to enter the jury box.

The trial of the men may not commence before the latter part of the week as the Criminal Superior Court has yet to deal with the remainder of the men arrested in the Stamford pool room raid. The men, two of whom are John Lee and John McDevitt, of Stamford, are the owners of the buildings in which the pool rooms were located, and are accused of renting property for illegal use. The case of John Lee better known as Silver Dollar Lee, will be called first. It is expected that the men will make a srtong fight. They have engaged the best legal talent and are prepared to escape conviction. The state claims to have a strong case and are sure to convict.

On the length of these cases depends the calling of the trial of the alleged murderers. It is thought, however, that the business of the pool room men will be finished up in one, two, three order. In that event, Fuda and his companion will commence their stand between freedom and the gallows or imprisonment to morrow.

Judge Torrance, of the Supreme Court, will preside. He is the only judge available The Superior Court judges are all busy and will be for some time to come. Judge Prentice should be on the bench, but he has not yet recovered the time lost during the longdrawn out Porter-Ritch trial.

#### Horace Staples' Funeral.

The funeral of the late Horace Staples, the philanthropist of Westport, who died Saturday night, was held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. There were services at the Westport Congregational church and the Rev. Jabez he other denominations from the variwere eight graduates of the Staples' High School, which was founded by the deceased. The directors of the First National bank, of which Mr. Staples was the president, acted as honorary pall bearers. The interment was in the

Mr. Staples leaves an estate which is variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

### . The Intelligent Compositor.

The GAZETTE, yesterday, attempted to call attention to the large line of handsome shirts just received by the Boston Store, Norwalk, and the intelligent compositor, who generally knows more than the editor, made it read skirts. He builded better than he knew, however, in this instance, as the Boston Store has just as large a line of handsome skirts as shirts. In fact had he substituted any word connected with ladies' or gentlemen's wearing apparel, he would have hit the mark, as the Boston Store carries the largest and best lines to be found in town.

#### Forfeited His Bond.

The case of Robert H. Cronk of Stamford, who is charged with defrauding M. D. Randall, and who was out under a cash bail bond, failed to put in an appearance at the Town Court this afternoon the time assigned for his hearing. Three New York officers were here after him on similar charges. The deputy sheriff of Stamford was discomfited in not finding Cronk, but inclines to the belief that Cronk will be discomfited when he gets his clutches

#### Knapman-Beers.

Burdett Knapman, of New Haven, and Miss Amelia H. Beers, of Unionville, daughter of James H. Beers, were married last Saturday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Walter E. Lewis on St. John ave-At a meeting of the directors of the nue. Rev. R. Q. Sherwood pastor of the South Norwalk Baptist church per-

-A GAZETTE ad. will pay you.

· P WEED IN

### BEFORE GRAND JURY. KILLED AT DANBURY. DON'T

Ground Was Broken Here this A House Known as the Smith Guiseppe Fuda and Nicodemo A Former South Norwalk Resident Meets a Horrible Death.

The Accident Occurred This Morning.

A telegram was received from Danbury by Mrs. Sarah Murphy of Cross street, South Norwalk, this morning, stating that her son Robert Murphy had been killed on the railroad tracks

As soon after the receipt of the dispatch as possible Mrs. Murphy got herself in readiness and accompanied by one of her sons took a train for Danburv.

Nothing definite is known as to how the accident occurred, the only information being that set forth in the tele-

It is learned that the victim's wife lives in Matteawan, N. Y.

The dispatch was signed by Chief Bevans of the Danbury police force.

#### A PARALLEL ROAD.

Judge Fenn Grants a Petition For one From Torrington to Winsted.

the Superior court at Winsted yesterday, Judge Fenn granted a petition for the construction of a trol ey road from Torrington to Winstell, paralleling the Naugatuck division of the Consolidated road.

#### He Resisted.

Robert Roberts, the worse off for a too free indulgence in intoxicants was placed under arrest by Chief Bradley yesterday afternoon. Robert objected to going to the station-house and made a strong but vain attempt to get away from the big chief who enjoys the distinction of always landing his prisoners at the point started for. And Robert was no exception to the rule. This morning Judge Hubbell fined him \$5 and costs for intoxication and \$5 for resistance. Roberts is a war veteran and when not in liquor is a peaceable citizen, a who has many friends.

#### Whist.

The Monday Afternoon Whist club met at the home of Miss Anna Cole last evening and were splendidly enterlat'er was assisted by the ministers of | tained. The prize winners in the first series of games were Mr. John P. ous churches. The bearers selected Treadwell and Miss Estelle Smith. Later honors went to Mr. Treadwell and Mrs. James C. Newkirk.

#### For Health.

The board of health met last evening and considered matters of importance in reference to sanitation. They also instructed inspector Thomas Hunt to inspect alleged nuisances on Academy and Merwin streets.

#### Burglars at Work.

Burglars entered six houses in Stamford early yesterday morning and secured considerable booty. There is no clue.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

#### The Twelve Temptations.

A large audience attended the production of Charles H. Yale's "The Twelve Temptations," at Hoyt's Theatre last night. It was one of the best spectacles ever seen here. The costumes were elegant and the specialties far above the average. The ballets were all good and the entire performance met with a hearty reception from the andience.

#### Mother and Son Reunited.

SYRACUSE, March 9.—A special from Cortland says: After 17 years of life in the Cortland county almshouse Mrs. Ann Benn was taken from the institution by her son, Darius Hurd of Marshfield, Pa. who supposed his mother to be dead, and from whom Mrs. Benn had received no tidings for 47 years.

Sensible Rochester Wheelmen. ROCHESTER, March 9.—The cycle show to be held under the auspices of the Rochester association of the League of American Wheelmen will open in this city tomorrow. The show will continue the remainder of the week. The proceeds are to be used for constructing side paths in this

#### Woolen Mill on Full Time.

OAKLAND, Me., March 9.-The Oakland Woolen mill began running on full time today. The mill employs 250 operatives and has been running on short time for several months. The management announces that it is probable the mill will continue to run at its full capacity from

The Latest Ads. Received Before Going to Press.

By the People and For the People.

TO RENT.

1 O RENT.—To adults only, a new house centrally located. Also for sale—Buff Cochin eggs for setting, 75c and \$1 per thirteen. Also cockerels. Enquire on the premises of Jonas D. Worden, 18 Cross street, Norwalk.

M 9 3t 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; house wired for electricity, and all modern improvements; also carriage house. Apply to S. B. Wilson, 92 Wall street. WANTED. W ANTED.—Mrs. R. R. Doswell Employ ment Agency: White or colored help supplied. Girls from Virginia for city or country first and third week of every month. Address Adams avenue, Stamford, Conn. 3-1w

DISTRICT of Norwalk, ss. Probate Court
March 1st, A. D., 1897.

Estate of CHARLSS F.O BORN, late of Norwalk
in said District, deceased.
The Court of Probate for the District of
Norwalk hath limited and allowed six months
from the date hereof for the Creditors of said
Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement.
Those who neglect to present their accounts
properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to
said Estate are requested to make immediate
payment to

GEORGE E. MILLER,
Executor.

#### arrived, which will be sold cheap. M. TARLOV,

A car load of Horses, just

BOSTON TURNPIKE, - - - SOUTH NORWAL

STORE -INTHE-

NORWALK CLUB BIULDING

TO LEASE.

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

Apply to IRA COLE, Committee for the Company.

# At a Bargain!

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

89 Washington Street South Norwalk

Rosidence, Mahackemo Hotel. MEEKER COAL CO.

COAL, WOOD, BRICK,

LIME, CEMENT, TILE PIPE.

OFFICE WITH G. WARD SELLECK

WALL STREET. NORW! LK. Mrs. MEAD'S\_\_\_\_

At Hillside -:- -:- -:-

\_\_SCHOOL

NOW OPEN.

APPLICATIONS

For admission should be made at Hillside.

LOCKWOOD'S LIGHT PARCEL and PACKAGE DELIVERY Cheap rates. Will also take orders for messunger service in New York. Coods called for and delivered to all parts of the town, Urders received at E. P. Weed's Drug Store. Wall Street, with telephone connection unsuch

C E LOCKWOOD.

the Smith house on top of Spring Hill.

far as the foot of the hill.

At this juncture the supply wagon came along and the Hopes followed it up the hill and in readiners for service,

and the Pioneers with their truck crossed the River street bridge by way of Cross street not far behind the Hopes It was a hard tug for the Truck boys

As stated, the services of the firemen were not needed for Will Casey, Alfred Harris and others had succeeded in

The house is occupied by the family

it was seen by others, among the rest being Freddie Harris who "didn't lose his head," but ran to the Greenwood store at the foot of the hill and gave the The blaze originated in a closet in

asleep on a bed, which was awakened and gotten out of harm's way. be in excess of \$200 if indeed it reaches

The occupants can offer no explanation as to the cause of the fire other than that matches had been carelessly

evening's fire. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Lynes of the firm of Coolidge & Lynes, accompanied an insurance adjuster to the scene of the DuPierne fire and shortly after his return to his office, Oswald R. Smith, who lives in the house where last evening's fire occurred, called. Smith seemed to be, as he is said to have expressed himself, very much in fear that a fire might occur at his home, and pro-

out at his residence.

Odd Fellows' Home.

Wellington's Joke,

The great Duke of Wellington was remarkable for the coolness with which he gave his directions. Even in the heat of an engagement he has been known to give vent to a humorous observation, especially when it seemed to raise the spirits of his men.

Thus, when the British were storming Badajoz, the General rode up while the balls were falling around, and, observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the man's name. He answered "Taylor."

"A very good name too," remarked Wellington. "Cheer up, my men! Our Taylor will soon make a pair of breeeches in the walls!"

At this sally the men forgot the danger. A great burst of laughter broke from them and the next charge carried the fortress.-From Answers.

#### Intelligent Translation.

The translation of a French novel contains these ludicrous sentences-"Her hand was cold, like that of a serpent." "The countess was about to reply, when a door opened and closed her mouth." "'Ha, ha!" he exclaimed in Portuguese." "The colonel paced backward and forward, with his hands behind his back, reading the newspaper." "At this sight the negro's face grew dreadfully pale." "The man was dressed in a velvet jacket, and in pants of the same color."

#### Her Relatives Mostly Grandparents.

Living near Waterford, in Marshall County, is a little girl who has a multiplicity of grandparents, but a scarcity of relatives in the younger generations. She has three grandfathers, four grandmothers, no uncles, aunts of first cousins, and never will have. Her father is the baby, her mother is the baby, and she is the youngest of the family.—New Albany Gazette.

#### Obeying Orders.

There was a new Irish porter at the hotel, and one of the guests told him he wanted to be called at six. Promptly at that hour there was a loud rap at the door, and a shout, "I have a message for you." The guest jumped out of bed, and opening the door, received a large envelope. This he hastily tore open and read on a slip of paper inside, "Please get up at once."

In the Egyptian department of the British Museum is a wooden dol' which was found in the sarcophagus of a little Royal princess who died three centuries before Christ. Her baby fingers still clasped it when the mummy wrappings were unfolded. This is probably the oldest doll in ex-

An Ancient Doll.

"I can't see why it is," said Bobby, "that when little boys are cross folks say they are naughty, and when papas and mammas are cross folks say they are nervous.-Tid-Bits.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. Two New Methods of Making Them-

Flowers of Bread. Two very effective methods have re-

cently been discovered for making artificial flowers. One is the use of baker's bread, the other is by using the inner pith of the fan palm of Japan.

"Bread" flowers are made in England only. The process is still a secret; and, as the flowers are so natural in appearance as to deceive the eyes of an expert, it is considered very valuable. For not only do these flowers look exactly like the real article when freshly made, but as the bread grows stale the flowers assume a slightly withered appearance which is almost identical with that of a flower beginning to fade. It is believed that for evening and fancy gowns as well as for house decorations these bread flowers will become very popular. They are at present excessively expensive.

The only factory for the making of artificial flowers from the pith of the Japanese fan palm is quite a small affair on East Bleecker street, New York.

The material from which they manufacture the fabric for the making ot the flowers comes frim Japan. It is the pith of the ordinary fan palm.

These flowers of palm pith possess to a great degree the characteristics of the bread flowers, the outer petals showing the marks of being handled just exactly like a natural flower, though, of course, to a limited degree, since they can be worn numbers of times without ever becoming really faded in appearance.—New York Sun.

#### Wine in Paper.

The biggest item of incidental loss in ocean traffic during the stormy seasons of the year is that of breakages in wine, liquor and beer rooms. No matter how securely the bottles are fixed in the bins, a particularly heavy sea striking the ship in a certain spot or continued rolling and pitching, will cause great losses to costly fluids that were never intended to wash the floor or the walls. A French firm is going to do away with this old-time source of annoyance and complaint. After years of experimenting it has succeeded in manufacturing a paper bottle which will not break, and which has all the advantages of the ordinary glass bottle.-New York Journal.

#### How it Came to Pass.

"Old Shilark says he is the man who started you on the road to fortune." "The old villain tells the truth. All I had when I was a young man was a fifty-acre farm, and he cheated me out of that. Then I had to come to town to get something to do, and got into

business and got rich."—Indianapolis

CHECKER-BOARD BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Geo. W. Raymond,

DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy

Croceries
Provisions

No. 9 Main St.

Edgar Buttery.

Edgar Buttery,
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.

Send Your Order to

**HUNT & ZELUFF** 

When You Want a Nice Fresh Vish

60 Washington St.

PIEL BROS'.

EAL GERMAN LAGER

On draught and in Bottles,

RATCHFORD'S,

44 Main Street

S. B. Wilson,

and

STEAM MILL & YARD

OFFICE. De to St.

Builder.

Carpenter

Journal.

Safes For Rent.

ALUABLES STORED

OF THE NATIONAL BANK

Labor

What More Can be Asked? Only this; ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package-greatest economy. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

St. Louis, New York,

# FIRE INSURANCE

# A Wise Man Keeps his Home Insured Against Fire.

# BEST COMPANIES REPRESENTED

W. H. BYINGTON,

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

FRED A. WALTER,

AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND
HORSE GOODS.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice. Harness made to or-

der a specialty.
31 MAIN ST.
NORWALK, - - CONN

PARLOR

BARBER-:-SHOP

H.S. LEOBOLD.

47 Main Street

W. -. BYINGTON

INSURANCE.

Room 2, Sazette Bullding.

