

THE EVENING GAZETTE.

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Price One Cent

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Some of Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service Extensions will Have to Give Way.

President McKinley Has a Second Cabinet Meeting.

GAZETTE'S BUREAU,
709 EAST CAPITOL STREET,
WASHINGTON, MARCH 12.

DEAR GAZETTE:—President McKinley had at his second Cabinet meeting to-day a full attendance of his ministers. The Cabinet was in session one hour and a quarter. The only thing done was confined to the department matters.

Affairs were quiet in all the executive departments to-day and there was a decided falling off in callers all around, this was largely owing to it being Cabinet day.

There was a big list of applications for presidential and other offices bulletined at the Treasury Department. Forty-three applicants were registered there since yesterday. The clerks in the appointment division had to handle about 2,000 papers in getting these forty-three applications briefed, jacketed and filed.

It is regarded as probable that some of the civil service extensions made by Mr. Cleveland before his retirement will have to give way.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has been in session to-day considering the arbitration treaty. It is probable that the committee will have the treaty under consideration several days.

While the column of office-seekers, which has infested the White House since inauguration, has thinned out perceptibly the fight to get inside the breastworks, becomes more intense every day. Where Secretary Porter and the President had to cope with mere numbers a few days ago they now have to encounter persistent importunity.

President and Mrs. McKinley entertained at dinner last night several of their relatives and friends who are enjoying a visit to this city. In his daily walk last evening the President was accompanied as usual, by Secretary Porter.

Among the afternoon callers at the Executive Mansion were ex-Senator Brice, Senators Hawley and Platt.

Mrs. Gen. Phil. Sheridan called on the President to ask his aid and advice in securing an increase of pension.

The two Senator Platts, ours of Connecticut and he of New York, are both domiciled at the Arlington and the card takers and bell boys get vexatiously tangled up.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill is confined to his bed at his residence, suffering from a heavy cold. He was not allowed by his physician to sit up to-day.

Gardeners have been busy the past few days in giving the lawns of the Agricultural Grounds their regular spring cleaning. The snow drops, crocuses and daffodils and push Jessamines are all in bloom and spring with its ethereal mildness seems to have beamed upon Washington.

PHYSICIAN KILLED.

Fearful Grade Crossing Accident at Brewsters Station.

The 11:50 a. m. east bound passenger train on the New England railroad reaching Danbury yesterday noon, brought news of a grade crossing accident at Brewsters station.

Dr. Strump attempted to cross the track with his team and the outfit was struck by the train. The physician was horribly mangled and instantly killed. The driver was fatally injured. The horse was thrown one hundred feet and killed. Dr. Strump was 45 years of age and wealthy.

Grain Elevator Burned.

The big coal and grain elevator owned by Noble Bennett in New Milford, was practically destroyed by a fire which broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The building was valued at \$10,000, and the loss on this, with that on the contents, will probably make a total loss of \$15,000. The origin is not known, but probably was caused by the fire under the boilers.

DIVORCE DENIED.

Judge Wheeler Refuses Daisy Comstock's Petition.

Unexpected Appearance in Court of the Alleged Co-respondent.

Judge Ralph Wheeler has decided that Daisy Comstock of New Canaan, cannot have a divorce from her husband, William W. Comstock, at least not on the grounds she bases her claim. Last week Daisy appeared before the court and alleged that her husband had been guilty of unfaithfulness and named Mame Comstock of Norwalk, as the co-respondent. The fair plaintiff was given until this week to produce more evidence. She had two young boys in court to tell how they had seen William lavish affectionate kisses on the widow with an occasional hug thrown in.

But to the surprise of Daisy and her counsel, who should turn up in the court yesterday with an attorney to help her out, but the alleged co-respondent herself.

Mrs. Comstock took the stand and under the guidance of her counsel Attorney Levi Warner, she positively denied every allegation made against her. That settled it. The court said nay and Daisy went out of the room with disappointment written all over her pretty face.

POSTMASTER BOUND OVER.

Thomas J. Bradley of Sandy Hook Accused—Goes to Jail.

Postmaster Thomas J. Bradley, of Sandy Hook, who is said to be short in his accounts \$500, was brought before United States Commissioner Wright in New Haven yesterday, charged with embezzlement. He was bound over to the United States term under \$1,000, in default of which he went to jail.

Is Not Jealous.

One of the show windows at the Boston Store is well worth cackling about. There is an extraordinary display of Easter souvenirs, which the firm is giving away to customers. As the basis of supply are exposed to view two large buff Cochon fowls, a rooster and a hen at either corner of the window. Each are in coops which bear the sign "Thank us for the Souvenirs" and the poor old hen does not seem to be at all jealous of the credit accorded her friend the rooster, as she winks at the little girl who has one of the souvenirs in hands and knows full well that roosters never lay eggs.

Surprise Party.

Mrs. David Gould was the happy victim of a surprise party at her home on Academy street last night. There were fifty-five merry-makers present, and the pleasures came thick and fast in the way of recitations, vocal and instrumental music. Mrs. Gould was presented with a handsome silver cake-basket and made a speech to match it. Refreshments were served and it was midnight when the happy guests bade their equally as happy hostess good-night.

A Runaway.

A horse belonging to Groceriesman George Ward Selleck became frightened near the Electric Light station this morning and ran away. On Main street the runaway team collided with a milk wagon belonging to Washington Hawthurst badly wrecking one of the wheels of the same. The Selleck wagon was badly wrecked, as was the harness. The horse was stopped before doing further damage.

\$40,000 Fire at Hartford.

Fire gutted the two top stories of a building on lower State street, used as a storage warehouse and owned by Eugene Ripley, last-night. The loss is \$40,000. The origin is unknown.

Bad Blaze in Middletown.

The plant of the W. H. Chapman Co., manufacturers of saddlery hardware at South Farms was destroyed last-night causing a loss of \$50,000 insurance \$30,000.

His Commission Signed.

Governor Cooke yesterday signed the commission of General Russell Frost as brigadier-general commanding the Brigade C. N. G.

Monday will be pay day at the selectmen's office.

The engagement of Frank P. Lane of Weston and Miss Blanche Harrison of South Danvers is announced.

BIG BILL OF COSTS.

Alice Clark Must Pay After Withdrawing her Suit

Against Commodore Burritt.

Sensational Disclosures By Attorney John J. Walsh.

The most interesting matter to come up before Judge Ralph Wheeler at the short calendar session of the Civil Superior court yesterday was the dispute between counsel over the bill of costs in the famous case of Clark against Burritt.

It will be remembered that the fair plaintiff, Mrs. Alice E. Clark, brought suit against Commodore Francis Burritt, to recover \$15,000 damages. After various twistings and turnings in the pleadings, the case was set down for trial.

Then suddenly it appeared that the plaintiff was not as anxious to face the court and jury as she had been before and after backing and hauling a few days her counsel announced that the suit had been withdrawn.

There was much surprise at this and much disappointment among the court frequenters as some racy developments were expected. Many surmises were made as to the cause of the withdrawal but no explanation was given. However, some statements made on the part of counsel yesterday give just an inkling of the motive.

It would appear that on the day the case was first set down for trial Mrs. Clark came into the court room and saw the array of witnesses which had been summoned to appear for the defense. Among them the plaintiff discovered one whom she had not seen for many years. The sight of him made her feel uncomfortable and from that time out she was not anxious to have the trial pressed.

The case came up yesterday on the plaintiff's appeal from the taxation of costs. There had been 39 witnesses summoned in all, several coming from Hartford, New Britain and Waterbury. Of course there was mileage to be paid and owing to the many delays there was three days' attendance fee for each witness tacked on. The whole bill amounted to \$163.

Attorney James H. Olmstead for the plaintiff said that the amount was outrageous. Three mileage fees had been allowed when the statute permitted only one. Then the defendant had summoned a lot of witnesses, not one half of whom would have been allowed to take the stand. Several other items were criticized and thought to be excessive.

Attorney John J. Walsh for the defendant made the reply and it was in his remarks that some interesting disclosures appeared.

He took up each witness separately and told in brief what he or she would testify to. The first one on the list was William Clark and it was the sight of him no doubt, that had such a very depressing effect on the fair plaintiff the first day she came into court.

Attorney Walsh said they had invited Mr. Clark to appear because he would come into court and swear that the plaintiff had perjured herself right in this court room. The witness would state that he married Alice twenty years ago and that she had never been divorced from him. She had afterwards gone into court before Judge Prentice in applying for a divorce from another man, whom she had married after leaving the witness, and sworn that she was a single woman when the second knot was tied.

It was while she was getting this divorce that she met and joined her lot with the defendant, and counsel proposed to show by several other witnesses the nature of the relationship existing between them.

Among the claims put in when the suit was brought was a bill for services as a professional nurse for 280 weeks at \$25 a week. The plaintiff would claim that she lived with the defendant in that capacity and was engaged with that understanding. Counsel had several witnesses to show just what kind of a "professional nurse" she was.