Painting, Paper Hanging, Kalsomin-ing and Hardwood Finishing.

G. L. PLATT,

52 Wilton Avenue,
Norwalk, Conn.
Send for book con-

taining samples.

Chas. T. Leonard

Wholesale and Retail
Dealer in
GOAL. WOOD,
BLUE STORE AND
MASONS' BUILDING MATERIALS
MANUFACTURER OF
CEMENT -: PIPE.
Office and Yard,
33 to 43 Water Street.

A. R. MALKIN

Carpenter and Builder,

SAWING AND PLANING

76 Franklin Ave,

NORWALK, CONN

TRY

WEED'S

SODA WATER

38 Wall St.

A SUCCESSFUL WOMAN MINER.

Mrs. Rigdon Staked Off Her Own Claim

Bloomers have brought about the fortune of at least one woman. She is Mrs. Arthur Rigdon, of Pearl, Idaho, who ownsthe "Woman's Right Claim," a mining ledge which has proved a

Mrs. Rigdon is the only woman in the camp. The "Woman's Rights Claim" was secured by Mrs. Rigdon by location—that is, by "staking off." This claim is 1,500 feet long, 600 feet in width, and is the most valuable piece of property in that region. Mrs, Rigdon secured it five years ago. The "croppings" were plainly visible and at the time there were comparatively few miners there.

The fortunate woman miner is the widow of a British army officer. She is highly intellectual, and has made a thorough study of mining. She was left a widow seven years ago, and it was then that she conceived the idea of putting her knowledge to some practical use. Her decision to settle at Pearl was made after she had visited several other Western mining camps, and as soon as her claim was "staked" she had it recorded. Then it was that her hard work began.

Day after day this strange woman may be seen descending into her mine, only to come again to the earth's surface covered with dirt, but always with a face glowing with enthusiasm.

When the report was spread about that Mrs. Rigdon was wearing "trousers" and working in the mines like a man the women folk of the surround ing country were shocked, and many were the stories that passed from lip to lip. Now all this is changed .- New York Journal.

#### Husbands to Burn.

The English actors who come over here are intensely English when they first arrive, but they soon show their appreciation of American colloqualisms by appropriating them. A gentleman of this city relates that some time ago, in the New York Club, he met Fred Wright, Jr., the comedian. Some one was telling about a woman who had just married her third husband.

"By the way," the gentleman asked, where is her first husband buried?"

"He was cremated," was the reply. "And the second?"

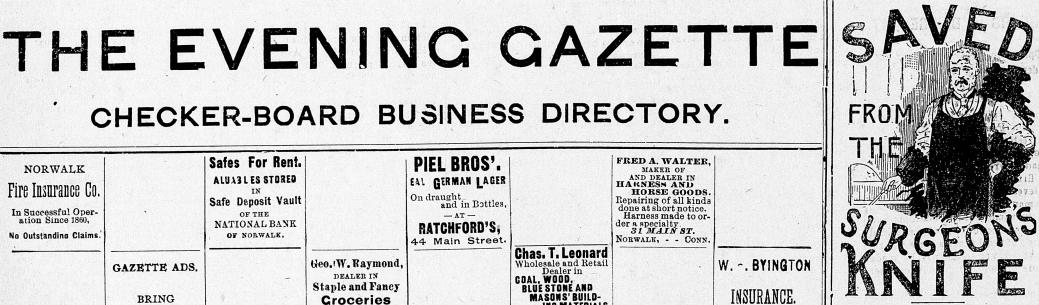
"Also cremated."

"By Jove," observed little Mr. Wright, "that woman has husbands to

#### Worse and Worse.

Mrs. Brown--I have been so annoyed at my husband. He has been at the club every night for a week.

Mrs. Jones---Why, so has my husband. and he said he hadn't seen anything of your husband for a week.—Brooklyn Life.



P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, Saves a Man From Becoming a Cripple.

Mr. Asa Ammons, a well-known citizen of Jacksonville, Florida, was afflicted by a terrible ulcer. Medical skill seemed unavailing in stopping the ravages of the terrible disease. The leg was swollen and intensely painful, as the ulcer had eaten its way down to the very bone. All medicines and treatments having failed to effect a cure, the doctors said the leg must come off. Just when it seemed that Mr. Ammons would become a disabled and a crippled man, he tried P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, and the re-

#### sult was wonderful. P. P. SAVES HIS LEG.

"Jacksonville, Fla., July 1, 1895.-Two years ago I had the worst ulcer on my leg I ever saw. It had eaten down to the bone, and my whole leg below my knee, and my foot was swollen and inflamed. The bone was swollen and manned. The bone was swollen and painful, and discharged a most offensive matter. My physicians said I had necrosis of the bone, and my leg would have to come off. At this stage I commenced to take P. P. P. and to bathe my leg with hot castile soon saids. It became to improve the soon saids. soap suds. It began to improve at once and healed rapidly, and is to-day a sound and useful leg.
"I think P. P. P., Lippman's Great

Remedy, is all a man could ask for as a blood purifier, as I have known it to cure so meterrible cases of blood poisoning in a remarkably short time. "ASA AMMONS."

### TERRIBLE BLOOD POISON.

The body covered with sores—two bottles of P. P. P. made a positive and permanent cure. This is only one of many thousand similar cases.

Catarrh yields at once to P. P. P.

That smothered feeling at right, that

heavy feeling in the day—ean and should be removed; P. P. P. will do it

if you only give it a chance.

Indigestion and constipation go hand in hand. Headaches and total loss of appetite are the results. Regulate yourself and tone up your stomach with P. P. P.

#### Sold by all druggists

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

THE CZAR AN EPILEPTIC.

His Seizures More Frequent Since He Assumed the Throne.

The peculiar ailment of the Czar has been no secret at the German courts for some years. Since he was a lad emerging from boyhood it has been known that he was subject to occasional fits. They were rare, however, and were supposed, after the closest medical diagnoses, to be likely to disappear as his physique strengthened. The seizures which in his early youth took place about every four months, became more frequent, and of a distinctively epileptic type, but they were never particularly trying to his constitution until after he became burdened with the work and troubles inseparable from the throne. During the last year he has pronounced epileptic seizures about once a month. These facts are not mere matters of press reports or diplomatic gossip. The private correspondence which continually proceeds between the Danish, German, English and Russian royalties-their family correspondence, which is quite distinct from the diplomatic-contains much that never leaks out. But each high royal personage, male or female, generally has a confidant, and through these sources the alarm as to the Czar's condition has become known. His royal relatives are distressed by the possibility of body and mind being weakened if the seizures do not lessen in frequency, and are understood to concur in urging the Czar to give up most of his imperial duties to the projected new Council of State. His medical attendants have prescribed a strict regimen, designed to strengthen especially the nervous system.—New York Tribune.

#### IT'S HUMAN NATURE.

A Reformed Gambler's Experience When Exposing the Tricks.

"I tell you," declared the reformed gambler, "that there are people in this country who insist upon being swindled. Nine out of ten of the men who are caught know that they are going up against some kind of a bunco game. They have read all about it, but it is the infernal egotism of the average man that leads him into the trap. He knows that others have been caught, but he's too smart for anything of that kind, don't you see. "I was at a county fair in Iowa exposing the tricks of gamblers. My graft was in selling a little book that I had on the subject. There was a pretty lively gang there from a back township, and when I showed them how the shell trick was done, one big fellow insisted that he could locate the elusive pea, and was bound to bet on his proposition. I told him that I was out of the business, but that he was mistaken. Then they set up a ery that I was a fraud and afraid of my own game. I went over the whole thing again and showed them how they were fooled, but I must give the fellow a chance or they would wreck my whole outfit.

"At last, just to save myself, I let him put up his money and tendered it back to him after I had won. Then it took three other men to keep him from whipping me because I took him for a squealer."—Detroit Free Press.

There is at least one place in the world where the cat was until recently held in high honor, and received the attention due to one of so high a station in life. That place is India, where in a fortress the sentries invariably used to present arms to every cat that appeared on the scene.

The custom is accounted for by this singular anecdote, which comes from what appears to be good authority: Some fifty years ago it happened that a very high English official died

in an Indian fortress, at a place that is one of the centers of Brahminic religion, and at the moment when the news of his death met the Sepoy guard at the main gate, a black cat rushed out of it. The superstitious guard presented arms to the cat as a salute to the dy-

ing spirit of the powerful Englishman, and the conscience took such a firm hold upon the locality, that up to a few years ago neither exhortation nor orders could prevent a Hindoo sentry at that gate from presenting arms to any cat that passed out at night .-Harper's Round Table.

#### Seasick Animals. Human beings are not the only ones

who suffer from sea-sickness. Lions and tigers may be majestic when they have unwavering earth or rock against their paws, but a sea-sick lion or tiger is as miserable as any man ever was, and does not look a bit more kingly than a wet rabbit. Even its roars and growls have a weepng sound in them. A monkey is a pitiful object when it is sea-sick, and its forlorn facial expression is so human, and the way it clasps its paws is so natural, that the man who is not sea-sick necessarily sees something to laugh at in the misery of the creature. A dog is a woeful object when at sea. It has way of doubling all up, with its tail between its legs and head hanging lown, that shows deep-seated pain. To free itself the dog goes through all sorts of contortions. It will stretch out on the deck, groan and squeal, someimes rising on its haunches and liftng its head, and howling long and miserably, as some dogs do at the sound of music.

#### Discovery of Old Armor.

An extraordinary find of French and English armor, dating from the time of the Cruisades, has been made at enstantineple. The armor was disovered by mere chance in a hitherto oncealed niche in the old wall of the i where it had lain through many

# Frank T. Hyatt DENTIST, 8 West Avenue

NORWALK

Fire Insurance Co.

In Successful Oper-ation Since 1860,

No Outstanding Claims

G. Ward Selleck.

BEST GOODS,

TEAS and COFFEES

18 WALL ST.

ENTERPRISE

GAZETTE ADS.

BRING

GOOD RESULTS

NASH & VANSCOY -Dealers in-CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING. Cor. Main & West Sts SO, NORWALK,

Bottling Works, 7 Wall Street. FINE ALES AND LAGER EXPRESSLY FOR FAM-ILY USE. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

**EMBOSSING** DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE **GAZETTE OFFICE** 

Job Printing

THE DISTINGUISHED CHEMIST,

The Late Henry A. Mott, Ph.D., LL.D., Certified:

"My investigation of Allcock's Porous Plaster shows it to contain valuable and essential ingredients not found in any other plaster, and I find it superior to and more efficient than any other plaster."

# Allcock's Porous Plasters

are the highest result of medical science and skill, and in ingredients and method have never been equalled.

They are the original and only genuine Porous Plasters, upon whose reputation imitators trade.

Ask for Allcock's, See you get Allcock's. Insist upon having Alicock's Porous Plaster, the only perfect Porous Plaster. Take no other, even if solicited to do so. Beware of imitations-these that look like Allcock's.

### P. W. BATES' 42 WATER STREET.

Youcan 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 Insomnia or Nervalina Convalence of Convale ous 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.

# GREECE BACKS DOWN

She Yields to the Arrogant Demands of the Allied Powers.

WILL WITHDRAW HER FLEET

A Plea Made For the Retention of the Greek Troops In Crete Under Command of the Powers In Order to Guard Against Massacrez.

ATHENS, March 9 .-- The reply of Greece to the identical notes of the powers handed to the Greek government on Tuesday las was delivered to the representatives of the powers today.

The notes of the powers declared tha the island of Crete will be converted into an autonomous state under the suzerainty of the sultan and demanded that the Greek vessels and troops be withdrawn from the island within six days, threatening to em ploy force to compel them to do so i. Greece failed to obey within the six day. which expired at 4 o'clock this afternoon

The government of Greece has replied in a conciliatory tone, fully recognizing the important objects the powers have in view, and offers to withdraw her fleet from Cretan waters. Greece, however, point. to the fact that it is impossible for her to withdraw her troops from Crete in view of the danger of further massacres. Or the other hand, Greece offers to place her troops in Crete under the control of the powers in order that they may be enabled to restore order, and, referring to the state ments made to the effect that the Cretan. really prefer autonomy to annexation to Greece, the government of Greece suggests that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government.

Greece, the reply adds, is convinced that autonomy will not pacify Crete and that another chapter in the horrors of Mussul man fanaticism will be added to the six periods of anarchy which have already decimated the island. Continuing, the reply says that it is impossible, in view of the past, to advise the Cretans to lay down their arms, holding that this advice would not be obeyed even if tendered.

The Greek reply also says that since the foreign ships preserve order in Cretan waters and prevent the landing of Turkish troops the presence of the Greek ships is unnecessary. But, 'it is explained, the Greek army cannot leave the Christians to the risk of Mussulman fanaticism and the Turkish troops.

The Greek government holds that order in Crete would be immediately restored it the powers would have confidence in the Greek troops and permit them to join in the work of pacifying the island. In detail the identical notes of the pow-

ers said that the powers are entirely agreed upon a course of action to put an end to "a situation which it was not within their power to prevent," but which, if contin-ued, would "gravely compromise the peace

of Europe."

The notes announced that the annexation of Crete is impossible "at the present juncture" and that the powers decline to accept such a proposal, but added that in-stead the powers were disposed to confer an absolutely effective autonomy upon Crete, assuring that island a separate government under the suzerainty of the sultan.

#### The Mailed Hand.

The conditions, however, not being realizable except by the "withdrawal of the Greek troops from the island and of the Greek ships from Cretan waters or from points where the powers are in occupa-tion," the powers said they confidently relied upon the wisdom of the Greek government to "cease to oppose their peaceful efforts for the welfare of Crete and the

preservation of peace.
"Therefore," the notes concluded,
"Greece is solemnly warned that unless
the aforesaid withdrawal occurs within six
days the powers "will not hesitate to take any coercive steps necessary to enforce it, and their decision is irrevocable."

The words "at the present juncture," after the "annexation of Crete is impossiwere inserted on the insistence of Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria, but Russia and Germany, in return, in sisted upon the insertion of the words "will not hesitate to take any coercive

steps," etc.

It is generally believed here that the reply of Greece to the powers is of a nature likely to end the crisis by affording material for a com prinse arrangement, such as the Greek troops remaining in Crete and acting under the direction of the powers.

It is understood that the foreign admirals have recommended the occupation

of the Cretan ports by one battalion of infantry from each of the powers. Foreigners Leaving Athens.