Then there was the butcher, the baker, the landlord, the doctor, the grocer and the numerous haekmen who used to take Alice out to ride. They were all called in to show that Burritt, "he paid the freight," while the plaintiff was nursing him so tenderly.

Judge Wheeler after hearing the explanation directed counsel to file an amended bill of costs in which only mileage one way was charged, and also to state clearly just what witnesses were present on each day of postponement. This will make a slight reduction in the bill.

PROMINENT MAN MISSING.

Peculiar Conduct of Postmaster Lord at Hamburg.

Judah H. Lord, of Hamburg postmaster and town treasurer and partner with his brother in J. H. & J. L. Lord, has been missing for ten days. It appears that he turned over his business to his brother and also that he married three years ago a woman who was post-mistress. Mr. Lord is 47 years old, a native of Lyme, and was very prominent in the affairs of the Congregational church. It is thought that he is in New York.

Bridgeport Woman Hat Censor.

Bridgeport is trying a new solution of the "high theatre hat" problem. The Mayor has appointed Susan Watson, a milliner, official hat matron, and she is expected to visit the theatres and request women wearing high hats to remove them. If a woman refuses the matron will report her name to all the box-officers, and ticket sellers will endeavor to see that she does not get a chance to sit in the front seats.

Pensions.

Additional, Charles T. Squire, Roxbury; reissue, Andrew J. Starles, Ridgefield; original widow's, etc. Annie C. Cleator, New London, Mary J. Carley, Sharon, Ann Hayes, Hartford.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed at the Norwalk post office, March 13, 1897:

Ellen Nelborn B. shop, McKnight & Smith.

W. H. MALONE, P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rip Van Winkle.

Robert McWade, who, years ago, made a decided hit in his dramatization of Washington Irving's story. Rip Van Winkle, will appear at Hoyt's Theatre this evening. In many particulars Robert McWade's idea of the part differs from Joseph Jefferson. Abundant in pathos, full of incidents, the play has lost no popular features in its many years before the public. As the drunken wreck, Mr. McWade cannot be excelled. He mingles the characteristic good nature and native wit with his overpowering remorse most artistically.

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Thomas Hardy's well known and powerful novel, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," was put on the stage at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, and achieved a popular and artistic success. The new piece will surely be a success, for it has plenty of "heart interest." The very melodramatic incident of the killing was executed by Minnie Madden Fiske with superb power. The confession in act two, was most human and affecting; the killing was horrible, most morbid and almost worthy of Bernhardt in all its intense miniature effects. The note of naturalism has seldom sounded so clear and passionate as in Mrs. Fiske's work last night. She is a finished artist. The close was admirable; the delicate woman expanding with a great joy as the end came. I shall never forget that picture. I venture to say that half of the women of this city will be weeping for the next few months over Tess at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.—New York Advertiser.

At the Churches.

GRACE CHURCH—Rev. S. H. Watkins, rector, March 14th. 8 a. m. Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and sermon. 12 m. Sunday school. 7:30 p. m. Evening Prayer and sermon. "The Power of Temptation." The rector will officiate and preach.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. Thomas K. Noble, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. In the morning Rev. L. M. Cobb, D. D., of New York city, will preach. In the evening the pastor will preach on "The Supreme Business of Life"—Junior C. E. Society at 5 p. m.—Senior C. E. Society at 6:30 p. m.

Aimee Smith Buried.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 13.—The body of Aimee Smith, who died in Bellevue hospital in New York city, after being found unconscious in the Victor hotel, in New York, was today buried in the Hackensack cemetery. There was a crowd of sightseers about. The floral offerings sent to the house by friends of the dead girl filled a coach.

Judges of the Yale-Harvard Debate. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—The judges of the Yale-Harvard debate on March 26 will be Judge Edgar A. Aldrich of the United States district court; Professor D. R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor F. H. Giddings of Columbia college. Governor Wolcott will preside.

HERE AND THERE.

An Epitome of Happenings of Interest to the Public.

Garnered With Scissors and Pencil.

—Buy a hat of Ward the Hatter, and be in style.

Mrs. A. A. Betts is visiting friends in Ridgefield.

Mrs. John Hadden is slightly better of a severe illness.

Seventeen tramps were lodged at the Hotel Howard last night.

Mrs. James H. Bailey of Riverside, is calling on friends in this city.

Rev. J. J. Furlong returned home from a visit at Waterbury this morning.

The city council will hold an adjourned meeting next Monday evening.

The Kings Daughters of the Congregational church are in session this afternoon.

There was a very low tide to-day, and the clam-diggers harvested a big crop of long clams.

The Cokenoe tribe of Red Men "whooped" five new candidates in a camp last night.

—Ward the Main street Hatter, has all of the spring styles of hats and gen's furnishings.

Members of the G. A. R. will attend the Song service in the Opera House to-morrow afternoon.

One of Austin Cockefer's free chowders will be served at the Mike Powers store on Main street to-night.

Mrs. Deborah A. Sutherland, wife of James Sutherland, is reported as being slightly improved of her illness.

The board of relief of the Broad River school district were in session at the selectmen's office this morning.

—Fine vocal and instrumental music at Beethoven concert at Congregational church, Tuesday evening, March 16.

Chief Engineer Prowitt who has been fighting the grip for a few days was able to be at his place of business to-day.

The service pipe that furnishes power for the organ at Grace church, burst this morning, but has since been placed in repair.

Editor Cross, the poet editor of the Ridgefield Press was in town yesterday getting material for a poem on Spring advent sing.

There will be a grand heavy weight lifting, juggling and dumb-bell exhibition at Fitzgibbon's saloon on Main street, to-night.

The yacht Three Brothers, Captain Oliver S. Clark is being greatly strengthened and will be put in commission at an early date.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Police last night the resignation of John Lowth was accepted and he was placed on the honorary roll.

The Inasmuch Circle, K. D. of the Methodist church, elected officers yesterday afternoon, but few changes being made in the former official roll.

It is expected that when the gang at work on the Tramway extension to Westport stop work this afternoon 2,000 feet of rail will have been laid and spiked to the ties.

—Prof. M. S. Rosen, the well-known oculist-optician, can be consulted at his office in the parlor of the City Hotel, South Norwalk, Tuesdays, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Eyes examined free. f5t.

The propeller Vulcan ran aground at Oyster Shell point at an early hour this morning, but managed to get her nose out of the mud and proceed to the wharf after a short delay.

War veteran Alva Hauschild who has been laid up for some days by reason of a bullet wound in his leg was able to be out this morning with the aid of a cane which also has a war record.

The north window at H. H. Williams' store on Main street has quite a tropical appearance with its tasty arrangement of beautiful and fragrant flowers, the handiwork of Miss Byxbee, the floral artist.

Sarah Sherwood wife of Purdy Sherwood died at the home of her son-in-law, Fred D. Morehouse in Bridgeport, yesterday, aged 84 years. The remains will be brought here for interment next Tuesday afternoon.

DON'T MISS THEM.

The Latest Ads. Received Before Going to Press.

By the People and For the People.

TO RENT.—Store now occupied by Mrs. Wilmet Fawcett, in James' Block, on Water street, on and after April 1st. Also apart seats in the same building. Also apartments on Cross street. F. St. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Trustee.

WANTED.

WANTED.—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. 3-17

Closing Out Sale

MILLINERY GOODS.

AT FAWCETT'S.

3 WATER STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

Everything to Be Sold Regardless of Cost on Account of Removal Commencing Saturday, March 12, and Continuing Until Everything is Sold.

Store Open Every Evening Until 8 o'clock.

ALL SIZES

POULTRY -:- WIRE,

Cut or by the Roll.

- Prices Right. -

Pure Ready Mixed Paints, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, Benzine, Putty, Glass, Kalsomine, Whiting.

FINE LINE OF PAINT and WHITWASH BRUSHES

H. H. Williams,

17 MAIN STREET.

Hoyt's Theatre.

Matinee and Night

SATURDAY, MARCH 13th.

Engagement Extraordinary

Mr. Robert McWade

In his Original Creation,

RIP VAN WINKLE.

As played by him for the past 16 years

Supported by a Strong New York Cast.

Matinee Prices, 10 and 25 cents
Evening prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents

Seats now sale at Plaisted's and Pinneo's

STORE

— IN THE —

NORWALK CLUB BUILDING

TO LEASE.

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

Apply to IRA COLE,

Committee for the Company.

DAVID W. RAYMOND

Funeral Director and Embalmer

89 Washington Street, South Norwalk

Residence, Mahackemo Hotel.

Two Heads that Think as One.

The most interesting personality in New York is Millie-Christine, the two-headed girl. She is wealthy, intelligent, God-fearing and devout. She never works on Sundays, and is a strict churchwoman.

You may call the combination Millie or Christine, or Millie-Christine, but whatever name is chosen two pairs of lips respond in two voices, so similar that not even their manager can, with closed eyes, tell from which of the two heads the voice comes.