Members of the legations and other for-eigners have left the city, and several lega-tions have advised all foreigners to leave Greece. The Greek public regards this as unjustifiable, as, except occasional affronts from the lower classes, foreigners have been treated with all respect and have at no time been in any danger, and a majority of the foreign residents are known to favor the Greek cause. The people are behaving with moderation and self control.

The Plinghenesia publishes a felegram that 120 Macedonians and Epirotes came into collision at Krania, six hours' march from Grevena, with Turks. Chief Takis, commanding the Macedonians, attacked the Turk sh position toward evening and is reported to have captured it after an all

Trains are bringing thousands of reserves from the provinces. Squadrons of cavalry and batteries of artillery traversing the thoroughfares to embark for Thessaly give vividness to the scene. Great crowds join the soldiers in hurrahing for war and proclaiming loyalty to Greece, to King

George and to the government. The decree summoning the rest of the reserves is held back at the last moment. The troops already on the frontier are deemed sufficient for the present, and it is believed that the presence of foreign men-of-war near the Piræus indicates that the blockade will commence at once, severing communication with the frontier by sea.

Some Conditions of Peace.

LONDON, March 9 .- There is no doubt, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, that if Frince George of Greece were placed at the head of an autonomous Crete government, with the title of prince, the whole Greek nation and the Cretans would accept the proposals of the powers, and the Greek troops would be withdrawn. 'Such a scheme, therefore, ought not to be rejected without the gravest reasons. The Cretans are suspicious of Europe and believe no course is open except union with Greece or Turkish rule; but, if a choice were offered, their preference would be for autonomy under a Greek prince."

There was a lively interchange of telegrams between the European chancelleries on the rejection by Greece of the proposals

of the powers.

Germany shows signs of a change of attitude. The National Zeitung and the Ber-lin Post contain statements, apparently inspired, that it will be impossible for Germany to hold out in her contention if the other powers show a disposition to give way so far as to negotiate further with Greece. The National Zeitung reminds the government that Germany has no direct interests in the east.

The British minister at Athens has wired home his belief that a peaceful settlement will now be arranged.

KHANIA, Crete, March 9. - The admirals have forwarded to their governments their suggestions for the coercion of Greece. The commander of the Russian cruiser, just arrived from Selino, reports that the foreign vessels fired guns there to intimi-late the Christians. The military governor of Khania has informed the dragoman of the Greek consulate that orders have been received to fire on the Greek cavass if he leaves the consulate. The Greeks in the town are menaced by the Mussulman populace, and the commander of the foreign marines declines to guarantee the safety of newspaper correspondents who venture outside of Khania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9. - In reply to the representations of Prince Maurocordato, the Greek minister here, on the subject of the interference of Turkish officials with a party of Greek engineers who were repairing a road near the frontier of Thessaly, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs has assured the prince that orders have been sent to the authorities on the Turkish frontier to avoid provoking inci-

Enrolling Greeks at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March.9. - In the little Greek church on the North Side 500 trained soltiers of the Grecian army reserves promised to return at the call of their king to fight for their country. The proposition was presented to them by Father Phiambolis, the pastor of the colony, and the promise to embark for the Piræus when transports should be provided to carry them was instantly given in the form of an oath. The priest advised his men to arrange their affairs and be in readiness to go as soon as final orders should come. The work of enrollment continued all over the city under the direction of the five Greek societies. and it is expected a force of 1,500 to 2,000 men will be enrolled within a day or two.

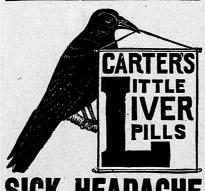
A Mass Meeting of Greeks.

NEW YORK, March 9.-D. N. Botassi, the Greek consul general, and Father Agathodoios A. Papageorgopoulos, the archimandrite of the Greek church in America, called on Mayor Strong today to invite him to a mass meeting at Chickering hall on Friday night the purpose of which is to demonstrate sympathy with the Greek and Christian cause in Crete.
The mayor greeted his official visitors heartly and said he would gladly go to the meeting if his lameness had passed away

#### Licenses For Engineers.

ROCHESTER, March 9.—Assemblymen Armstrong, O'Grady and Lewis of this city attended a mass meeting of stationary engineers held here and agreed to sup-port the bill now before the legislature at Albany providing for state examinations and licenses for engineers.

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 tother 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 For sale by E 



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

### 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 down her throat, was causing intolerable rausea, she has been forced either to hawk and spit, or to swallow the disgust-ing 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, he: 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 re sulting from the disease which causes this trouble, is not necessary. Not at all You can check it at once, you can re-move 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. Br lives at No. 1 Burbank walk. She says: "I catarrh Cure is lovely; street, South think Califor it has cleared my head and throat won-derfully, 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 heat feature of it is that it relieves at the best feature of it is that it relieves at

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

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

Best Friend\_Mother,\_Next Dr Hand's Colic Cure.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 26 '95—The Hand Medicine Co.—'By request of my wife the undersigned writes you 'that baby's best friend is her mother,' and next best is Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. Used same for past months. It is impossible to write our appreciation of your preparation and do most cheerfully request all mothers to use same for their little ones. Our baby is now teething. W. Lincoln Barnard." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

Miss Hattie Melbourne of Merwin street spent Sunday with relatives in Bridgeport.

#### From Sire to Son

As a family medicine, Bacon's Cerery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder get a free sample package of this remedy. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheu, matism, this specific will cure you. Edward Norwall or George C. ward P. Weed, Norwalk, or George C. Stillson, South Norwalk, the leading druggists, are sole agents, and are distrib uting samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c.

Mrs. Edward Parsons, of New Eaven, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Samuel Talcott.

#### Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for dispepsia, liver complaint, Rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. Thisgreat herbal ronic stimulates the digestive organs, teguates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. ples free. Largepackages 50c and 25c Sold only by Fdward P. Weed, Norwalk and George C. Stillson, South Norwalk

A new arc lamp lends light to Wilton avenue and Cross street, "and it don't cost the city a cent."

#### Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and "Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neurals ia 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-Postmaster 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." 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.

On Thursday evening Dr. T. K. Noble will give a Lenten Sermon in the Congregational Chapel.

#### 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 iemale, it renevesterention 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,

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

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE Who are injured by the use of coffee! Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it with out distress, and but few can tell is from coffee. It does not cost over \(\frac{1}{4}\) at from coffee. It does not cost over \( \frac{1}{4} \) at much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. per package. Try it, Ask for GRAIN-O-

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.

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

# They Know a Good Thing Advertising that Pavs

The Successful Merchants in Norwalk all advertise in The GAZETT 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 con paring 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.

#### THE EVENING GAZETTE

NTERED AT THE POST OFFICE IN NORWALI AS A NEWSPAPER.

#### M AIL SUBSCRIPTIONS;

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

WEEKLY, one year, in advance, \$1.00; six months, 60c.; three months, 35c.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897.

#### Another Box Wanted.

The two fires occurring within a short time, on Spring Hill, calls attention to the fact that this thickly settled portion of the town needs a fire

At present the residents of this locality are required to go to the box at the corner of Belden avenue and Union place, to send in a fire alarm, which is quite a long distance in which much valuable time is lost.

The city authorities should at once place a box at the head of Belden avenue, where one is badly needed.

#### Sensational Newspapers.

In commending the action of several clubs and public libraries, in excluding sensational newspapers from their files. the Philadelphia Times says:

Every self-respecting library and club association of the country should imitate their example. If they want obscene and the most recklessly sensational literature, they should obtain it rom the Police Gazettes, which make no claim to respectability, and they should exhibit their appreciation of legitimate American journalism by excluding from their files the newspapers which are to-day doing more to degrade journalism and pervert the tastes and poison the sentiment of newspaper readers, than all other causes combined.

If American journalism would not inwite the general contempt of an intelligent public it must heroically come to the front and purge itself of the defamatory and obscene freaks which claim to-day to represent the progressive journalism of the age. Such journalism must be overthrown whenever public attention is quickened to recognize the incalculable demoralization that must follow the wide circulation of sensational newspapers, with the flavor of the brothel on every page.

Journalism is the great educator of

the people in this free land where the people are sovereign. It has commanded the respect of the people because until recently it has been steadily growing in dignity, in ability and in fidelity to truth, to morals and to the safety of so-

The newspaper goes into every home of the land and it is the first teacher of the clild when it leaves the mother's lap. If it pours out a steady stream of moral miasma it must become the greatest source of moral pollution that is possible in a free country; and while the public generally are vitally interested in the correction of this evil, legitimate newspapers are even more vitally interested in rescuing themselves from the slimy embrace of a journalism that flings shame upon one of the most honored and responsible callings of the

#### Big Blaze In Kanona, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, March 9.-Kanona, Steuben county, was visited by a fire today which destroyed a large part of the business portion of the village. The fire originated in the furnace room of McCormack's hardware store about 5 o'clock. The village has no fire department, and three stores and a dwelling were consumed. The loss is \$20,000.

#### Fire on the Steamer H. H. Meier.

FALMOUTH, England, March 9 .- The steamer H. H. Meier, from Bremen, for New York, signaled the Lizard today, having put back, that she had been on fire, but that the flames were extinguished. The Meier later anchored off St. Anthony lighthouse.

#### Against Printing In Prisons.

ALBANY, March 9.—Mr. Samuel B. Donnelly, president of Typographical union, No. 6, of New York city, will appear before the state prison commissioner on March 16 and oppose the introduction of printing among the industries of the state

#### Hohenlohe Supports Von Hollmann.

BERLIN, March 9 .- When the debate on the naval estimates of the budget committee of the reichstag was resumed today, Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor. indorsed the views of the secretary of the navy, Vice Admiral von Hollmann, as set forth on Friday last.

#### Hon. N. F. Ryder Dying.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., March 9.—Hon. Nathaniel F. Ryder of the governor's council lies at the point of death at his home, in this city, from lung trouble. The doctors are to hold a consultation, but there is little hope for his recovery.

#### Oil Well Boiler Explodes.

BUTLER, Pa., March 9.—By the explosion of an oil well boiler on the Hartman farm, near Callery Junction, today John Dunlap, engineer, was killed and William McKeever, tool dresser, fatally injured.

#### Honor For an American Girl.

PARIS, March 9. - Marie Van Zandt, the American opera singer, has been nominated by the government as an officer of the French a ademy.

#### BEAR THIS IN MIND.

The Statement of a Norwalk Citizen that May Save You Much Future Trouble.

You contract a cold in the chest. One that stays a while with you. It won't leave even after you have abused it to your heart's content. You have to eject it, break it up, or scatter it; Goose grease freely rubbed in has been known to do the trick. Well, arter you have gotten it there is no reason why you should not contract a second in a month or perhaps contract a second in a month or perhaps in a year. Frail humanity is no more cold proof than buttel proof. It is so with other ailments of the body. Take the kidneys. They go wrong and raise an internal row. They often right themselves like the liver, without using any medicine but as a rule kidney troubles. medicine, but as a rule kidney troubles stay awhile. They linger on and recur semi-annually or periodically and as the victim ages he is crippled in the back twisted and contorted out of shape and is a regular hotbed of pains and aches. you have anything wrong with your kidneys follow the plan adopted by G. S. Partrick of 127 Main street, Notary Public, who says: "Mrs. Partrick had a severe attack of backache. Just at the time we both noticed an announcement about Doan's Kidney Pills and came to the conclusion if they only carried out half what they promised, they would remove the trouble, My wife got a box at Glendenning's drug store, and took them. They gave her relief. We can recom-

mend the preparation
Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all
dealers. Price 50 cents or mailed by Foster-Milbu n company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take

THISIL

SPACE IS

CONTRACTED FOR

BY

**GARDINER & MITCHELL.** 

# THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

### RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

## Statement for the Year Ending December 31st.

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

### INCOME.

**Received for Premiums** \$ 39,593,414 20 From all Other Sources 10,109,281 07 \$ 49,702,695 27

### DISBURSEMENTS.

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death \$ 12,595,113 39 To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc. 12,842,456 11 For all Other Accounts 10,781,005 64 \$36,218,575 14

#### ASSETS.

United States Bonds and other Securities \$ 1 1 0,125,082 15 First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage 71,543,929 56 Loans on Stocks and Bonds 11,091,525 00 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 \$ 29,733,514 70 Surplus 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

#### 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 Compiroller, 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 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.

Board of Trustees

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

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State of Connecticut.

A. H. CAMP. Local Agent.

# NOM GOING ON

# THEU. H. ULBEN B GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF SHOES.

UNHEARD OF BARGAINS. CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

350 pairs of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co.'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.
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.

Mrs. Frances Smith will sail for England to-morrow.

There were 18 "tourists" at the Hotel Howard last night.

The Pequonnock club will meet tonight and elect officers.

The Knights of Columbus held a regular meeting last night.

The Catholic club will hold a jollification meeting to-night.

A special meeting of Hope Hose company will be held to-night.

The Ladies Aid society will meet in the Baptist church to-night,

The Sunday-school board of the Methodist church met last evening.

A donation party will be held by the A. M. E. Zion church to-morrow even-

Rev. J. H. Vincent pastor of the Universalist church at Danbury has re-

George Bailwitz will open a grocery | to fill the vacancy. store in the McMullen building on Franklin avenue.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are Ember days in the Catholic church calendar.

Westley Fancher is meeting success at his market at the corner of Belden and Riverside avenues.

Pioneer Castle, K. of M. C. is arranging for a sociable to be given under the auspices of the Castle.

Another elm tree was cut down from in front of the McMullen property on Franklin avenue, vesterday.

The net receipts of the big fair at the Armory will probably not be in excess of the price of a \$25 suit of clothes.

C. Ford Seeley will go to Worcester, Mass, Thursday, to take charge of the Stearns' exhibit in a cycle show there.

Special devotions will be held in St. Mary's church to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30.

Newsman John T. Hayes the local agent of the Cunard line of steamers has sold tickets for the passage from Ireland to Norwalk, of Miss Kate Haves and Miss Anna Ward. Their friends expect them here the last part of this

Experience is the Only True Test. F. A. Turner, of the State Insurance Of-

fice, 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 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.

Strawberries are selling here at 40c a quart.

Rev. J. T. Winters is in Hartford

to-day. North Main street is having its back

scraped. The Hat Trimmers' association will

meet to night. Mrs. Henry Ganung is ill at her

home in East Norwalk.

The Barbers' Union will elect two new members to-night.