A caller wondered how he should shake all the hands. They stood apparently back to back, wound two arms together and offered him two hands to grasp at once. Two pairs of lips murmured "I am so glad to see you," and two voices went on talking in a sort of responsive duet, until one felt like Alice in Wonderland—mystified, dazed.

"We always agree. We always think alike." Another pair of lips, I could see, was saying "We never have any difference of opinion. We always eat the same things." But it sounded like the same voice all the time.—New York World.

A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

How She Bravely and Successfully Defended Her Property.

An American lady travelling in Italy, with a younger companion, was forced to change trains at Bologna after midnight, says Household. Hailing the porter she followed him from one platform to another and after he had deposited the ladies' wraps and luggage in the compartment, he received the usual fee for his services, he, with a smirk and an Italian "Thank you," started for the door.

The quick eye of the elder American traveller caught a sudden movement of his left hand. He had grasped the small hand bag from the seat, where it had been placed, and was concealing it under his coat. It contained valuable jewels, the railway tickets and all the money which they had with them.

This was an American woman of high courage and inflexible resolution. With one hand she snatched the bag, and with the other she collared the porter. Having regained possession of her hand bag, she flung the man out of the railway carriage and closed the door behind him.

Remarkable Bulls of a Professor.

A very absent-minded German professor named Johannes Amer lately died at Vienna, and the following are specimens of his remarkable bulls: "Julius Caesar, disguised as a slave, swam naked across the Tiber." "Covered with innumerable wounds, Caesar fell dead near Pompey's statue. With one hand he covered his face with his toga, and with the other he called for help."—Cincinnati Inquirer.



DYSPEPSIA DID IT

Weakened One Man's Constitution Until It Brought Him to Death's Door.

Mr. James S. Harrison, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Cleveland, O., was for years a sufferer from dyspepsia and general debility, and in his weakened condition, resulting from the above causes, he had the additional ill-luck to fall a victim to malaria from this complication of disorders. Mr. Harrison's condition was becoming very serious, when he commenced to take P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy. Its effects were marked and immediate. Read his letter to us. Its earnestness is apparent:

GENTLEMEN: For the benefit of all suffering from dyspepsia and general debility I beg to submit my testimonial as to the efficacy of your P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, as a positive cure for all the distressing complaints from which I suffered.

My system was also full of malaria and my condition was growing very serious; I had no appetite, was losing strength and was completely broken down in health, but now my health is completely restored, and I can eat like a field laborer, without the slightest fear of any serious results.

I take great pleasure in telling the world that P. P. P. did the grand work of restoring me to my accustomed health.

Yours truly,
JAMES S. HARRISON,
Cleveland, O.

If you get up feeling tired and stupid, P. P. P. should be taken—it will make you feel well.

P. P. P. cures eczema, that torturing, itching disease of the skin and blood. If your blood is kept pure, you will not be disfigured with pimples, boils and blotches.

P. P. P. is the deadly foe and vanquisher of rheumatism. Its effects are immediate and lasting, and it not only relieves, but permanently cures.

Scrofula, which is hereditary and deep-seated in the blood can be cured by P. P. P. It is the one and only positive cure for this dread disease.

Sufferers from kidney troubles find immediate relief when they take P. P. P., as it cures all irregularities and restores to nature her proper functions.

Sold by all druggists.

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

RED IN MILLINERY.

Foliage an Important Adjunct—Shapes in Hats are Numerous.

(By Special Arrangement with the N. Y. Sun.)
If color can sound the note of the new millinery, red bids fair to reign supreme in this branch of fashion. The first display of spring hats and bonnets is always a jumble of startling colors and shapes altogether discouraging to the women who prefer elegant and not conspicuous head gear, but as the season advances the pop-in-jay style of hat disappears and good taste and moderation have an inning. Just at present red straw, red tulle, and red flowers, in more shades than nature can produce, are combined in one hat. Poppies and geraniums here the lead in red blossoms, but there



are green silk poppies in pretty soft shades, with black centres, which are very effective on a black hat with green ribbon and black tulle or killed chiffon, which is one of the special features of millinery.

Tulle, with narrow satin straw sewn on in many rows, is used for bows, and sequined net will be much employed. Aigrettes of all sorts and kinds are in order, as are black and white paradise plumes, and ostrich feathers curled round the top in a sort of fringe. Every kind of ornament in gold, pearl, steel, jet, and rhine stones will be used, and a great deal of horse



hair lace which is well spangled. Moire, glace, and gauze ribbons are the special kinds in favor, and white, in ribbon, flowers, lace and tulle, will be very much worn when the warm days come.

With most kinds of flowers foliage will have a very important place, and lilies of the valley, sweet peas, Scotch thistles, and both white and colored violets are choice selections. Yellow flowers are to be much worn, and cowslips arranged to stand up in a sort of fringe or comb at the back of the hat are a novel fancy.



The fashion of wearing the hats well tilted over the eye promises to continue throughout the summer, and certainly the shade given to the eyes is very acceptable, even though it is not always becoming. The shapes in hats are legion, since so many are made to order out of the pretty soft braids by the milliners to suit the wearer. But the sailor shape with the pretty straight brim and medium low crown, will not be ousted.

A Timely Warning.

A Georgia judge warned his people with regard to coming into court intoxicated, and used these words—"I wish to put everybody on notice that, if they come into this court-room while I am sitting on this bench drunk, they had better look out!"

Why is there always a moral influence associated with a piano?—Because if it isn't upright, it's square.

INSECTS AS FOOD.

Twenty Basketfuls of Ants Sent a Traveller to Eat on His Journey.

Grasshoppers, moths and butterflies have often been eaten, and the ancient Romans used beetles as food. The Brazilians greatly esteemed an insect that feeds on the palm leaf. In Chili and Peru one of the national dishes, the "chupe de chiche," is a sort of stew made of potatoes and chiche, a beetle-like insect, which is found in masses under stones along the water-courses. The blacks or Narringeri in Africa, live almost wholly on the larvae, or eggs, of the fly, which they find under the bark of certain trees. David Livingstone tells how he lived upon this food for some time, and gives an account of the natives going about with a sort of needle stuck behind their ears, suggesting so many clerks with pencils tucked above their ears ready for use. With these needles the negroes skillfully pierced the bark on the trees, and dug out their food. The Indians of Nevada also partly live upon flies—or such of those Indians do as remain in their original wild condition—and make a sort of cake out of the insects, which is said to taste very much like salted meat. In Africa some of the larger ants are used for food. A traveller tells how the chief of a tribe in that territory we call the Sudan, sent him twenty basketfuls of ants for provisions on the journey. When ready for eating they were said by the traveller to "taste like liver."

An Expensive History.

The most expensive book that was ever published is the official history of the war of the rebellion, which is now issued by the government of the United States. It has cost, up to date, \$2,334,328. Of this amount \$1,184,291 has been paid for printing and binding alone.

It will require at least three years longer and an appropriation of some \$600,000 to complete the work, so that the total cost will undoubtedly reach nearly \$3,000,000.

The history will consist of 112 volumes, including an index and an atlas. Each volume will, therefore, cost an average of about \$26,785.

Copies are sent free to public libraries, and 1,347,999 have already been so distributed. The selling price of the atlas is \$22. The remainder of the edition is sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to 90 cents per volume. There does not seem to be a popular demand, since only 71,194 copies have been sold, for a total of \$60,154.—Mail and Express.

His Real Motive.

Storekeeper—Did yew ride way in here jes' ter buy that gallon uv whiskey, Abner?

Abner—W'y, consarn yer hide, Silas! yew orter know I wouldn't leave my farm right in the middle uv plantin' and' ride way in here jest ter buy a gallon uv whiskey. I kem ter town ter day pupuss ter buy my wife a spool uv white cotton thread, an' gol darn my buttons ef I hadn't clean forgot all about that thread until you spoke.—Judge.

A YANKEE INVENTION.

A Much Better and Easier Way Than the Old Method.

Everybody has heard of poultry farms, but poultry factories are in the nature of novelties. Yet one was started, in that good suburb of New York town, Jersey City, and was moved from there to Chicago, so as to be closer to the raw material. It all began in this wise. When Governor Morton was Ambassador to France he took along with him, in a very subordinate capacity, a constituent named Williams; from somewhere up the State Mr. Williams got interested in the French method of fattening fowls. It was a tedious process, he discovered; the birds were confined closely and hand-fed—literally crammed with pellets of dough made of rye and barley flour, mixed with sweet milk.

Mr. Williams thought he knew, or could know, a trick worth several of that. He set his wits actively to work. The result being that he put up an experimental plant and felt justified in bringing his business to the notice of New York hotel proprietors, market moguls and bou-vivants.

Then he built a factory—a long, low, square building—inside of which was a big room, whitewashed and as bare as a barn. Across the end a little space was partitioned off. This was the factory kitchen, in which milk, meal and flour of various grades were compounded into a rich gruel, barely liquid enough to flow easily through a nozzle.

Down each side of the big room ran a row of wooden cylinders, pivoted at top and bottom, and turning easily. All the outer surface of them was cut into box-like compartments, each barely big enough to hold a good-sized hen. To be exact, there were seven hundred compartments to a cylinder. They were open at the back and had a smooth iron ring, as big as the thumb, at one side. From this ring a leather strap was looped around the left leg of the fowl to be fattened. The birds were placed bills out.

A cylinder was charged all at once. The plan was to fill two each day, so as to have fourteen hundred fat birds coming to hand each morning. Three weeks was the period of fattening, and an ordinary-sized fowl gained from a pound and a half to three pounds while in the cylinder. The feeding—and that is where the patents came in—was a sight to see. The feeder sat in a sling swung from the ceiling, and five times each day fed the chicks from a nozzle, with which he shot the food into their wide open mouths.—New York Journal.

Glass Coffins.

Glass coffins are soon to be manufactured by a plate-glass company in Kokomo, Ind., for two men who have invented and patented such an article and formed a company to introduce it. The bottom and sides of the coffin are to be made of rough, unground, and unpolished glass, but the top is to be of highly polished plates of glass. The inventors think there are several good points in the coffin and lots of money, too.

THE CAMPAIGN

IS OVER.

NOW is the TIME

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Wherever the pain is, there apply it

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whether in the chest, back, limbs, or stomach. Make sure you get Allcock's. Do not be persuaded to accept a substitute.

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42 WATER STREET,

You can 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.

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Everything First Class.

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

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PRIVATE BOXING CLASS
Instructions given in boxing at the pupil's home.
Now forming, and applicants desiring to join should apply at once to
Prof. Geo. Yoerger,
South Norwalk,
or at this office.

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE

No Solution Yet Found Satisfactory to All the Powers.

RUSSIA'S ODD RECESSION.

An Entire Change of Attitude by the Czar, France and Great Britain—The Latter's Ingenious Plan—King George May Abdicate.

PARIS, March 13.—The following semi-official announcement was made this afternoon:

"The powers, while united in principle, have not yet been able to reach a solution of the Cretan question. Proposals and objections are being exchanged hourly."

"The programme drawn up by the admirals in Cretan waters is as follows: 'First.—A blockade of the island of Crete. 'Second.—A blockade of the Piræus and some of the other Greek ports. 'Third.—The seizure by a detachment of the fleet of the telegraph office at Syra. 'Fourth.—Any Greek warships encountered to be taken to the island of Milo and kept there. 'Fifth.—Any Greek warships firing on any foreign warships to be sunk and the act to be considered casus belli. 'Sixth.—Any Greek torpedo boat near a foreign warship to be fired at. 'Seventh.—As the blockade of Greece will require all the crews of the foreign warships, each power to send to Crete a battalion of infantry not exceeding 600 in number. Each of the foreign admirals telegraphed a copy of these proposals to his government. Germany immediately telegraphed to the powers that she would accept the proposals down to the seventh proposition, and that she would accept the seventh in principle, but she had not a battalion available. Austria wired the powers that she would accept the whole of the proposals of the admirals, but as Emperor Francis Joseph was absent she must have time to consult with him. Italy telegraphed her acceptance of all the proposals of the admirals, but she added they must be submitted to the cabinet council which would be held within three days. Numerous objections. Russia, Great Britain and France were silent for a time and then Great Britain proposed that a gendarmerie be organized in Crete by utilizing the Greek troops, not using the Greek flag and not using the Greek officers in this connection. Russia eventually answered that as the powers had presented their ultimatum to Greece and as Greece had replied by offering to withdraw her fleet, the answer was conciliatory and partly satisfactory. Therefore Russia proposed a further collective note, demanding the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete. France seconded the reply of Russia. During the negotiations a general agreement was suggested, that the powers should each advance a certain sum for the pay of the gendarmerie and for the expense of organizing the autonomous government of Crete. This was immediately objected to by Germany on the ground that she was not willing to spend a penny for this purpose. France this afternoon proposed to the British foreign office that the powers proceed immediately to organizing the gendarmerie, naming a governor of Crete from Holland, Belgium or perhaps Switzerland. Several names were suggested and considered. Great Britain points out that the members of the previous Cretan gendarmerie ran away and mutinied and that the Greek troops are the best available for this purpose. Unrest in Athens. ATHENS, March 13.—The Cretan question is passing through a period of interregnum, or, in other words, a lull has followed the reply of Greece to the powers, and everybody seems to be wondering where and when the storm will break out afresh. In spite of the repeated assertions made in the different capitals of Europe that the powers are acting in concert toward Greece, it is remarked here that if this was the case the threatened coercion of Greece would have been an accomplished fact long before this. There seem to be but three ways out of the present difficulty. The most popular is that the powers must accept the offers of Greece to withdraw her fleet from the Cretan waters and allow her army of occupation to remain, ostensibly under the control of a foreign officer outranking Colonel Vassos, to be used for the pacification of the island, and when that is accomplished a plebiscite should decide whether or not the Cretans prefer annexation to autonomy. The second solution is the coercion, real or half-hearted, of Greece by the blockade of the Greek coasts as well as the island of Crete. This would be a dangerous and difficult task. In the first place, it would require an immense fleet of vessels, owing to the almost innumerable islands composing the Grecian archipelago, to make such a blockade effective. In the second place, Greece's reply to this would probably be the lighting of the fires of war in Macedonia and the beginning of a conflagration which might spread all over Europe. The Ephemeris, touching upon this feature of the situation, warns the government that the acute stage of the crisis has not passed and adds: "We believe that Europe, frightened by the Greek threat to precipitate a general war, is determined to resort to craft instead of force, knowing that Greece cannot maintain 80,000 men under arms for many months and intending, when she is exhausted, to apply coercion, which would now be dangerous. The powers must compel the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the frontier or the Greek army will drive them away." A Dangerous Spot. The most dangerous spot on the map of Europe at present is the frontier of Thessaly. If Greece is coerced or if she does not obtain the substance of her demands, she is liable to force the hands of the powers in more ways than one by crossing the border, trying to raise the Balkans and possibly bringing about the long contemplated dismemberment of the Turkish empire. The third solution of this dangerous and difficult problem is contained in the renewed rumors that King George of Greece may abdicate in favor of his eldest son, Constantine, duke of Sparta, the crown prince, whose wife is the Princess Sophie of Prussia, sister of Emperor William of Germany. There are many people who believe that the king's abdication would be the best means of clearing up the situation. While the stand taken by King George in the present crisis has undoubtedly improved his position among the Greeks, his abdication would be a popular step, as the populace have never quite forgiven the king for being a foreigner, while his sons, who were born in Greece, are regarded as being one with themselves. The crown prince is known to be a trifle jealous of Prince George, the sailor prince, second son of the king whom the latter always allows to be bracketed as equal with himself. The princess, it should be added, is said to be furious at Emperor William for having sided with the Turks against her adopted people. Her husband is much admired and respected, but he is a man of silent, retiring disposition and is disposed to ignore the shouts of the populace. Prince George is of a different temperament. He is the popular idol, and many would prefer him to his elder brother as king of Greece. In any case the war fever is apparently subsiding, due no doubt to the popular belief that an agreement may be reached between the Greek and Turkish governments directly for the settlement of the Cretan question without the intervention of the powers. This belief, however, does not prevail in diplomatic circles, where it is said that the settlement can only be arrived at through the powers. The Decrease in Excitement. There is no doubt that the decrease in excitement here tends to present matters in a brighter light, for popular clamor had a great deal to do with the defiant position assumed by the Greek government. But there is no cessation of military activity here or at Salonika. On both frontiers the troops have occupied strategic positions and re-enforcements are being pushed forward night and day. The armed peasants on both sides are the most dangerous factors on the frontiers. A conflict there may occur at any moment, and then it may be beyond human power to stem the tide of war which has been sullenly rising in this part of the world for a long time past. The action of the powers in allowing the foreign warships to fire upon the insurgents and the later conflicts between the foreign marines and the insurgents have had a very bad effect among the people here, irritating them to a great degree against everything in the shape of foreign intervention in the affairs of Greece. The calmer minds are counselling prudence, but the situation is almost as grave as it could be, and Greece is prepared to make the greatest sacrifices if driven to desperation. Protracted Negotiations Expected. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13.—The opinion obtains here that the negotiations between the powers on the reply of Greece to the Cretan ultimatum will be protracted. In the meanwhile another threatening feature has been added to the situation. Renewed outbreaks are threatened in Anatolia. The British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, has drawn the attention of the Turkish government to the condition of this district of Asia Minor and has requested that immediate steps be taken to avert another catastrophe. It appears that the condition of the Christians there is deplorable. They are the victims of constant oppression, outrage and murder, and the situation at Payas is so critical that another Sassoun massacre is feared. Advice received here from Erzerum say that large forces of Russian troops are concentrating on the Armenian frontier in the direction of Sarikemsh, in the district of Kars. The Austrian View. VIENNA, March 13.—The semi-official Fremdenblatt today says that the view of the Greek reply taken by the powers is that it can only be replied to by the employment of force to induce Greece to obey the will of Europe. Rails and Locomotives for Japan. PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—A cargo of steel rails from this country for Japan is now being loaded on the British steamer Fortuna, together with a large consignment of locomotives built in this city and intended to be run on the railroads in the empire of the mikado. The Fortuna is one of the largest cargo boats, having 4,000 tons capacity. Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles, no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by E. P. Weed, Druggist.