W. C. Foote principal of the Union

school is on the sick list. Douglas Fowler Post, G. A. R. held

a regular meeting last night. Union services are being conducted

at the chapel in West Norwalk. Mrs. B. Cohn of Syracuse, N. Y. is

visiting relatives in East Norwalk. Joe, the Turk, was in Ansonia Sun-

day and boomed the Salvation Army in fine style. Fort Point street at a point near and

under the railroad bridge is to receive necessary repairs. Usher Beers has secured a situation

at the Peoples Market and commenced

his duties this morning. William Wallace was arrested yesterday afternoon for being intoxicated.

This morning he was fined \$5. The moulding department of the Richardson & Morgan foundry has been shut down for a few days.

The Nichols-Grupe wedding takes place at New Canaan to-morrow and

relatives from this city will be present. A dense fog hovered over the harbor this morning. Even the veteran oys-

terman, Theodore Smith was unable to see his way through it. A poem entitled "Spring Time" writ-

ten by the Shoemaker-poet, Minot Partrick, appears in the last number of the Darien News. It is very affecting.

Mrs. Jane Brown left for Chicago vesterday, having been summoned to the bedside of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George Brown who is thought to

A special meeting of Palestine Castle, K, of M. C. was held last evening at which proper action was taken on the death of Richard Gilmore an officer of

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coleman are in Brooklyn to-day attending the funeral of a relative named William King, notice of whose death appeared in these columns yesterday.

A large gang of Italians left this city early this morning for Norwalk where they will be engaged with pick and shovel in the line of street railroad work, on the Westport extension.

A daughter was born Sunday, in Brooklyn, to Mrs. E. S. Bennett, eldest daughter of John A. Slater, making him a grandpa the second time, within the space of three months. - Sentinel.

The program for the Lenten readings and organ recitals, to be given, this evening, in the Congregational church, may be had at Plaisted's or at the libraries. These recitals are to be of a devotional nature, and no charge for admission will be made.

The Sunday school board of the Methodist church, met last evening at the Parsonage to elect sofficers for the ensuing year. They were all re-elected with the exception of the superintendout, Mr. B. M. Andrews, who resigned. Mr. Thomas I. Raymond was elected

The first of the series of Lenten sermons to be delivered in Christ church will be preached Tuesday evening, March 9, by Rev. F. W. Norris, of Trinity church, South Norwalk. Mr. Norris has nany friends in this city who will be glad of the opportunity to listen to him.—Ansonia Sentinel.

The Old Well Hook and Ladder company met last evening and elected the following officers: Jesse M. Ferris, Foreman; Fred L. Northrop, First Assistant; Ernest W. Tallmadge, Second Assistant; Charles W. Stowe, Secretary; Leo Davis, Treasurer; Charles Walters was elected to fill a vacancy on the Finance Committee. After the election refreshments were served.

#### 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 Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from which afforded prompt relief.—B. F. Baker, druggist, St. Paris, Ohio. For sale by E. P. Weed, Druggist.

#### WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

The Inauguration Crowd Giving Way to Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The rush toward the White House was unabated to-day, but it was not the clamorous crowd of last week, for most of the inauguration visitors had left the city. In their places came those intent on placing the question of the offices and other matters before the resident. The people at the outer doors were told that the president would hold a public reception at 3 o'clock, and this had the effect of keeping back the general crowd until later in the day.

The president was at his desk by 9 o'clock. One of the first callers was Colo-

nel John Hay, who, it is expected, will be nominated as embassador to the court of St. James. He had a brief talk with the sident and then gave way to Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who saw the president for the first time since the senator's return from Europe. The call lasted 15 minutes. Then came Senators Chandler of New Hampshire, Platt of Connecticut, Nelson and Davis of Minnesota, Wilson of Washington, Cullom and Mason of Illinois. Allison and Gear of Iowa, Fairbanks of Indiana and Perkins of California, Representatives Dolliver of Iowa, Babcock of Wisconsin, Hitt of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio and Hopkins and Foss of Illinois.

Mingled with these congressional delegations were public men whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with responsible offices, including ex-Representative Bellamy Storer, whose appointment as assistant secretary of state is said to be assured; Perry Heath of Indiana, a probable assistant secretary of the treasury; General Scruggs, one of the Venezuelan counsel, who had a brief talk with the president in this connection; H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, and General W. W. Dudley.

#### THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

All Proposed Amendments Will Now Have to Be Reoffered.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-In executive session today Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, offered a resolution referring back to that committee the treaty of arbitration, and it was agreed to. At the close of the session of congress pending legislation which has not been acted upon fails. In the case of the treaty, however, it remains as it came to the senate from the president, but all pending amendments offered in the senate or proposed by the committee failed and have to be reoffered.

The resolution led to considerable discussion.

As soon as Senator Davis had offered his motion to refer the treaty back to the committee Senator Morgan raised the point that this could not be done. There was considerable argument as to the parliamentary status of the treaty, and after it had been explained the resolution of Senator Davis was adopted without division.

A meeting of the foreign relations committee has been called for Wednesday at 12 o'clock, at which time the treaty will be considered. At present there are two vacancies on the committee, both on the Republican side, but it is not believed that it will make any difference in regard to the strength of the treaty in committee.

Senator Sherman voted for and Senator Cameron against reporting the treaty, so that vote will be relatively the same when the matter again come, to a test. Opponents of the treaty in the senate say that there will be a great deal of discussion be fore the treaty can pass, no matter if the committee again amends it, as before.

—All the Successful Merchants of this City Advertise in THE GAZETTE.

Widow of the Famous Preacher Passes Away In Stamford, Conn.

THE END CAME PEACEFULLY

Tenth Anniversary of Her Husband's Death-Her Last Moments-A Sketch of Her Career.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 9 .- At an early hour today the attendants at the bedside of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher sum-moned the members of the family to her chamber, and it was seen that the end was not far distant. The patient was lying in a comatose state, and the respiration was exceedingly slow and apparently difficult. The attending physician was speedily summoned, but his presence was unnecessary, for Mrs. Beecher was beyond human aid. She sank steadily, and several times the weeping friends thought that death had come. As the morning progressed the weakness of the dying woman became more pronounced, and at 10:42, without



MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

having regained consciousness, the patient quietly passed away without a semblance of a struggle. A remarkable coincidence is that today was the tenth anniversary of the death of her distinguished husband.

Mrs. Beecher's Eventful Life. Eunice White Beecher, wife of the renowned pulpit orator, was born at West Sutton, Worcester county, Mass., 84 years ago. She was the daughter of a physician, Dr. Artemas Bullard, whose son was a

student at Amherst college at the same time as Mr. Beecher. It was in this way that she came to meet her future husband. The latter was invited by young Bullard to spend a vacation at West Sutton.

After they had known one another but a

very short while they became betrothed, though she was not yet 18 years of age. According to Mrs. Beecher's own account, it happened that on the day of his arrival at West Sutton the conversation chanced to turn on the engagement of one of his classmates to a young woman of their acquaintance. Beecher discredited the report, and, when young Bullard vowed that he had it from the lips of the class-mate in question, "then," said Beecher, 'he was hoaxing you. She knows nothing of music, and he would never marry any one who couldn't sing. I know," he added emphatically, "I never would."

About six months after this trivial incident Beecher proposed marriage to Dr. Bullard's daughter with some abruptness

and urged an immediate answer. "But," said she, "you know I can't sing, and you remember what you said of your classmate's engagement."

"That was six months ago," he replied, and it was finally decided that the question should be put to her parents. After some hesitation - for Beecher was very young-the parents consented, but it was not until seven years later, when Beecher had already been ordained and called to his first charge, that they were married. For two years Mr. and Mrs. Beecher remained at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where they lived very frugally, for Mr. Beecher's income was none of the largest.

Mrs. Beecher has told of their early experiences in housekeeping. They had lit-tle money. Boarding was not to be thought of, for it would have swallowed up her husband's income. At last they found two rooms, dirty beyond description, which had formerly been occupied by a laborer and his wife. Having cleaned the rooms thoroughly, they next fell to seek-

#### Starting Housekeeping.

Mrs. Beecher has given a vivid descrip tion of how they picked up a study table and chair here, a scrap of old carpet there and all the other little things that were necessary to furnish their new apartments. Sometimes it was the remains of an old bookshelf found among the rubbish that had been thrown into the back yard as kindling wood, which was carefully cleaned and varnished and placed against the wall of Mr. Beecher's study, sometimes the remains of an old coat, good for nothing else, which was carefully cleaned and converted into a table cover. So by degrees they succeeded in making themselves

Afterward they moved to Indianapolis where they remained until 1847, when Mr. Beecher was called to Plymouth church in Brooklyn. Mrs. Beecher had ten children of whom only four-three sons and daughter—are now living. During most of the latter part of her life she dwelt in a little house on the corner of Hicks and Orange streets, Brooklyn.

It was at the Beecher home in Indianapolis, it is said, that Harriet Beecher Stowe, the preacher's celebrated sister, received the inspiration which resulted in the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mrs. Beecher went to Port Townshend, Wash., in August, 1895, unattended, to celebrate her eighty-third birthday and to visit her youngest son, Herbert. She stood the journey well and returned in good health and spirits. A few months ago she went to visit her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Scoville, in Stamford, and while there fell and fractured her hip. This accident proved too much for her vitality. She was never afterward able to leave the house and sank slowly but surely until her death.

Mrs. Beecher's living children are Mrs. Samuel Scoville of Stamford, Colonel Henry Barton Beecher of Brooklyn, William, a lawyer, with an office in the Broadway bank building, New York, and Her-bert, captain of a steamship on the Pacific

-Advertise in THE GAZETTE.

CAPTAIN HART SENTENCED.

The Owner of the Filibuster Laurada

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Captain John D. Hart, owner of the filibuster Laurada, was sentenced today in the United States district court to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 and the cost of the prosecution.

The cost of the prosecution will amount to nearly, if not quite, \$5,000. Captain Hart was taken to prison immediately after the sentence was pronounced.

In refusing a new trial Judge Butler said the only debatable question in the court's opinion was whether Captain Hart had furnished the Laurada knowing at the time that she was to carry a military expedition to Cuba to fight against the Spanish government and whether he had a knowledge of the military character of the expedition. If the cargo was one not prohibited by our laws, he would have had no reason to conceal his identity with the movement. In concealing his identity it was apparent to the court that it was the intention of the defendant to evade the laws of this government. His interest in getting the men who embarked on the Laurada together showed that he had a knowledge of the character of the expedi-tion. The testimony of the two newly discovered Atlantic City witnesses was incredible. It injured the case of the defendant and showed an attempt to bribe the government witnesses and break down the case of the prosecution.

Many business men on Delaware avenue, with whom Mr. Hart has been associated for a number of years, were in court when the sentence was announced. They crowded about him as he was led into the deputy marshal's office and offered their sympa-

Captain Hart is about 40 years of age and has been in the fruit importing business for nearly 20 years. Soon after the Cuban-Spanish war broke out he leased two of his steamers, the Laurada and Bermuda, to the Cubans for the transportation of arms, ammunition and men to Cuba. Some of the largest expeditions that touched the shores of Cuba were shipped on these vessels, and their departure was due in a great measure to the skillful manipulation of the steamers by Captain

Counsel for Captain Hart have not yet decided whether they will appeal to the United States supreme court or present a petition for pardon to President McKinley.

#### "MURDER WILL OUT."

Hugh Smith Arrested For an Alleged Crime Committed 28 Years Ago.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Pa., March 9.—Hugh Smith, aged 75 years, has been locked up in the Perry county jail on the charge of murdering a young girl 28 years ago.

Smith's home is in Madison township,

this county, and the girl he is alleged to have killed was named Matilda Snyder. She was 18 years old and lived near his house. The girl disappeared about 28 years ago, and no traces of her were ever found. No suspicion was attached to Smith until recently, when, it is said, some trouble arose between him and the man who assisted him in disposing of the body. It was then that the matter came before the district attorney and resulted in Smith's arrest.

It is alleged that after the girl was killed by Smith her body was cut into small pieces, which were carried to a sawmill in the vicinity on the same night. The build ing was set on fire and all traces of the crime removed. It is not known what evidence is in the possession of the district attorney, but other arrests are expected.

TROY, N. Y., March 9.—The general outlook for the shirt and collar industry which is a vital one to this city, is bright according to the manufacturers. All the shops of this city devoted to the manufacture of shirt waists, shirts and collars have all the orders they can fill, and in many cases a sufficient number of operatives can

not be obtained to do the work An Office Declined.

NEW YORK, March 9. - Mayor Strong today offered the place of superintendent of the outdoor poor in the charities department to Julius Harburger, formerly excise commissioner, and Mr. Harburger declined the offer because, he said, the salary, \$3, 600, is too small. He added that he could not take a place with a salary less than \$5,000.

The Weather.

Threatening; warmer; variable winds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Closing Quotations of the New York Stock

Exchange. with actual husiness in hankers' hills at \$4.871/4

with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.51/4, 464.87½ for demand and \$4.851/40.485½ for 60 days. Posted rates, \$4.8604.88½ and \$4.880/4.88½. Commercial bills, \$4.84½. Silver certificates, 64½/6064½c.; no sales. Bar silver, 63½/c. Mexican dollars, 40½/c. Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Closing prices: Closing prices: 

#### Northwestern....1071/8 Western Union... 827/8 General Markets.

NEW YORK, March 8 .- FLOUR-State and western quiet and barely steady; city mills patents, \$4.80@5.05; winter patents, \$4.60@4.90; city mills clears, \$4.70@4.85; winter straights, \$4.90 @4.35. WHEAT-No. 2 red opened weaker owing

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened weaker owing to lower cables and higher consols, rallied on covering, but again sold off; May, 80 15-16@ 81½c.; July, 79½@79¾c.
CORN—No. 2 quiet, but stronger on bullish weather news and covering; May, 30½@30%c.; July, 31½@32c.
OATS—No. 2 ruled quiet, but steady; track, white state 29@32c. track, white western.

white, state, 22@32c.; track, white, western,

PORK—Dull; mess, \$8.50@9; family, \$9.50@ 10.25. LARD—Steady; prime western steam, \$4.35 

CHEESE—Steady; state, large, 30,124c., small, 90,124c., EGGS—Dull; state and Pennsylvania, 13@ 13½c.; western, 11½c. SUGAR—Raw barely steady; fair refining, 2 13-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 3-16c.; refined steady; crushed, 4½c.; powdered, 4½c. TURPENTINE—Dull at 30@30½c. MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 22@30c. RICE—Steady; domestic, 3½@3½c.; Japan.