LADIES, TOO.

They Know a Good Thing When They See It.

Many a woman has felt the depths of humiliation when her head, filled to suffocation, and matter running from it down her throat, was causing intolerable nausea, she has been forced either to hawk and spit, or to swallow the disgusting matter she knew was causing the trouble. Many a woman can remember when, just as she was making a special effort to be entertaining and to please, her words were choked off by the same never ceasing dropping of matter down from her head into her throat. What's that? You've felt it? Of course you have; few in this climate escape. But though misery loves company, that doesn't make this cross much easier to bear. But to bear it, to endure all the inconvenience, humiliation, actual misery resulting from the disease which causes this trouble, is not necessary. Not at all. You can check it at once, you can remove it in a week, you can cure it in a fortnight. And by the simplest means, with no trouble, and at an expense so trifling as to be almost nothing. Hundreds of women in Norwalk have tried it, and they know. Listen to what one of them says: Mrs. G. F. Borst lives at No. 1 Burbank street, South Norwalk. She says: "I think California Catarrh Cure is lovely; it has cleared my head and throat wonderfully, and above all helped my headaches from which I had not been free for a long time. I had tried lots of medicine, but never got much help, and reading so much of C. C. C. I went to Plaisted's drug store and got a bottle. The effect has been all that I could ask, and the best feature of it is that it relieves at once." California Catarrh Cure is sold by all dealers; 50 cents, three times as much, one dollar.

Policeman Kenney is reported as getting the better of his battle with the rheumatism. If Every Mother Knew Her Little Ones Would be Saved. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 3, '95.—Dr. Hand—Dear Sir:—I have used Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion and found it all it is represented. I have had no trouble at all with baby during his teething; it has helped him so much, he teases to have it used on his gums. If every mother would use it they would save the little ones a great deal of suffering. Yours respectfully, Mrs. Harry Browne, 614 State street." Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion sold by all druggists, 25c.

Samuel Shethar a former owner of the Norwalk Straw Hat works died in New York yesterday.

From Strife to Son. As a family medicine, Bacon's Celery 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, rheumatism, this specific will cure you. Edward P. Weed, Norwalk, or George C. Stillson, South Norwalk, the leading druggists, are sole agents, and are distributing samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c.

Mrs. Kroger, of Norwalk, has been the guest of Mrs. J. G. Stevens, of Monroe.—Newtown Bee.

Gladiators. The grand specific for dyspepsia, liver complaint, Rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. This great herbaric tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c. Sold only by Edward P. Weed, Norwalk, and George C. Stillson, South Norwalk.

L. M. Thatcher of New York made himself "solid" in this city yesterday by giving away packages of tobacco.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. "Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. T. F. Anthony, Ex-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." 75 cents. Sold by E. P. Weed, 38 Wall street, and N. C. Baur, 55 Wall street, Druggists, Norwalk.

Mrs. Lewis Johnson, of River street, is suffering from a broken ankle sustained by a fall down a flight of stairs.

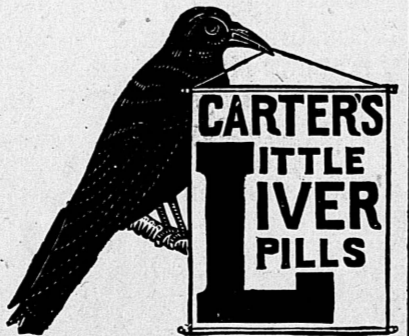
SAVE YOUR LIFE By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourselves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

Company G. Fourth regiment, has voted to attend the Grant monument dedication in New York next month and take part in the parade.

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 it is from coffee. It does not cost over 1/4 at much. Children may drink it with great benefit, 15 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The Haurigauri society will hold anniversary exercises at the Iron Moulder's hall next Tuesday evening. The first degree will be conferred on three wish-to-be Haurigaurians.

Mrs. Stephen Comstock, of Morgan avenue, is the latest victim of the grip.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
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.

Advertising that Pays

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City of Norwalk, Eagle and Vulcan
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.
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YOU read this advertisement. If it had been yours and others had read it, how much good it might have done. Send in your ad and we will do the rest. Rates on application.

SCHLEICHER & SON'S

PIANOS

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

IT LEADS

when it comes to **tone, finish, durability, rightness in price.**

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

The Word of God.

A great deal of discussion is going on at the present time, and in lay as well as in clerical circles, as to the inspiration and the infallibility of the Bible. The exact benefit of this discussion can hardly be appreciated by thoughtful people. The preparation here in this life for a place of peace and happiness in the great hereafter does not depend upon a belief in the Jonah, and the whale story or upon any other of the vexed problems that are now being debated.

It must be stated, however, that the arguments used in seeking to demolish the inspiration and truth of the Scriptures are ridiculous in the extreme. If we believe in a Supreme Being we must believe that all things are possible with Him, the very word "supreme" in this connection meaning absolute, infinite power. Therefore, what seems miraculous to our finite senses is simply the common, every day action of a power that controls all, and than which there is no higher power. A Supreme Power can certainly antagonize what we are pleased to call natural laws, and to it what we consider impossibilities are the plainest of all possibilities.

But it is the word of God that is mainly the heart of all these controversies, and what is the word of God seems to offer a very unnecessary bewilderment to a great many good people. Some people may believe that the Bible is inspired, others that inspiration is comprised therein. Some may believe in its infallibility, while others regard it as fallible because the writers of some of its great truths were, perhaps too often, swayed by their surroundings and may perhaps have unwittingly made a wrong interpretation.

Some may believe that it is the word of God, others that it merely contains the word of God buried in a great deal of unnecessary, extraneous, matter, but shining like a glorious jewel when brought to the surface by calm and patient thought.

Be that as it may, be either proposition correct, or in some degree all, the discussion is not altogether a wise and fruitful one. If we are anxious to find the word of God, the truth beyond all shadow of doubt and clear of any mist and darkness, why not take it as it comes direct from the lips of His only begotten Son? Why not leave the dusty traditions and mouldy creeds, the disputed works of prophets and the contradictions of various characters, and go direct to the fountainhead of all that makes Christianity sweet and wholesome for human needs?

The divinity of Christ may be disputed by those who cannot see beyond the limits of gross materialism, and who seek to deprive the supreme Power of that power without which God is a myth, and blind chance the deity of blinder fools; but never in all the history, either written or unwritten, has there appeared any other figure so completely divine as the humble Nazarene. His life shines out as bright as the morning star, the central figure upon which all eyes gaze, and the great light without which the world would be walking in darkness.

Speech and thought and action proclaim Him the Son of God by supreme selection, and from His lips the word of God flows in splendid music, sweet and entertaining, of which the world has never tired and will never tire of hearing.

He is Himself the living, breathing word of God, bringing messages from the eternal love which poor blind finite beings have, unwittingly perhaps, sought to clothe in the garments of eternal hate.

He preaches the Gospel of humanity, that is so distasteful to man, and still is the only true faith in which men can live in Christ, and become joint heirs of the kingdom.

He preaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; divine love instead of divine hate; infinite compassion instead of infinite remorselessness.

Theological discussions are profitless in the main, and add nothing to one's spiritual nature. Not only that, they

are harmful to the weaker brother, who is groping for light, and is dazzled by false ones, that lead him into paths so labyrinthine that he may never be able to emerge therefrom.

If we truly desire the word of God, let us take it from the lips of the Christ upon whom was His most precious seal of supreme love. Even the most disputatious infidel must confess that living in Christ will make the world purer and better than aught else than can be devised.

Quick Relief from Rheumatism.

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

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

C. E. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. MEAD'S SCHOOL

At Hillside NOW OPEN.

ALL APPLICATIONS For admission should be made at Hillside.

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THE EVENING GAZETTE

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<p>Frank T. Hyatt DENTIST, 8 West Avenue.</p>		<p>Send Your Order to HUNT & ZELUFF, When You Want a Nice Fresh Fish 60 Washington St. SOUTH NORWALK.</p>	<p>TRY WEED'S SODA WATER 38 Wall St.</p>	<p>PARLOR BARBER--SHOP, H. S. LEOBOLD, 47 Main Street.</p>		
<p>NASH & VANSCOY—Dealers in—CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE. PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING. Cor. Main & West Sts. SO. NORWALK</p>	<p>ENTERPRISE Bottling Works, 7 Wall Street. FINE ALES AND LAGER EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE. Mail orders receive prompt attention.</p>	<p>EMBOSSESSING DONE AT THIS OFFICE.</p>			<p>Job Printing OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE</p>	

THE Aetna Life INSURANCE COMPANY. NOW GOING ON!

Made the 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 or the year 1895.

Their figures for 1896 have not been published.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

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UNHEARD OF BARGAINS. CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

- 350 pairs of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co.'s Ladies' Fine Shoes at half price.
- 500 pairs sample 3, 3 1/2 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.

South Norwalk.

Branch Office of GAZETTE No. 12 North Main Street

A raft of lumber went to pieces off Fitch's Point this morning.

E. E. Wheeler has completed his 16-foot skiff and will launch the same at an early date.

Douglas Fowler Post, G. A. R. will take part in a campfire at Greenwich next Tuesday evening.

The Y. W. C. T. Union met at the home of Miss Annie Bishop on Washington street, last night.

T. J. Magner opened his new news agency on South Main street to-day. The GAZETTE will be found on sale there.

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

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the battle of New Burne, N. C. of which war veteran Caleb Wood has a lively remembrance.

A seltzer bottle exploded at the Mahackemo hotel yesterday and came close to making a carom on libation artist Johnson's head.

Trees at the Colonel Crowe residence on West avenue are receiving needed cuts and the appearance of the place is greatly improved.

After a few weeks' stay in this city, Miss Mary Cavanaugh returned to her home in South Norwalk, last evening.—Derby Transcript.

A party of young people enjoyed themselves at the home of Miss Daisy Diebrow on West avenue last evening. There was dancing, etc. Refreshments were served.

Horace Saunders of bicycle fame will have a grand window display of bicycles and sundries at his store on North Main street to-night. Don't fail to stop and look in. It will be a dandy.

The masquerade ball given by the Haymaker's last evening was as complete an affair of its kind as ever held in this city. The costumes were bedazzlingly bewildering, and in some instances grotesquely grotesque. The dances were dizzy and dazzling, and the milk dealers were making their deliveries when the last of the happy aggregation reached their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Carr, who reside at Hanford Place were the victims of accidents Thursday night, which resulted in severe injuries to both. Mrs. Carr was leaving her home, when she fell down the front stoop breaking her arm and sustaining other lesser injuries. Dr. W. C. Burke was called in, and in order to set the fracture was obliged to despatch Mr. Carr for the necessary articles. In leaving the house Mr. Carr fell from the front stoop in the same manner as his wife, sustaining a gash in his hand which required stitching, besides a couple of broken fingers.

Two Murderers Hanged. ST. JOHN, N. B., March 13.—John E. Sullivan was hanged today at Dorchester, N. B., for the murder of Mrs. Eliza Dutecher and her small son on Sept. 11, 1896, at Meadow Brook, N. B. The murders followed an attempt at robbery.

LA PLATA, Md., March 12.—George Mathews, the murderer of James J. Irwin, was hanged in the jailyard here to-day.

Women Bolt a Convention. ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Seven delegates representing the jurisdiction of nine states in the Sovereign Camp Woodmen's Circle, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Woodmen of the World, bolted the convention being held here and proceeded to effect a new organization by adopting a constitution and by-laws and electing supreme officers.

Crisis in Spain. MADRID, March 13.—The impartial assets that at the cabinet council the queen regent refused to sign a decree submitted by the ministers recalling General Polavieja from his place as captain general of the Philippine islands, and that there are consequent rumors of a ministerial crisis.

An Elevator Destroyed. NEW MILFORD, Conn., March 13.—The big coal and grain elevator owned by Noble Bennett was practically destroyed by a fire this afternoon. The building was valued at \$10,000, and the loss on this, with that on the contents, will probably make a total loss of \$15,000.

A Charge Against Rev. Millington. MONTREAL, March 13.—A picture of Rev. Mr. Millington of Newark, N. J., was positively identified today by Mrs. Jones of 48 Victoria street as that of the man who, with a tall, fair, thin woman, engaged board there for a week and lived there as man and wife.

Electric Light Charges. ALBANY, March 13.—Assemblyman Sullivan's bill providing that no electric light company shall charge more than three-quarters of a cent per hour for each incandescent light and 4 cents per hour for each arc light has been advanced to a second reading in the house.

An Electrical Execution. SING SING, March 13.—Arthur Mayhew was successfully executed by electricity today. There were two contacts. During the first 1,800 volts were used for one minute, the voltage then being reduced to 150. It was increased after half a minute to 1,800 volts again. Mayhew was then pronounced dead. Mayhew's crime was the murder, on March 7, 1896, of Stephen Powell at Hempstead, N. Y. The victim was 70 years old.

Attempt to Secure Butler's Release. SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—In the United States circuit court Judge Morrow denied the petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Frank Butler, the Australian alleged murderer, who thought he was entitled to his liberty because when arrested he was on board a British ship, which, he contended, was British territory. Butler's attorneys announced their intention of appealing.

THE MOHICAN CLAIM.

Investigation of the Title of Connecticut Indians to Lands in Norwalk.

HARTFORD, March 13.—The judicial committee gave a hearing on the petition of 25 descendants of the Mohican Indians for the appointment of a committee to investigate their claim to a tract of 16 acres of land in the heart of the city of Norwalk now covered with fine residences and representing many thousands of dollars.

The original tract was the burying ground of the Mohicans, who had so much to do with Connecticut's Indian history, and where was buried the great chief Uncas.

The commission asked for is to find out if possible if the present occupants of the property have a just and paid-up title to the same. Among those who appeared before the committee was the aged Moses Fielding, one of the oldest descendants of the Connecticut Indians. Of the original tract there is now left only a plot about 20 feet square in the possession of the Indians.

The people who acquired the rest of the tract did so, as the Indian descendants claim, without paying anything for the title. Eminent talent is engaged on both sides, and the usually prosaic hearings of the committee were on this occasion enlivened by a few touches of Indian romance.

Governor Smith May Resign.

LEAVENWORTH, March 13.—The board of managers of the Soldiers' home have been called to meet in special session at Washington on March 23, when the report of the congressional committee which recently investigated the home will be acted upon. Major W. B. Schockley, treasurer of the Leavenworth home, has tendered his resignation, and it is said that the resignation of Governor A. J. Smith will be tendered.

Democrats Win the Long Term.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 13.—The 18 members of the state senate have drawn for terms, half of the number holding over for two years and half for four years. The following drew the long term: Cannon, Chambers, W. C. Nobeker, Rideout, Robinson, Shurtleff, Whitaker, Wright and Nobeks. These are all Democrats and will participate in the election of a successor to F. J. Cannon in the United States senate.

The Mississippi on a Rampage.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—The "Father of Waters" continues at this point its booming career, surprising planters, citizens and the older inhabitants alike. In the past 12 hours a rise of seven-tenths of a foot is noticed, with little prospect of a cessation. River steamers, both through and local, are making landings never before attempted, and in some instances boats touch at points forty odd miles inland.

To Increase Germany's Navy.

BERLIN, March 13.—The budget committee of the reichstag today approved the government's estimates of 20,000,000 marks for the purpose of building new battleships. It is regarded as doubtful, however, that the credits demanded by the government for the construction of two additional cruisers will be passed by the reichstag.

Mother McKinley Back at Home.

CANTON, O., March 13.—"Mother" Nancy Allison McKinley and her daughter, Miss Helen McKinley, who were in Washington for the inauguration ceremonies, reached Canton today in the private car of Vice President Fugh of the Pennsylvania company, attached to the regular Pennsylvania train.

Dr. Strunk Killed by a Train.

DANBURY, Conn., March 13.—Dr. E. P. Strunk, one of the best known physicians of Putnam county, N. Y., was instantly killed near his home at Brewster's today. His driver, Charles Lewis, did not hear the approach of a train and drove in front of the locomotive, which struck the vehicle and crushed it.

No Euchre Parties in Lent.

BROOKLYN, March 13.—Bishop McDonnell has notified the priests of the diocese to discourage progressive euchre parties in Lent. Because of this order euchre parties which were to have been given by the Columbian club, the Sacred Heart society and other organizations have been abandoned.

Raines' New Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Raines today introduced his amended liquor bill, and it was referred to the committee on taxation and retrenchment. The most important amendments to the bill are those taxing clubs \$800 and providing prohibitive rules to drive out of the "fake" hotels.

Victory For the Tobacco Trust.

TRENTON, March 13.—Vice Chancellor Reed today filed an opinion in the court of chancery dismissing the suit brought by Miller & Bros. of Newark and others against the American Tobacco company. This suit was brought against the American Tobacco company as a trust.

New York Police Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—Edward Lauterbach arrived in this city from New York today with copies of the New York city police bill drawn by the Republican organization, but did not reach the capitol until after both houses had adjourned.

Pneumatic Tubes For New York.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Mayor Strong has approved the bill granting permission to the Parcels Dispatch company to lay pneumatic tubes in streets east of Broadway for a distance of one mile north of the postoffice.

Britannia Wins Again.

CANNES, France, March 13.—Britannia finished ten minutes ahead of Ailsa in the yacht race today.

Mother and Son Drowned.

RICHMOND, Mich., March 13.—A vehicle containing Fred Harrington, and his aged mother was precipitated into the river while the two were driving along the shore and both were drowned. The body of Mrs. Harrington was recovered.