RICE-Steady; domestic, 3%@61/8c.; Japan 44/@41/c.
TALLOW—Steady; city, 89/c.; country, 81/c.
HAY—Dull; shipping, 50@55c.; good to
phoice, 67/4/@72/c.

Street Railway Depot. NIGHT BELL AT OFFICE. -Advertise in the GAZETTE.

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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.

Charge to Account EVENING GAZETTE, Norwalk, Conn.

Cul This Out

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

# OLSEN BROS.

# ANINITIAT DODDITADS OATO

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

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

# Here are a few of the Bargains:

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,

GRAY HAIR: RESTORED Raymond & Son.

to its natural color of the color, \$1.00 a bottle CANT, no dve.harmless, pleasant odor, \$1.00 a bottle CANT, no dve.harmless, pleasant odor, \$1.00 a bottle hair from falling out and promotes growth \$1.00 a bottle hair from falling out and promotes growth \$1.00 a bottle hair for medical treatise on Hair on application. FREE flusurated Treatise on Hair on application. For sale by E. P. WEED, Druggists. **Furniture Dealers and** 

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A Complete Answer to Congressman Towne's Great Speech.

Every Important Point of Towne Refuted. History, Science and Common Sense All Argue For Honest Money-Clearest Possible Demonstration That There Is No Connection Between Silver and Average Prices-Why Some Prices Have Fallen While Others Have Risen-An Excellent Short History of Coinage-Real Interest of Workingmen and Farmers-Need of Good Money Illustrated by a Circus Per-

On Feb. 8 Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota made in congress what is considered by all as one of the best free coinage speeches ever made in the house. On Feb. 12 Congress-man James T. McCleary of the same state made a reply to the speech of his colleague, which, in its turn, is considered to be the best anti-free coinage speech ever made in congress. Both of these speeches are in great demand and are being distributed by the hundred thousand in many congressional districts. The great length of McCleary's speech makes it out of the question for us to reprint it in full. In a few in-stances we have had to omit whole sections of his speech. His excellent discussion of the ex-



HON. JAMES T. McCLEARY.

perience of France and the Latin union with bimetallism does not appear here. But most of all do we regret that we could not find space for his exposure of the "horrible crime of 1873" and the Ernest Seyd myth. We advise all who actually believe that silver was the victim of a stealthy demonetization act in 1873 to send for his full speech. It can be had free by applying to Congressman McCleary.

'The following extracts from Mr. McCleary's great speech will give a fair idea of it. After complimenting most highly both the speech and the personal qualities of his friend and collearye, and after telling the story of the perience of France and the Latin union with

colleague, and after telling the story of the blind men of Indostan who went to "see" the elephant, Mr. McCleary continued as follows:

elephant, Mr. McCleary continued as follows:

If I were called upon to characterize in a sentence the speech of my colleague, I should say that it lacks comprehensive grasp of the several topics considered. It offers a superficial view of many things, but does not indicate thorough study of any. We are given a little (and sometimes very little) of the truth on many points, but not enough of the truth on any of them to warrant one in drawing important conclusions. To carry out the figure of the poet we are asked to judge of the appearance of an elephant by grasping its tail, to forth our conception of a camel by seizing its leg; and so on through the menagerie. And in lieu of further information on any point we are regaled by having a flower of rhetoric held beneath our pose, under the soothing influence of whose fragrance we temporarily forget that we are long on fancy and short on fact.

I shall show that the gentleman's fundamental positions are based on half truths, which every one knows are more dangerous and misleading than utter falsehoods.

Silver and Prices.

By means of a chart he endeavored to prove three things:

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Silver and Prices.

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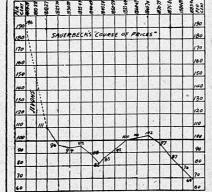
1. That, beginning with 1873, there has been an "unexampled and ruinous fall" in the prices of commodities.

2. That there has been during the same years a practically parallel fall in the price of silver, and that silver is, therefore, an almost ideal measure of value.

3. That this "fall in prices" has been the result of the so called "demonetization" of silver, and, by inference, that "remonetization" of silver, and, by inference that "remonetization" of silver would "restore prices" to their former level or thereabouts.

The trouble with my colleague is one that is common to the whole tribe of free silver men. The year 1873 is to them what the year of the hegira is to the Mohammedan—it is the point of time from which everything is reckoned. But no legitimate inference can be drawn in relation to these matters without examining also the course of events before 1873 and making a fair comparison of the two series of facts.

The chart to which I now invite the attention of the committee is one that I drew since the speech of my colleague was delivered. It shows the course of average prices by ten year periods from 1818-27 to 1853-94, inclusive. The table from which it was drawn was prepared by Augustus Sauerbeck, one of the authorities quoted by my friend in another part of his speech. Indeed in the first rehearsal of this speech, as delivered by him in Duluth last August, and afterward in other places, the gentleman printed this table. But by a singular oversight he did not put it into chart form. This was a very unfortunate omission, for had my friend appreciated the great importance of those figures, had he given them enough study to become impressed with their real significance and had he then put them into chart form and placed the chart in juxtaposition with the one considered by us a moment ago, he would have saved himself and his readers from grievous error.



Mr. Sauerbeck's standard of comparison, or 100 per cent line is "the average price in London of 45 principal commodities for the period 1867-77"—that is, for a ten year period having 1873 as its middle point.

Even the most casual examination of the chart will reveal three facts which are exceedingly important in this discussion—namely:

1. That in the period extending from 1818-27 to 1845-22, 25 years, the fall in average prices was practically the same as that which has taken place since 1873. And had the table extended back ten years further the former fall would be seen to have been much the greater, for prices ranged much higher for some years before 1818 than in that year. A glance at the chart will substantiate this statement, for the price line in 1818 shows that it-marks, not the leginning of a fall, but one which had been for some time in progress.

Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that our recent fall in prices is by no means "unexampled" in either scope or duration. It was greatly exceeded in both respects by the fall in prices near the beginning of the century, during the so called "bimetallic" period. And thus disappears the chief foundation of my colleague's entire argument and of the whole free silver contention.

entire argument and of the whole free silver contention.

2. The chart is equally severe on another very touching argument of the free silverites. Silver and its advocates are very sympathetic, very anxious to ameliorate the sad condition of men. Silver is claimed to be able and willing to "restore prices." But it is well worthy of note, Mr. Chairman, that during the long period from 1809 to 1805, a period marked first by a tremendous fall and then by a great rise in prices of commodities, the price of silver varied but slightly. Though silver advocates frequently boast of this uniformity in the price

of silver they never put it in connection with this other fact. Thus it is never revealed by them that during this long period, when silver had "free access to the mints," it held itself aloof from other commodities, impotent alike to prevent their fail or to promote their rise.

3. We note, in the third place, that the recent fall in prices did not begin in 1873, but in 1865. When those who are trying to foist upon this country the unlimited, coinage of silver as a panacea for all our ills, real and inaginary, seek to establish their position by statistics of average prices and by giving the prices of certain great commodities like wheat and cotton, why, in the name of candor, do they not go back at least a few years further and show that, in relation to some of the most important items quoted, the fall in prices between 1865 and 1873 double discounted anything in the way of a fall that has taken place since 1873, that it was greater in those eight years than in all the years since? Why, for example, don't they remind the cotton planter that the price of middling cotton fell from \$1.015 a pound in 1864 to less than 17 cents in 1871? Do they not possess adequate information on vital points? Or are they willfully suppressing a portion of the fact that this simple statement would be sufficient to overturn their entire contention?

And now, Mr. Chairman, having shown by my colleague's own figures that the fall in prices about which he and other free silverites say so much is not the only one or even the great one of this century; that it did not begin in 1873, and hence is not due to the cause to which they ascribe it; and that "free silver," having demonstrated in the past its incompetency to affect prices (even if that had been shown to be desirable), cannot reasonably be expected to affect them in the future—thes; things having been proved, Mr. Chairman, our side can fairly rest our case and demand the judgment of all candid men.

What Caused the Two Great Falls In

Average Prices.

Taking the century as the period for investigation, and reverting again to my chart for the course of prices, let us try to discover the reasons for those mighty changes in the level of prices.

We note first of all that there have been in this century two periods of very high prices and two periods of gradual fall in prices. Can tay principle or law be discovered in accordance with which these changes in price levels took place? If so, it is very pertinent to this discussion.

in principle or law be discovered in accordinate with which these changes in price levels took place? If so, it is very pertinent to this discussion.

Let us see if the two periods of high prices have anything in common. The first of these reriods extended from 1789 to 1814, with its highest point at 1809. It is very important to remember that these were the years of the Napoleonic wars, which cost Europe so much in blood and treasure. It is noteworthy, also, that the second period of very high prices covers the years of great wars, the Crimean in the early sixties, followed in the later sixties by the war between Prussia and Austria and in 1870 by the Franco-Prussian war.

Now war is a great destroyer of property, while at the same time it takes from the productive industries vast numbers of their best workmen. It is a time of abnormal demand coincident with abnormally restricted supply, hence a period marked by great wars is always a period of abnormally high prices.

What, on the other hand, is the natural and legitimate effect on prices produced by a long period of peace?

Every person within the sound of my voice has as one of his proper ambitions the acquirement of a competency for his old age. Now, Mr. Chairman, what is the rational basis of such a hope? In its ultimate analysis it is this: That each month and each year the person entertaining such a hope shall produce more than he consumes. This is the basis of increase in wealth, personal and national.

Now price depends chiefly on two things: 1, the relation between demand and supply, and, 2, cost of production. It therefore follows that in a long period of peace, when production naturally exceeds consumption and when the wit of man is free to exercise its ingenuity in devising new and better methods of production, prices naturally fall. Thus it has been through all the ages, and thus will it ever be. Following the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the century, and following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, came long periods of peace, accompanied by

peace, accompanied by the usual fall in average prices.

If peace conditions are normal, three incidental results should appear, and all of them have appeared:

1. There should be improvement in the standard of living. This implies

2. That a given amount of labor should bring larger returns in the comforts of life, and

3. The demand for more and better things to eat should show itself in sustained prices for those better foods whose production cannot be increased indefinitely.

What Seetheer's Summary Shows.

What Soetbeer's Summary Shows.

What Soetbeer's Summary Shows.
Pushing this Investigation a little further, let us find out what articles have been most affected by the fall in prices.
The price tables of Dr. Adolph Soetbeer, the great German statistician, are justly regarded as high authority. Let us see what they show when considered, as he himself sums them up, by groups. The numbers in the following table are his index numbers, with 1847-50 prices as

base or 100 per cent.		1
1366-1870.   1366-1870.   1366-1870.   1367-1870.   136	1881-1885.	1
Products of agriculture, etc 137.74	130.77	1
Animal and fish products136.35	150.65	1
Southern products, etc,121.54	134.41	1
Propical products	119.91	1
dinerals and metals 95.47	81.55	1
Textile materials	90.00	1
Miscellaneous	96.65 91.11	1
Fourteen British manufactured		

Dividing the above table into two equal parts, we observe that the prices of the first four (which are chiefly food products) were marvelously sustained and even advanced, while the prices of the second four (in the production of which labor saving machinery are

duction of which labor saving machinery are largely used) show a marked fall.

The Soetbeer tables evidently do not warrant the statement so often made, with them as alleged authority, that "there has been a general fall in prices," if by that expression is meant that all articles or groups of articles have fallen largely and in a measure equally. Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money

have fallen largely and in a measure equally.

Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money.

It is accepted as axiomatic by many that the volume of mon. In a country governs prices there, and, at 1.55 glance, this seems reasonable. But even a little study of the subject shows that such a view is untenable.

In 1800, when we had a period of high prices, our volume of money in circulation was \$26, 500,000. As our population was then 5,308,483 we had only \$4.99 per capita. In 1847, when prices were much lower, we had money in circulation amounting to \$10.59, or more than twice as much proportionally as in 1800.

In 1865, when we had inflated war prices, the volume of money in circulation amounted to \$20.57 per capita, while in 1894, when average prices were much lower, the money in circulation was \$24.28 per capita.

The total volume of money in circulation in France today amounts to \$35.77, while that of her neighbor, Switzerland, is only \$9.97 per capita. Does any one believe that the prices in France are four times as high as in Switzerland? Taking gold money as the basis of comparison, France has \$22.19 per capita, while Greece has only 23 cents per capita, while free es has only 23 cents per capita, while free es has only 23 cents per capita, while free es has only 23 cents per capita, while free es has only 23 cents per capita, while free es has only 25 cents per capita, while free es has only 26 cents per capita, while free es has only 26 cents per capita, while free es has only 26 cents per capita, while free es has only 27 cents per capita, while free es has only 28 cents per capita, whil

Prices That Do Not Need "Restoring."

expansion is frequently rather an enect than a cause of enhanced prices."

Prices That Do Not Need "Restoring."

The United States Statistical Abstract deservedly ranks high as an authority. Opening the latest edition (1894) at page 417, I find the export price of mess beef quoted at 7 cents in 1872, at 8.9 cents in 1882, and 5.7 cents in 1892. Butter in 1872 is given at 19.4 cents, in 1882 at 18.6 cents, and in 1892 at 19.cents. Prices of eggs for the same dates are 20.3 cents in 1872, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 23.2 cents in 1892, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 23.2 cents in 1892, 20.9 cents in 1882, end 23.2 cents in 1892. Other great staples, like corn, pork and lard, show equal firmness. The prices of these articles don't seem to need any "restoring."

But perhaps the free silver men would like to apply their "restorer" to the price of refined sugar, which cost 12.6 cents a pound in 1872 and only 4.6 cents in 1822. Or perhaps they would like to relieve the poor, suffering oil magnates, whose product was quoted at 23.5 cents a gallon in 1872 and had "fallen" to 5.9 cents in 1892. It may be that their tender sympathies go out to the manufacturers of lar iron, whose product commanded \$97.63 a ton in 1872 and only \$2.96 in 1894.

Perhaps they don't want poor men to be squandering their substance in building homes, and to that end would "restore the price" of nails, whose Philadelphia price fell from \$3.46 a keg in 1872 to \$1.08 in 1894, and of window glass, which fell from \$3.40 a box in 1873 to \$1.70 in 1891. And possibly their philosophic souls rebel at the idea of a poor man having a carpet on his floor, so they would remove temptation by "restoring the price" from 48 cents a yard in 1890 to \$1.14 as it was in 1878.