Tenth Victim of Boston Explosion.

BOSTON, March 13.—Fred W. Deeley, one of the victims of the Tremont gas explosion on March 4, died at the hospital. He is the tenth person to die as a result of the disaster.

Experience is the Only True Test.

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

FACTS ABOUT BLOTTING PAPER.

And Something About the Sand Boxes of Not So Very Long Ago.

Blotting paper is not new, but it was first made in this country only about forty years ago. Before that time we used some of the thin English blotting paper, imported; but, more commonly, to prevent ink from blotting, we used sand, which was poured upon the written sheet out of a sand box. The sand box was a common article of desk furniture, and almost as commonly seen as the inkstand. It was made sometimes of tin, sometimes of wood. It was, perhaps, three inches in height, and maybe two and a half inches across the top, where its diameter was greatest. It was something like a pepper box in the manner of its use; but as to shape, instead of having a convex top it had a concave top, like a little saucer. The bottom of this saucer was perforated. The box was filled with sand through these perforations. When the box was used sand was poured from it upon the writing. A little of the sand adhered to the fresh ink and kept it from blotting. Very much the greater part of the sand poured out lay scattered upon the paper. Lifting the book or paper, the surplus sand was poured back into the box.

Many of the wooden sand boxes were handsomely turned articles. The sand used was a peculiar fine black sand of uniform grain, brought from Lake George in this state.

The very best blotting paper is made wholly of cotton rags. Some poorer grades are made partly of wood pulp.—New York Sun.

Bad-Luck Confederate Gold.

When Richmond was deserted by the Confederate Government there was in the treasury and the banks gold coin amounting possibly to several millions of dollars. Much of it was carried off by surviving heads of the Southern Government, with a view to paying off the troops of Joseph Johnston's army. For a long time there was a general impression that a large amount of this treasure had been placed in a coffin and deposited in a vault in Hollywood Cemetery. So strong was this supposition that the vault was searched, but without success.

The gold seems to have a dread fatality attached to it. A reference to this money in the editorials of one of the Richmond papers was the cause of a duel, in which one of the participants fell badly wounded at the first fire. A leading State official, who had carried off some of this gold for sale keeping, came near being drowned in crossing a stream with the money in a pouch around his waist. What was left was paid out as salaries to the various Confederate officials stationed here, some of whom after the war returned what they had received to the Federal Government.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the Bowels of the Earth.

There was a very unique wedding ceremony performed down in the Dolomite mine, Colorado, which is 160 feet deep. Sixteen miners were present, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrae, friends of the contracting parties, to witness the service. The mine was illuminated with candles and Chinese lanterns, which were not so brilliant as the electric lights in some grand old church in New York City, but the ceremony was just as impressive and binding.

It was the planning of Mr. and Mrs. Andrae, as the young couple had met the first time in the mine. The arrangements were highly approved by the miners, of whom the groom was one. Mr. Andrae, the manager of the mine, had one of the men spend a half day in decorating the tunnel, which was over 300 feet in. The shaft to the lower level down which the bridal party climbed by means of ladders, was 160 feet deep, and at the bottom the ceremony took place.—New York Tribune.

Trained Chameleons.

Much has been written about the beauty, stupidity and viciousness of the lizard tribe, and I want to say a word about the intelligence of the chameleon, a little reptile belonging to the lizard family, and the antipode in size of the alligator, its big brother. A young girl living in Philadelphia was presented with two Florida chameleons, and she at once began instructing them. By kindness she won their confidence, and at her call they would raise their heads and listen, and then come running to her. Soon they responded to their names—Briton and Baby, and nodded their little heads knowingly. She then taught them to stand up on their hind legs and put their little forepaws together and stand in the attitude of prayer, looking solemn and closing their eyes. At a signal they would quickly prostrate themselves, roll over on their backs, and pretend to be dead, lying without motion until told to rise and embrace, which they did with every sign of joy.

A Chicken Hatched Terrapins.

The Louisiana tale of the Cow Island hen which hatched out a brood of young alligators and nursed them with a mother's care finds its parallel in the exploit of a North Carolina fowl which has brought triumphantly forth from her nest twelve lively young terrapins, which look up to her with filial respect and tenderness.—New York Tribune.

"Mister," said the small boy to the druggist, "gimme another bottle of them patent pills you sold father day before yesterday." "Are they doing him good?" asked the clerk, looking pleased. "I d'n' no whether they're doin' father good or not, but they're doin' me good. They fit my new slung-shot."—Detroit Free Press.

—Advertise in the GAZETTE.

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; or Goose grease freely rubbed in has been known to do the trick. Well, after you have gotten it there is no reason why you should not contract a second in a month or perhaps in a year. Frail humanity is no more cold proof than butter 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 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. If 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 Glendennings' drug store, and took them. They gave her relief. We can recommend the preparation.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents or mailed by Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK.

Table with 2 columns: Resources and Liabilities. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U.S. Bonds, Stocks, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.

T. H. P. PRICE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. PRICE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897. JOHN P. TREADWELL, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY NATIONAL BANK AT NORWALK.

Table with 2 columns: Resources and Liabilities. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U.S. Bonds, Stocks, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.

I, J. C. GREEN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. GREEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897. CHARLES E. HOYT, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK AT NORWALK.

Table with 2 columns: Resources and Liabilities. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U.S. Bonds, Stocks, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.

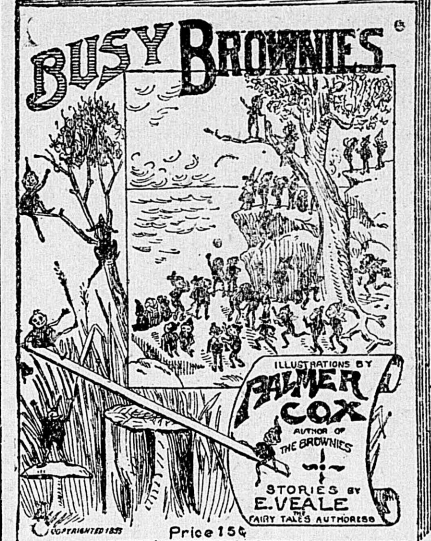
I, WILLIAM A. CURTIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. CURTIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897. HERBERT T. SHEFFIELD, Notary Public.

FOUR PALMER COX BROWNIEBOOKS

REGULAR PRICE 15 CENTS EACH FREE TO OUR READERS (THE EVENING GAZETTE.)

Beautiful Illuminated Covers.



HIS QUANT CONCEITS

HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALLED

ALL HIS

BIRDS, BROWNIES, AND BEASTS

are strayed in varied garments, such as ordinary human beings dress.

Walk on two legs, think as men and women do, talk to each other, go to house-keeping, dance at weddings, etc., etc.

These looks are crammed from cover to cover with the quaintest conceptions in PICTURE and STORY; enough to crack your sides with merriment and SET THE CHILDREN WILD WITH DELIGHT.

He Never Was Born That Could Hold a Candle to

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He is the Most Brilliant Juvenile

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Ain't they Comical?

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

HOW TO GET THEM. Send this "Order" direct to the publishers and books will be sent you by return mail.

Get This Out ORDER 60c Worth Free.

HUBBARD PUB. CO.

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

Busy Brownies

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Gock Robin

Birds' Wedding

Enclose Please find 10c. to pay Wrapping and Postage.

(STAMPS ACCEPTABLE.)

Name, Address, State

Charge to Account EVENING GAZETTE, Norwalk, Conn.

Warranted Solid Gold. Beautiful Chased Holder. \$1.00

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 banks, insurance and business offices and among all classes of users of pens in Norwalk and vicinity. Orders are received from all parts of the country.

Samples to be seen and orders received at the Gazette Office.

OLSEN BROS.

ANNUAL FEBRUARY SALE.

WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO ECLIPSE ALL FORMER EFFORTS

AND MAKE THIS THE GREATEST SHOE SALE

EVER KNOWN IN NORWALK.

Here are a few of the Bargains:

200 Pair Ladies' Colt-skin Shoes, worth \$5.00 a pair, at \$2.75

75 " Enamel Button Shoes, worth \$5.00 a pair, at 2.50

100 " Seal Goat Button Shoes, worth \$3.50 a pair, at 2.50

200 " Opera Toe, Heavy Dongola Button, worth \$2.50 a pair, at 1.25

150 " Twentieth Century Walking Boot, worth \$2.50 a pair, at 1.25

500 " Sample Shoes, sizes 3 to 4 1/2, at 75

50 " Dongola House Slippers, worth 90 cts a pair, at 50

75 Pair Boys' Tap Sole Shoes, sizes 5 and 5 1/2, at 75

100 Pair Youths' Half Spring-Heel Lace Shoes, at 75

200 Pair Children's Shoes, Pat. Tip, Spring Heel, at 75

Pair Misses' Pat. Tip, Spring Heel Shoes worth \$1.25, at 75

200 Pair Men's Shoes, Lace and Congress, worth \$1.25, at 89

Our Men's \$5.00 Enamel Shoes, at 50

Men's First Quality Hip Rubber Boots, worth \$3.85, at 2.85

" " Storm King Rubber Boots, worth \$3.50, at 2.50

" " Short Rubber Boots, worth \$2.00, at 2.00

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

OLSEN BROS.' WHITE SHOE STORE.