Then, if the poor fellow in whose interest they are working is not completely happy, they might restore the price of his wife's calico dress from 6 cents a yard in 1892 to 12 cents, as it was in 1878.

And while they are in the restoring business

And while they are in the restoring business

they might come to the rescue of the poor manufacturer of steel rails, whose product began to be made here in commercial quantities in 1867, at which time it commercial quantities in 1867, at which time it commanded \$106 a ton, but in 1824 had fallen to \$22 a ton. This would enable the railway companies to find some justification for restering their irright rates from .92 of one cent per ton per mile in 1891 (the lowest rate in the world) to 2 cents per ton per mile, the "good old rates" that prevailed in 1873. Nor would these destorers of prices overlook the steamboat men, who, though they now haul wheat by lake and canal from Chicago to New York at a profit for 4.44 cents per bushel, were in the habit of receiving 24.47 cents per bushel in 1873.

Here is revealed, Mr. Chairman, the delusiveness of an argument founded on "averages." It fails to discriminate the individual facts that go to make up the average.

The Increase In Wages.

#### The Increase In Wages.

The Increase In Wages.

There is another serious omission in my colleague's allegations of fact, 4There is one commodity which stands out by itself so pre-eminent that even his disdain of details should not have ignored it, a commodity which is the truest and best measure of value ever discovered, surpassing in this respect wheat or cotton, iron or copper, silver or gold, and that is a given unit of human labor. And my colleague was somehow blind to the fact, though it is exhibited in one of the tables to which he referred, that the wages of labor have been on the average largely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bimetallic" wages of 1860 to those of 1860 being 58 per cent in money and 72 per cent in purchasing power.

In 1892 a day's work of skilled labor would buy more of any staple commodity of human desire, more and better food, more and better tools and machinery, more and better lothing, more and better from the significant of every kind, more silver and more gold than at any time before 1873 in the history of the world.

Any honest and intelligent man who has the time to study in detail any reliable table of

at any time before 1873 in the history of the world.

Any honest and intelligent man who has the time to study in detail any reliable table of prices covering the last 50 years will find that the prices of those things in the production of which anything like the same amount of labor must be expended have held their own or have increased, while things, and these are very numerous, in the making of which labor saving inventions and machinery have been introduced have greatly fallen in price. This accounts for the fall in "average prices," about which so much has been said.

Mr. Hopkins—Your argument, then, is that the things which ought to have been reduced in price since 1873 have been reduced, while the things that ought to have increased in price have increased.

Mr. McCleary of Minnesota—My friend from Illinois has, with his usual clearness, stated the case tersely and well.

The lower prices result from the reduced cost of production. There is not the slightest evidence that the so called "demonetization" of silver had anything to do with it. And the sure proof is that the reduction of cost of production has been accompanied by an increase In the Wages of the producer.

The Cause and Result of Lower Prices.

The Cause and Result of Lower Prices.

In the wages of the producer.

The Cause and Result of Lower Prices.

The great staples of the world are cheaper because it takes less human labor to produce them. "Every new railroad and steamboat, every labor saving machine and improved process of manufacture, increases the grasp which labor holds on the desirable things of the world."

And thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that the great fall in prices of manufactured articles during the last third of a century has been in the main perfectly legitimate and that its ultimate result will be most beneficent. Taken in connection with the rise in wages, it measures man's vastly increased command over the forces of nature.

These wonderful results have come as the beneficent fruitage of man's inventive genius in devising labor saving machinery, of the marvelous new forces which men are harnessing for the service of the human family, of the remarkable improvement in modern facilities for transportation and of the stoppage of the tremendous and cruel waste of war.

What will a day's work produce? This is the true test of progress. As prices decline compared with the reward of human labor the condition of the people is elevated. This is a process of natural law and a phase of evolution. Men struggle against it only because they do not understand it. Like all movements onward, it brings temporary hardship to individuals here and there. But for the vast mass of humanity it is bringing emancipation from want and the promise of that golden future when a minimum of time will be required to provide for the necessities that are simply physical and temporal, thus leaving time and opportunity for the cultivation of those elements in our nature that are spiritual and eternal.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1885 to 1894 the production is the annual estimate of the bureau of the mint.]

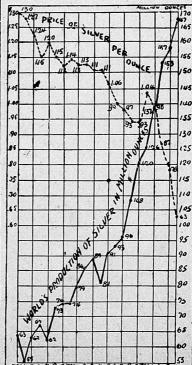
d	estimate of the bureau of the mint.							
V	(	SILVER.						
,	Annu	innual average Annual average						
8	for	period.	for	period.				
S	0	unces,	Ounces,	Coining				
12		fine.	fine.	value.				
	1493-1520 1	86,470	1,511,050	\$1,954,000				
7		30,194	2,899,930	3,749,000				
5	1545-1560 2	73,596	10,017,940	12,952,000				
1	1561-1580 2	19,906	9,628,925	12,450,000				
1	1581-1600 2	37,267	13,467,635	17,413,000				
1 5		73,918	13,596,235	17,579,000				
5		66,845	12,654,240	16,361,000				
1	1641-1660 2	81,955	11,776,545	15,226,000				
		97,709	10,834,550	14,008,000				
8	1681-1700 3	46,095	10,992,085	14,212,000				
1		12,163	11,432,540	14,781,000				
t		13,422	13,863,080	17,924,000				
e		91,211	17,140,612	22,162,000				
25	1761-1780 6	65,666	20,985,591	27,133,000				
:		71,948	28,261,779	36,540,000				
e	1801-1810 5	71,563	28,746,922	37,168,000				
	1811-1820 3	67,957	17,385,755	22,479,000				
.	1821-1830 4	57,044	14,807,004	19,144,000				
1	1831-1840 6	52,291	19,175,867	24,793,000				
1	1841-18501,7		25,090,342	32,440,000				
s	1851-18556,4	10.324	28, 488, 597	36,824,000				
s	1856-1860,6,4	86,262	29,095,428	37,618,000				
9	1861-18655,9	49.582	35,401,972	45,772,000				
	1866-18706,2	70,086	43,051,583	55,663,000				
	1871-18755,5		63,317,014	81,864,000				
9	1876-18805,5		78,775,602	101,851,000				
S	1881-18854,7		92,003,944	118,955,000				
- 1	18665,1	35,679	93,297,290	140,626,800				
t	18875,1	16,861	96,123,586	124,281,000				
300	18885,3	30,775	108,827,606	140,706,400				
,	18895,9	73,790	120,213,611	155,427,700				
:	18905,7	19,306	126,095,062	163,032,000				
3	18916,3		137, 170, 919	177,352,300				
1	1892		153, 151, 762	198,014,400				

1894.......8,705,836 166,631,995 215,404,600

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the production of silver in the whole world never but twice reached \$20,000,000 a year before 1841; that by 1896-70 the annual production of silver had become almost double that amount; that by 1876-80 it had passed the \$100,000,000 mark, and that now the annual production of silver is almost seven times what it was half a century ago. During that time the population of the world has not quite doubled. That is, sir, while the world's papulation has increased at the rate of about 2 per cent a year, the annual production of silver has increased by 500 per cent. In other words, to use a favorite method of theirs, the "per capita" of silver has increased enormously, so we would naturally expect an enormous fall in its price.

price.

The following chart, prepared by my distinguished friend from North Dakota (Mr. Johnson), exhibits to the eye the increase in its production and the decrease in its price since 1873:



[CONTINUED ON 7TH PAGE.]



woman after all, and every woman is a queen if she be a perfect woman. The crown of womanhood is mother-hood. There is no higher thing than this. There is no better thing that any woman can do than to be a mother of bright and happy children. That is the best and highest thing that anybody can do in this world. It cannot be achieved by a woman who isn't healthy, who suffers from any of the weaknesses or disorders peculiar to her sex. A false idea of modesty which prevents the acquisition of know-

A queen is only

ledge, and the carelessness which prevents an application of knowledge are the most prolific causes of this kind of sickness. Thirty years ago, knowledge of the prevalence of such disorders induced Dr. R. V. Pierce, than as now, chief consulting physician of the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. V., to devote a great amount of time and study to the preparation of a remedy and study to the preparation of a remedy that would invigorate and strengthen the womanly organism — that would cure perfectly and positively all forms of female weakness — that would take the danger away from childbirth, and greatly lessen the pains of labor. This remedy is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That it accomplished the object for which it was intended is proven by its remarkable and continued success for 30 years. Women will gain much knowledge by reading Dr. Pierce's great thousand page "Common Sense Medical Adviser." A free copy will be sent on receipt of 21 onecent stamps to cover cost of mailing only.
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erything First Class.

CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE

From this (remembering also that the cost of production has greatly decreased) we see that

From this (remembering also that the cost of production has greatly decreased) we see that the fall in the price of silver has not been as great as we would naturally expect. How is this accounted for? This wonderfully sustained price of silver can be accounted for in only one way—namely, by an enormous increase in the use of silver. This has then place in two directions:

1. In the arts. The use of silver in the arts has increased in the last quarter of a century several hundred per cent.

2. As money. There has been added to the full tender silver money of the world in the last 22 years an amount equal to the accumulations of all the ages up to that time.

In view of these facts it is simply trifling with words to say that silver has been "demonetized," and to say that "half our money has been struck down" is, plainly, to tell an unmitigated falsehood.

Production and Coinage of Silver In This

Production and Coinage of Silver In This Country.

Our annual production of silver is now and has been for years more than a thousand times as great as it was before the war, and yet there are leaders among the silverites who find it necessary to malign human nature and attack the memory of good men in order to explain why an ounce of silver is not worth as much now as then.

Our total coinage of silver since 1873, up to and including 1894, has been \$538.444,497. This is an average of almost \$25,000.000 a year, or ten times the highest average annual coinage before 1873. And of this coinage the vast sum of \$431,320,457 is in the form of dollars, every one of which is full legal tender. Such an enormous coinage of silver was flever dreamed of in the world before.

The Great Increase In Gold Production.

The Great Increase In Gold Production. But some one might properly ask in this connection, "Has not the output of gold increased also?" The answer is, "Yes, enormously."

creased also?" The answer is, "Yes, enormously."
Up to 1848 the world's annual production of gold never but once reached \$14,000,000, while in this last half century it never but once fell below \$100,000,000, and in 1855 it was over \$200,000,000. The world now produces more gold every month than it did in a year half a century ago. In other words, sir, the world's production of gold in these last 50 years exceeds by far its entire production for the preceding 400 years. This is the fact hinted at in my colleague's chart, but not clearly brought out. And the annual production of gold alone is now more than four times as great as was the production of both gold and silver up to 1840. This is the fact, sir, which has sounded the deathknell of the free coinage of silver.

Theoretical Versus Practical Bimetallism.

deathknell of the free coinage of silver.

Theoretical Versus Practical Bimetallism.

The advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver say: "Open the mints to the free coinage of both metals. Then they will both be coined, and both will circulate as money." But though every country in Europe and America has tried this experiment, though some are still trying it, the advocates of this method cannot point to a single instance in which their method has ever succeeded. As we have already seen, France had, with her mints open to both metals, first a circulation of silver up to about 1850, and then alreversal to gold only.

Our own experience here in the United States has been the same. Our coinage ratio of 15 to 1, from 1792 to 1834, overvalued silver and undervalued gold, so during those years, at least the last 20 of them, our circulation consisted of silver and no gold. The change of ratio in 1834 and 1837 to 15.98 to 1 (commonly spoken of so "16 to 1") overvalued gold and undervalued silver, and silver gradually retired from circulation as money. No one would part with 571.25 grains of silver (the amount of pure silver in a dollar) for 100 cents as mollion.

And this has been the experiment. A double standard is, therefore, an alternating standard. It is not bimetallism, but one-at-atime metallism.

What the people want is the use of both metals, each in the way that will best serve their purposes. They want the actual circulation of both, not simply the promise of it. You free silverites offer them a method that has always failed and in the nature of things always will. We offer a method that has never failed under normal conditions, and that is why it has been adopted by all the leading nations of the world. You offer a law permitting both to be coined, hoping that both will be. We offer a plan whereby the desired result is secured with certainty. Yours is the bimetallism of the estatute book. Ours is the bimetallism of the statute book. Ours is the bimetallism of the scunting room. Yours is the bimetallism of Theoretical Versus Practical Bimetallism.

A Short History of Coinage.

In the evolution of money the metals gradually superseded all other commodities as the medium of exchange. Iron and copper came to be produced in such quantities that they ceased to be 'precious metals' and gave way to silver. In the course of time, as civilization and the demands of trade required it, gold was introduced into one country after another. In this evolution a nation's needs and progress can be pretty accurately determined by noting the kind of money used by it.

At first the metals passed by weight. To save the trouble of carrying scales and the danger of being cheated by means of alloys the custom gradually grew up of having the ruling prince cut the metals into pieces of convenient size and shape and stamp on one side of the piece its weight and fineness (and later on its worth) and on the other side the features of the prince as the author of the stamp. This was the origin of coinage.

But princes were sometimes tempted by their read of they need they need to the prince of they need of they need to put into the coins. A Short History of Coinage.

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But princes were sometimes tempted by their greed or their need to put into the coins less of the metal than they should. Then, in order to compel people to accept these debased coins in payment of obligations, the princes decreed that the coins must be accepted. This was the origin of what are known as "legal tender" laws.

For hundreds of years the money of Rome was copper. We have a mement of that time in our English word "estimate." The Latin for copper is "aes," and to estimate literally means to give the value in copper. About 300 B. C. copper was dethroned and silver became the standard money. About 150 B. C. gold began to be used in Rome as money. With the fall of Rome Europe was for about five centuries almost entirely without gold money, the currencies of mediæval Europe being of silver and copper. The reintroduction of gold coinage began at Florence, Italy, in 1252 with the coinage of the florin.

As a result of the Crusades the commerce of Florence, Genoa, Venice and other states lying along the Mediterranean had so increased as to demand the use of a more convenient money, than silver. Gradually other nations, as their commerce became great enough, introduced the use of gold money with silver money. The Crusades not only enlarged trade along the Mediterranean, but they also opened up to Europe the then only gold yielding districts—the Crimea—so that the demand for gold money and the source of supply came together. The use of gold as money was thereby both necessitated and made possible.

Then began the coinage of both metals. Then began, too, as a consequence, the monetary troubles with which the history of the next five centuries abounds—the alternation of silver money and gold money, the frequent changes in the ratio in the wain attempt to keep both, the edicts against shipping out either kind of

results of alternating standards, asing a continue their gold and at another time their silver.

The flood of gold at the middle of this century opened the way for relief. Our own country, as might be expected from the enterprise and intelligence of our people, was the first to act. As we have seen, congress as early as 1853 (before the birth of the Republican party) passed an act making silver coins subsidiary and limiting their coinage and tender. France began to move in 1857, and in 1863 the countries composing the Latin union adopted the principle of limited coinage and tender of silver. Germany followed in 1871-73. And the principle has now been adopted by nearly all the civilized nations of the world.

By reference to the table showing the production of gold and silver it will be seen that shortly after 1870 the world's production of silver began to increase enormously, leaping from an average of \$55,003,000 in the period of 1870-75. It was at this time that the theory of so called "bimetallism" was born. As I said before, it came into being "born of recent needs and hopes and fears." The production of silver was becoming so large that it was becoming hard to find a market for the product. This was the reason for the insertion of the "trade dollar" in the final edition of the act of 1876. The necessities of the silver producers were not yet so great that they had the audacity to propose what they dil a ferward

About 1876 they began to talk about "bimetal-lism" and its alleged beauties.

What Free Coinage Means. What does "free coinage," as it is called, mean? It does not mean that the government would buy any of the silver, not an ounce. The government would simply receive the silver from its owner, stamp it and hand it back to him. Does that create any demand for the

The government would shinly receive the say ver from its owner, stamp it and hand it back to him. Does that create any demand for the silver?

Buck-wheat flour is now used to a limited extent for food. The demand for buckwheat flour is entirely due to this fact. Would opening a new buckwheat flour mill create any demand for buckwheat? Certainly not, any more than the reaping and thrashing did. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The market would still have to be found in competition with other kinds of flour.

And similarly the "open mint" would create no demand whatever for silver any more than the smelting or the mining does. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The demand is in the need of money of various kinds with which to make exchanges. The owner of the coin would still have to go forth and find a market for this kind of money. The minting would, therefore, not create any demand for the silver, but would simply put it into shape to meet whatever real demand there might be for silver coin in the channels of trade in competition with other forms of money.

And, sir, because of the bulkiness of silver in proportion to its value, the demand for silver coin in actual business is very limited. As a matter of fact there is more silver coin in this country today than can be used as coin. Experience has shown that the business of the country needs about \$125,000,000 in silver coin of all kinds, including minor coins. But we aiready have a stock of silver coin age for some time to come.

Wages In Mexico.

Wages In Mexico.

Wages In Mexico.

Every one will admit that, so far as legislation can affect the matter, that system is best under which those who earn their daily bread by their daily toil receive the best returns for their services.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey], who has just spoken, points to Mexico as "prosperous" in consequence of having the free coinage of silver. He quotes from an article in a recent number of The North American Review, written by the Mexican minister, Mr. Romero. This distinguished representative is naturally loyal to his own country and desirous of making as strong a statement as possible as to her prosperity. He claims that manufacturers are making large profits. But what does he find to say about the wages of workingmen in Mexico? Listen:

"Although our wages are low, there has been in recent years a marked tendency to their increase."

Their wages are "low," even in silver. What about increase in wages? The most that he can claim is that there has been a "tendency" in that direction—no real increase worth mentioning specifically. Workingmen will do well to "ponder on these things."

The following statement appears in bulletin No. 9, 1891, of the bureau of the American republics:

"One of the greatest evils (referring to Mex."

publics:
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publics:

"One of the greatest evils (referring to Mexico) at the present time is the existence of a scale of wages which defles all power of reduction, which robs the laborers of all sense of dignity or feeling of association with the rest of their fellow citizens, and having reduced them to a condition of abject abasement deteriorates to a like extent their productive power and the measure of their ability. They are content to regard themselves as a plant or machinery which moves by extraneous aids only and has no power of volition, and no desire to exercise it if it had."

And yet Mr. Romero finds it impossible to claim more than that there has been "a tendency" to improvement in wages.

We have before us, Mr. Chairman, a special message from the president asking us to make an appropriation to pay certain railroads for carrying certain people from the Mexican line to various parts of the United States. What is the story behind this? Simply this, sir: Some of our workingmen, having been told how fearfully they were being abused under our system, and being assured that things were "booming" in Mexico, became the victims of their misplaced confidence in free silver orators and went to Mexico. Then they learned the truth, finally coming home at public expense. How many more of our workingmen will allow themselves to be made victims of similar tales?

How About American Workingmen?

How About American Workingmen? And now let us see how the situation of orkingmen in this country compared in 1890 rith that during the so called "bimetallic lines".

times."

From the famous senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages, before referred to, I take the facts for the following table of wages in leading occupations every tenth year for some time before the war, when we had our mint 'open to the free coinage of both metals," in comparison with wages in 1890, a sixth of a century after we finally adopted our present system of unlimited coinage of gold and limited coinage of silver:

and limited comage	CT DITA	or.				
	-Wages per diem					
Occupation.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1890.		
Plasterers	.\$1 50	\$1 75	\$1 75	\$3 50		
Blacksmiths	. 1 50	1 50	1 50	3 00		
Blacksmiths' helpers	831/2	831/2	831/2			
Painters		1 25	1 25	2 50		
Wheelwrights	. 1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50		
Carpenters		1 41	1 52	1 94		
Engineers	. 2 00	2 25	3 00	4 25		
Firemen		1 37	1 44	1 65		
Laborers		1 04	99	1 25		
Machinists		1 55	1 76	2 19		
Watchmen		1 06	1 00	1 55		

Average, according to importance, for all occupations, 1860 being reckoned as 100.....

.......... 87.7 C2.7 100 168.6

Vould Not Help the Farmer. Viould Not Help the Farmer.
What inducements do the silver producers hold out to the farmers to get them to co-operate in this scheme? They promise the farmers higher prices for their products. The sensible question which every thoughtful farmer will naturally ask is, Could they and would they keep their promise? Let us see what the chances are.
They claim that "silver would increase in value and would carry with it the prices of farm products."

country and four times the value of all the silver produced in the whole world that year. Why, sir, the clucking hens of our farms produce more wealth every year than these silver miners, who so patronizingly tell the farmers what they will do for them.

Farmer friends of mine in Minnesota have told me that before the war they have hauled wheat 50 miles to market with an ox team, occupying days in each trip, and got 45 cents a bushel for it in wildcat money, which was in danger of being worthless when they got home. Yet in those days the mint was open to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The Situation of Farmers In 1873.

The Situation of Farmers In 1873.

The Situation of Farmers In 1873.

So much has been said by free silver orators to mislead farmers into the idea that everything was prosperous with them before 1873 and nothing has been since, that I submit now a paragraph that I have copied from the report of the lowa State Agricultural society for 1873. It is from an address delivered by C. H. Rogers at the Harrison county fair, and gives a faithful picture of the situation at that time in that mighty state:

"Proud of these aspects and of her progress in practical agriculture, still the condition of the laboring man and farmer is far from what is desirable. They have worked, watched and waited for an adequate reward until weariness has well nigh turned to hopelessness. Farming has been a financial failure for the past three years. Hard toil has opened up fine farms and brought to the bins the products of unexampled harvests, but the sales have hardly paid expenses and bought cheap clothing until the coming harvest. There is no surplus to improve buildings, purchase thoroughbred stock and furnish the home with any of the luxuries of art and literature."

Would Be Hard on Debtors.

stock and furnish the home with any of the luxuries of art and literature."

Would Be Hard on Debtors.

Let us suppose that the advocates of free silver sweep everything before them, capturing the presidency and the house and continuing to control the senate. What would be the natural thing to expect? What would you do if some one owed you and you were not protected by a gold clause in the contract? You would demand what was coming to you. Every man having an obligation coming due would, in self defense, demand all that might be coming to him while he could still get paid in money of full value. Debtors would be compelled to pay up at once or give new and better security, with a promise to pay in money of the present standard. On the maturing of their obligation they would certainly have to pay an enormous premium for the kind of money required. They would not escape making payment in money of the present standard and would have to take their chances of getting enough more for their products to enable them to make the payment without actual loss. They certainly would not gain anything and would take all the risk of losing—losing not only the premium which they would surely have to pay, but depending upon the forbearance of their creditors not to lose all they possess.

And what is the probability of the creditor being able and willing to grant concessions? Depositors in banks would withdraw their deposits. This would compel the banks to call in their loans. The four months between election and inauguration would be strewn with the wrecks of business houses now giving employment to millions of people.

The plan of the free silverites, as all experience shows, would subtract from our volume of money a very large and exceedingly valuable part of it. It would diminish our money by the amount of our gold and its representatives, at the very lowest estimate, \$600,000.00. Its disappearance would be immediate.

Moreover, sir, we would have poorer money. The silver money would be bulkier and less convenient than what we

Marvelous Performance of a Circus Dollar.

When I was a small boy, I saw something that I shall never forget. It was at a circus. The clowns and some other employees arranged themselves in a circle. Let us say that there were 20 of them in all. No. 1 said to No. 2: "I owe you \$2. I'll pay up as soon as I can." No. 2 made this statement to No. 3, No. 3 to No. 4, and so on around the circle, No. 20 saying it to No. 1. No. 1 shoved his hands into his pockets and with a look of pleased surprise pulled out a dollar. Turning to No. 2, he said: "I didn't know that I had that dollar. Here's so much on account." No. 2 took the dollar, and with similar language passed it on to No. 3, and so it went around the ring. No. 20 passed it to No. 1, who received it with a smile and started to put it into his pocket, but instead he turned to No. 2 and said, "I didn't expect to be able to pay you the balance so soon, but here it is." And so it went around the ring, finally coming back to No. 1, who with a satisfied smile put it into his pocket.

To the little boy who looked as I did thirty odd years ago, this was simply the funny work of clowns, to be laughed at and forgotten. It was not forgotten, however, and to the man older grown and charged with the serious consideration of the affairs of a great nation it illustrates the profoundest truth in finance. What is that truth? It is this: Under proper conditions the working power of a dollar is beyond all human computation.

I was very much surprised to hear this afternoon a man so prominent as my friend from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin] speak as if money paid for taxes was lost to circulation. I have often heard men speak as if they thought that there must be as many dollars in existence as there are dollars' worth of business to be transacted. What would a farmer say to an agent for bushel baskets who should attempt to convince him that he needed as many bas Marvelous Performance of a Circus Dollar.

there must be as many dollars in existence as there are dollars' worth of business to be transacted. What would a farmer say to an agent for bushel baskets who should attempt to convince him that he needed as many baskets as he expected to raise bushels of crop? The farmer would feel that his intelligence had been insulted, and justly so. He knows that he can use the same basket over and over again, and the quantity measured in a given time will depend on the speed with which the one handling it works. And then, if properly used, it is ready to do as much more.

So with the yardstick, the pound weight and the dollar. Each can do an almost infinite amount of work if properly used. What are the conditions of highest efficiency in money—under what conditions can a given amount of money do the most work? Let us examine our illustration:

The dollar in the circus ring did the work of forty dollars in five minutes and was just as capable of accomplishing as much more in the succeeding five minutes. Why was this? Simply because it moved promptly.

Now let us examine the matter a little more closely. Why did it move so? Why was each one so prompt to pass the dollar on? Because he felt good—that is, he felt honest. He felt that when he owed money and had it in his pocket the only proper thing for him to do was to pay up. Moreover, each had confidence in the other. There was a feeling of respect and good will among the men in that ring. This is one of the conditions under which money does its work most effectively.

What is the other condition? Why was each of what was coming to him? Because he knew that it was a good dollar. He knew that whenever he wanted to use it, whether it might be that day or not for ten years, it would be just as good as when he accepted it.

Suppose, on the other hand, that each of the men had a dollar in his pocket, but that they distrusted each other, each fearing that if he let go of the dollar in his pocket but that they distrusted each other, each fearing that it might not be good when he w

Quality More Important Than Quantity.

With good money and mutual trust a dollar did the work of 40, while with questionable money and distrust 20 dollars could accomplish nothing. In other words, the quality of money is immensely more important than its quantity.

is immensely more important than its quantity.

And, sir, a set of men who make it part of their plan to malign human nature and then offer us a debased currency would not only deprive us of part of the money that we now have, but they would paralyze the working power of what remained. They are not only morally wrong, but financially unwise. They and their policy are alike condemned. They offer poor money and distrust. We offer abundant money of the best quality and well founded confidence. Is there any doubt as to which the American people will approve?

To employ a figure of speech, we contend that our body politic needs in its circulation both kinds of corpuscles, and that it needs them both all of the time. The best that is promised by the gentlemen on the other side is that their plan will furnish them alternate ly; one at a time, first one and then the other—that is, sir, they offer us a sort of chills and fever system, which would produce distress in life and would result in early death to business enterprise.

Our plan secures to our circulation all the

life and would result in early death to business enterprise.

Our plan secures to our circulation all the elements needed for the health of the body, including both kinds of corpuscles, all of the time and in the proportions demanded by the most vigorous life. And behind this good financial blood, to prevent its stagnation, to propel it in life giving circulation, even to the extremities of the body, we place the great heart, confidence—confidence in our financial system and in each other, confidence in our system based on approved experience, confidence in ach other based on the knowledge that, after all, men would rather do right than wrong.



EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

Presdent McKinley's Proclamation Ordering Congress to Meet March 15.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Mc Kinley issued his first proclamation, calling an extra session of congress for March 15. The proclamation is as follows: By the president of the United States of

America. Whereas, Public interests require that the congress of the United States shall be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock on the 15th day of March, 1897, to receive such communication as may be made by

the executive,
Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the con-gress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol in the city of Washington on the 15th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 6th day of March in the year of our Lord 1897 and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty first. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the president. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

Death In the Storm.

WILMINGTON, O., March 8 .- The damage by the heavy rains is estimated at \$25,000 in this county to bridges and pikes, while that to farms, live stock and personal property cannot yet be estimated. All railroad communication is cut off. A Mr. Taggard, cashier of a bank at Wheeling, was killed, and three others are reported fatally hurt and many more in-

Firemen In the Bones Room.

NEW HAVEN, March 8.—A blaze in the society house of the Skull and Bones, Yale's senior secret society, on the camp us, last night caused much excitement among the students, but it was extinguished with trifling loss. A still alarm had been rung in, and the bonesmen that had gathered endeavored to prevent the police-men and firemen from entering. Lieutenant Allord, however, ordered his men to break in the door, which was done. The firemen were probably the first nonmenibers who have ever entered the room.

Fatal Election Riot,

LEMBERG, Austria, March 8 .- The Socialists caused a disturbance while an election was in progress at Skole yesterday The crowd attempted to storm a polling place, and the soldiers fired on them. of the mob were wounded, two mortally.
One soldier and one gendarme were wounded.

Chicago Plasterers Strike,

CHICAGO, March 8.—Every union plasterer and hod carrier in Chicago is on strike, with the intention of remaining out until the bosses agree to pay the old wage scale of \$3.50 a day for plasterers and \$2.20 for hod carriers. Hudson River Ice Rotten.

ALBANY, March 8.—The ice along the river front here is in a precarious condition, and the annual breaking up may take place at any time. In fact, the condition of the ice is known to the dealers

Tenney Signs With Boston. BOSTON, March 8.—The signed contract of Fred Tenney to play with the Boston baseball nine next season has been received Millionaire King Dead

PROVIDENCE, March 8. - William H. King of Newport, the millionaire who for many years was confined in the McLean asylum and for whose release repeated offorts were put forth in vain on the ground that he was mentally sound, died at the Butler asylum yesterday. He was 76 years He belonged to one of the oldest Nof age. and wealthiest families of Newport and was never married.

Mrs. Beecher Very Low.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 8.-Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is much worse today. Her articulation is exceedingly difficult, and she is much weaker. It looks as if she could not live long now, but she has surprised her physicians so often with her rallying powers that they decline to make any prediction this time. They give no hope, however.

McCabe to Succeed Stewart.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8.-A report here is that Mr. William Stewart, freight traffic manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has decided voluntarily to re-tire from the service. Mr. D. T. McCabe, general freight agent of the western sys-tem, is to take the place of Mr. Stewart at Pittsburg. The change is to take place April 1.

President Moraes In Office.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Word was received at the Brazilian consulate in this city today that President Moraes of the Brazilian republic reassumed office on March 4. Since November last Vice President Vice torino Pereira has been holding the reins of government, owing to the severe illness of the president, who has now quite recovered.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

DUNBAR, Pa., March 8.—The boilers at W. J. Rainey's Mount Braddock Coke works exploded yesterday, completely wrecking the plant. Robert Haxenbaugh, engineer, was instantly killed and Fire-man Robert Meade, colored, fatally injured. The loss will be heavy.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—A notice has been posted at National Tube works, Mc-Keesport, announcing an average reduction of wages of 10 per cent. Every department is included in the reduction,

A 10 Per Cent Cut.

affecting 3,000 men. The workers have Infected Trees. WASHINGTON, March 8.—The national convention of state horticultural and agricultural societies decided to recommend the passage by congress of a bill providing for the inspection and treatment when found infected of trees, plants and nursery

Miss Mabel Hanna Engaged.

Toledo, March 8.—The engagement is announced here of Thomas B. Beery and Miss Mabel Hanna, daughter of Senator Mark Hanna. The prospective bridegroom is a member of the firm of Legget & Beery, bridge builders, of this city.

Barred From New York.

ALBANY, March 8.—Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn has notified the Guarantee' Liability Indemnity company of Philadelphia that he would not relicense it to transact business in this state for the coming year.

To Check the Plague.

VENICE, March 8 .- The international plague conference has decided to recommend that a force of sanitary police be station in the Fersian gulf.



44 WalliSt., Norwalk, Conn. 3

### A BIG STRIKE COMING.

Labor Troubles In New York Will Affect About 10,000 Men.

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Two Organizations Have a Difference With Regard to the Right to Do Certain Work - Walking Delegates to Decide the Matter.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A big strike, involving more than 10,000 men, is in preparation, and within 24 hours the workers on all the new office buildings in this city, including carpenters, steam fitters, masons, cement layers, tile layers and helpers, machinists and engineers, will probably quit

work in a body.

Among the big buildings affected are
William Waldorf Astor's new hotel, the
Bank of Commerce, the New York Life building, the Central National Bank building and the Bowling Green building. The board of walking delegates meets this afternoon at the headquarters, 139 East Fifty-ninth street, to discuss the strike.

The board of walking delegates and the Central Labor union look upon the Elevator Constructors' union as a nonunion organization, and they say that if the men are not laid off a general strike will be ordered and 10,000 men will stop work.

Secretary Henry of the Central Labor union said that, while a general strike had not yet been declared, he had no doubt it would be, as he did not expect that the nonunion men would quit work before the time of the meeting of the board of walking delegates.

The center of the storm is in the International Machinists' union, of which James O'Connell is grand master, and which controls the 10,000 men who are to

be ordered out.

O'Connell is on his way here from Chicago, and it is expected that on his arrival he will take charge of matters. The cause of the strike is a dispute between the elevator constructors and the machinists as to whose province certain work beiongs.

The Elevator Constructors' union was at one time affiliated with the board of walking delegates. But now it is no longer affiliated, and both the board of walking delegates and the Central Labor union look upon its members as non-ion men. Little Hope of Settlem.

George Warner, delegate of the International Machinists' union, notified the C. L. U. of the impending strike. He said that at one time his organization, which had controlled the work for years, paid dues to the Elevator Constructors' union, but had ceased doing so as soon as it left the two central bodies.

He said he had talked with the represent-atives of the Sprague company and the Otis company and that they had ignored the claims of the machinists.

"If they do not employ the men who are entitled to this work," he said, "strikes will be ordered in the shops of the Sprague and Otis companies here and in the Otis company's shops at Watsessing, N. J., and in all the large buildings in which they have contracts.

'More than this, general strikes of all the trades represented in the board of walking delegates will follow.'' The C. L. U. has indorsed Warner's re-

port, and Warner says that the strikes will be ordered, as there is no hope that the demands made upon the companies will be complied with.

The machinists say that for a long time the work usually conceded to them has been given to the elevator constructors.

This includes engines, pumps, ma-chinery, hoisting apparatus and work on the dynamos, where the cables are run by

These elevator constructor men, the machinists say, are nonunion men, and the machinists will fight them to the last ditch.

#### Four Men Killed by a Snow Slide.

PARK CITY, Utah, March 9.-A heavy west of the Morgan mine and struck one of the Daly mine bunkhouses, which was shivered into atoms. Nine men were sleep ing in the house at the time. Five wer cued alive about an hour afterward. Late in the afternoon the dead bodies of Nicholas Peffis, James Leating and Nicholas Puffeto were recovered. Joseph Zucca is still missing and is no doubt dead.

#### Waiting on the Tariff.

LOWELL, Mass., March 9.—The Lowell Carpet mill, one of the largest of the carpet mills in the country, shut down today for one week, owing to the light demand for carpets. In connection with the shut down the officials state that the impending tariff legislation makes it unwise to store carpets at present. The curtailment of production will affect 2,500 employees.

#### Southern Mutual President Indicted.

ATLANTA. March 9.-Judge Newman has declined to appoint a receiver for the Southern Mutual Building and Loan association, expressing a disinclination to interfere with the proceedings in the state court. The Fulton county grand jury has indicted William C. Hale, president of the association, for embezzlement, and a bench warrant has been issued.

#### Damage From the Flood.

VANDALIA, Ills., March 9.—Reports from all over Fayette county show the damage wrought by the flood to be very great. There is scarcely a bridge or culvert left intact, and great chasms have been cut through the public reads and thoroughfares, rendering them impassable.

#### Mayhew to Die This Week.

ALBANY, March 9 .- Governor Black has declined to interfere in the case of Arthur Mayhew, under sentence of death at Sing Sing prison, and Mayhew will die this week. Mayhew was convicted of murder-Stephen Powell at Hempstead on March 7, 1896.

#### The Turkish Method.

KHANIA, March 9.—The Turkish officials are allowing the Mussulmans to desecrate the cemeteries and monasteries. Cof fins are being forced open and the bodies thrown into the fields, the object being to steal the valuables buried with the dead.

#### General George Magee Ill.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 9.—A cablegram received here from Paris says that General George Magee, president of the Fall Brook railway, is dangerously ill. His son, Colonel John Magee, will sail for

#### Cleveland's Steward Retained.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The president has appointed William Sinclair as steward of the White House, which place he held under the preceding administration.

### Fairfield County National Bank

INCORPORA, ED. 1824. Capital, 200,000 EDWIN O. KEELE: President. DAVID H. ... ILLER, Vice-President, L. C. GREEN, Cashier

SKIN-TORTURED

and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," free.

SKIN SCALP and Hair Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Window Glass.

Odd Sizes Cut to

Order. Putty in

Bulk, and 1, 3 &

5 Pound Cans.

Prepared Paint,

Oils and Turpen-

tine, Hardware &

Housefurnish-

H. H. WILLIAMS

'7 Main St.

5 RAILROAD PLACE AND XXXX

WASHINGTON ST. BRIDGE ×××

A few of Our Bargains for

Rib Roast...... 8, 10 and 12c

Rump Corned Beef...... Se

Piate Rib, Fresh or Corned...... 5c

Buck Shad (this week)...... 10c

Fresh Herring...... 4c

THIS IS NOT ALL, a visit to

either of our Markets will convince you that we know what

people want and our prices are always RIGHT.

FRESH FISH OF ALL KINDS

Paul Schultze, Jr

ings.

This Week:

Mosses H. Glover, EDWIN'O. KEELER, DAVID H. MILLER, A. J. MEEKER.; F. St. John Lockwood. THECDORE E. SMEIH, IRA COLE. CHAS. F. TRISTRAM.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Safe: Deposit Boxes free to Depositors.

### CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

26 WALL ST., NORWALK.

CORPORATED SEPT. 1, 1976. GEORGE M. HOLMES, President. E. L. BOYER, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE M. HOLMES, P. L. CUNNINGHAM, E. L. BOYER, J. Cousins, Jr.

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WILLIAM A. CURTIS, Cashier

Ulscount Day, Saturday.

# Real Estate.

TO RENT. — Apartments, Houses, Farms, Stores, Barns, etc.

XXXXXXX

Farms, Many Places. ×××××××

NOW is the Time to Buy, as When Times Get Better, (which they will very soon) Prices Will Go Up.

5 MAIN STREET, - - - NORWALK.

#### Piano Lessons,

MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY, (daughter of the late Wm. R. Nash.) gives efficent and satisfactory instructions on the Piane a her home No. 193 Main \*treet.

# THE Ætna Life INSURANCE COMPAN

Made thet Following Gains in the Year 1896:

Increase in Income,

\$1,057,816.28.

Increase in Assets,

\$1,997,234,42. Increase in Surplus,

\$198,816,81,

Increase in New Life Business,

\$1,598,668,00.

Increase in Life Insurance in Force,

\$5,608,680.00.

Increase in Accident Insurance in Force,

\$21,736.500.00

Increase in Accident Premiums,

\$175,086.72—or 62 per cent.

Increase in New Life Insurance Written in Connecticut,

\$310,642.00.

Increase in total Life Insurance in Connecticut.

\$472,569.00.

From the increased Surplus the usual increase of dividends to policy-holders will be paid in 1897, making the Twenty-Fifth Regular Annual Increase of Dividends to the insured, and a record unparalleled in the history of life insurance.

Notwithstanding the material increase of new business on which the expense in Life Insurance is chiefly incurred, the ratio of expense to income on the Life business of this company, excluding the Accident business, is somewhat lower than last year, and is 23 per cent. less than the average expense of the ten leading "purely mutual" companies for the year 1895.

Their figures for 1896 have not been published.

#### MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary J. L. ENGLISH, Sec. C. E. GILBERT, Ass't. Sec. W. C. FAXON, Ass't. Sec. Accident Department.
G. W. RUSSELL, M. D., Med. Director. JAMES CAMPBELL, M.D., Med. Ex. W. C. FAXON, Ass't. Sec. Accident Department.

E. E. HALLOCK, Ceneral Agent, 5 Hubinger Bld'g., New Haven. J. I. HUTCHINSON, General Accident Agent, Hartford.

# BOSTONSTORE

NORWALK.

N. Y. OFFICE 442 BROADWAY.

# 4--DAYS' SALE--4.

ON

# LACE CURTAINS, LACES AND DRESS GOODS.

We have made another important purchase of Lace Curtains as we did last spring, and same will be on sale at our counters during the next four days, at astonishingly low prices. Here is an opportunity that every thrifty housekeeper will appreciate.

10 pairs \$1.25 Lace Curtains, for this sale 75c. 8 pairs \$1.39 Curtains, for this sale 98c. 15 pairs \$1 75 Nottingham Curtains, for this sale \$1.25. 12 pairs \$1 98 Fish Net Lace Curtains, \$1.50 15 pairs \$2.75 Gossamer Lace Net Curt in with rich

designs, \$2.25. 18 pairs Ecru and White Lace Curlains, we always

sold for \$3.50, for this sale \$2,50. 6 Irish Point Lace Curtains \$4,75, for this sale \$3.00

### DRESS GOODS.

4 pieces all wool medium weight Covert, that is the proper weight for nice bicycle suitings, 50c. 10 pieces Silk and Wool, 40 in. wide, 25c.

3 pieces 40 in. Black Sicilian Mohair, 50c yard. 3 pieces Etrame Navy, black and green, 52 in wide, 75c 10 pieces 54 in. wide Ladies' Broadcloth just the right thing for tailor made suits, 75c.

3 pieces Silk Grenadine, large figures, 75c.

#### SKIRTS. SEPARATE

\$2.25 Figure Mohairs. \$2.50 All Wool Serge. \$1.98 Mixel Fancies. \$6.98 Large Figured Silk. Very handsome.

On all Flannel and Flannelette Wrappers we shall take off 25 per cent of the marked price for the next

### LACES.

3000 yards White and Butter color Laces at 25 per

cent. less than regular value. Lot 1-4 to 6 in. Oriental Lace regular value 19c, 15c. Lot 2-5 to 9 in. Oriental Lace, regular value from

33c to 38c, 25c, Lot 3-10 pieces 4 in. Linen Torchon, new patterns, regular price 25c, special 124c.

# BOSTON STORE,

CORNER MAIN AND WALL STREETS, NORWALK, CT.

INSURE YOUR

# PLATE

THE

# Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company

OF CONNECTICUT. At HALF THE RATE charged by other stock companies

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