3 GAZETTE BUILDING, NORWALK.

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UNDERTAKER

Street Railway Depot.

NIGHT BELL AT OFFICE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1896.

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 1
For all Other Accounts	10,781,005 64
	\$ 36,218,575 14

ASSETS.

United States Bonds and other Securities	\$ 110,125,082 15
First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	71,543,929 56
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	11,091,525 00
Real Estate	22,767,666 65
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
Surplus	\$ 29,733,514 70
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 appointed by your honorable body on the twenty-third day of December, 1896, to examine the Annual Statement of the Company, and to verify the same, respectfully

REPORT

That, pursuant to the power and authority thereby conferred, the Committee have at various dates between the date of the said reference and the date of this Report attended at the office of the Company, and have been waited on by the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Auditor and the Cashier, together with 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.

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

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

All of which is respectfully submitted

ROBERT OLYPHANT
JAMES N. JARVIE
JAMES C. HOLDEN

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

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25, 1897.

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JOHN TATLOCK, JR., Assistant Actuary.
CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor.
C. CLIFFORD GRETSINGER, Assistant Auditor.
JOHN C. ELLIOT, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies.
EDWARD LYMAN SHORT, General Solicitor.

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ELIAS J. MARSH, M. D.

GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M. D.

JOHN W. NICHOLS New Haven, General Agent for State of Connecticut.
A. H. CAMP, Local Agent.

A HEALTHY PROGRESS.

Business Is Improving, With Little Danger of Reaction.

A GENERAL RECOVERY IS ON

While Some Reductions in Wages Have Occurred, More Work Is Assured. Supply of Wheat in Farmers' Hands—Failures of the Week.

New York, March 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

It is a curious illustration of human nature, this continued discouragement even while the increase of productive industries and of legitimate business steadily grows. No genuine or lasting improvement could come otherwise than slowly and step by step after such a depression as the past four years have witnessed, and the most hopeful feature of the situation is that the gain is so nearly devoid of elements which involve unsoundness and probable reaction. The first step toward prosperity is to get the wheels started and the hands employed, and the number of works which have resumed or increased force during the past week seems greater than in any other week since November. While the start has been secured in many cases by contracts at extreme low prices, involving some reduction of wages, the hands are earning here even so, and aid more in the general recovery, than if not working at all, and thus far important strikes have been avoided in most cases, though some are still threatened. The money markets continue especially favorable to industrial recovery, and there is no such speculative epidemic as to lock up an excessive share of available capital.

The annual statements of wheat in farmers' hands March 1 have not in the least stimulated speculation. Those commonly considered worthy of attention indicate that farmers' and commercial supplies together, 196,000,000 to 205,000,000 bushels, exceed the outside estimate of home demand, 130,000,000 bushels to July 1, by much more than the quantity likely to be wanted for export in view of the continued outgo of corn, amounting for the past two weeks to 6,894,888 bushels against 1,591,475 last year. Wheat exports from Atlantic ports in two weeks have been 2,431,747 bushels against 2,921,097 last year, and, although western receipts are but 3,451,369 bushels for the two weeks against 4,567,392 last year, they are still so large for the season as to discredit alarms about speedy exhaustion of the supply. The price has declined 3½ cents for the week, and corn is also a fraction lower.

Cotton, Wool, Etc.

Cotton is not active, though a sixteenth higher, for the curtailment of consumption by many mills does not yet help prices in the least, nor the suspension of print cloth reports, and dealers so generally hold back orders for other goods that the tone is weak. The speculation in wool continues, and sales for the two weeks have been 17,903,900 pounds, of which 9,921,700 were domestic, whereas the largest previous sales for the same period were 12,017,676 pounds in 1892, of which 8,369,426 were domestic. While there is much trade between dealers, manufacturers show by purchasing far beyond their present wants the belief that larger business is coming. More mills have resumed, and in higher grades the demand for goods visibly increases, although for goods below \$1 buyers appear to have satisfied their present wants. More boot and shoe factories have found enough orders to start, in spite of reluctance of jobbers to pay higher prices asked, and, though some, in order to start, have taken orders which are said to promise no profit, the dealers are becoming less expectant that prices will decline and are buying more freely.

Iron furnaces March 1 were producing 169,986 tons weekly, 7,027 tons, or 4 per cent, more than Feb. 1, and, although visible stocks have increased 30,034 tons in four weeks, still more furnaces have started this month. The demand for finished products still lags behind the supply of pig iron, except in the great steel works whose stocks are not reported, but their orders without doubt cover full production for several months. Bessemer pig is a shade lower, but no other change in quotations appears, and there is gradual increase in the demand for plates, sheets and all the wire forms of products. With the advent of spring weather and outdoor work much more business is expected. The starting of the Maryland rail works under contract with the Carnegie company, in order to make shipments by water more cheaply, is significant.

In the Railroad World.

The chief events in the railroad world have been encouraging. The transfer of the Lehigh Valley to the control of the Morgan and Drexel houses promises important relief and tends toward greater harmony of coal interests for the future. At the same time the reduction of 25 cents in prices of anthracite coal, stove to \$3.55 at New York, looks toward a larger demand and better employment in the future. The effects of the Lake Shore bond transaction are still felt, giving increased encouragement, and the trip of Mr. Morgan to London is expected to result in negotiations of large influence upon the money market. The reports made to date of railroad earnings in February cover \$1,150 miles, 45 per cent of the total mileage in this country, and the United States roads alone show earnings in that month of \$20,383,165, only a tenth of 1 per cent less than last year, but 10.8 per cent less than in 1893. The Mexican roads, in most tables included, show an increase of 28.8 per cent, and therefore render returns as to the United States somewhat misleading. March earnings thus far reported show an increase of 4.9 per cent over last year, and the tonnage west bound, as well as the better class of east bound tonnage, is gradually gaining.

The volume of business shown by clearings is but 1.8 per cent smaller than last year. The sudden change in movement of money, for the week \$1,500,000 away from New York, is partly in preparation for unusually large April settlements, but also to supply currency for movement of crops remaining in producers' hands. There is a better demand due to preparation for removal of goods from bonded warehouse in case of an advance of duties. Failures for the past week have been 256 in the United States against 300 last year and 61 in Canada against 69 last year.

Deputy Rome Reinstated.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—William M. Rome, senior deputy of collector of internal revenue at Brooklyn, who was suspended some days ago for insubordination in refusing to turn over his office to the second deputy, as directed by Secretary Carlisle on the failure of the confirmation of Collector Kelly, has been reinstated.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

MANY PARTS OF SOUTH AND WEST HAVE NO MONEY.

Business Conducted by Barter—A Remarkable Speech by W. E. Dodge—Tells New York Chamber of Commerce What Caused Bryan's Big Vote—A Bad Currency System—Farmers Have Real Grievances—Must Be Attended to Before 1900.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, one of New York's most enterprising and philanthropic business men, was a delegate from the New York chamber of commerce to the business men's sound money convention which met recently at Indianapolis. He was a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. A short time after he was chairman of the arbitration committee at Washington. In both capacities he had excellent opportunities for meeting representatives from different states. The following is a part of his somewhat remarkable speech before the chamber of commerce when submitting his report of the Indianapolis monetary convention:

"I was surprised, sir, to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far western states and the south and southwestern states that it was not Mr. Bryan and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value, and when I came to look into the matter and to talk in a friendly and kindly way with them they all confirmed the same feeling, which I had found at a long conversation in the treasury department, in Washington, that the circulation of the country is quite out of joint, that the lungs and heart are congested and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood.

"I found that there were great sections of the southern and western country where there was absolutely no money at all, where the most primitive forms of barter obtained, where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his county, which was quite a rich agricultural county, by some happy accident a \$50 bank bill had come down into the county, and that he had taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to go into debt to the local storekeepers. The local storekeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented. This was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections.

"We can quite easily understand that where there is not sufficient money to establish a national bank under the very onerous laws at present in force there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in southern Germany and in southern France these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there, and they have doubled the value of real estate, and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous.

"The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every town in Scotland with over 1,000 people has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow. A man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack or buy anything for his farm is able to go there, and if his credit is good he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect. It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need, but it is educating the people in thrift and promptness. I have talked with a great many of my banking friends, who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people; that the people are speculative and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who is thrifty and honest and sober and prompt can always in some way get some money. It is a very hard thing—we do not understand it at all here because we have so much money moving among us—but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantages of cash payments, we should begin to be fretful. I do hope, sir, that the thoughtful and good men of the north and east will be willing to take up this subject.

"It was brought out at the Indianapolis convention that after the first sad, serious mistake made necessary by the exigencies of the civil war we had gone on with makeshifts ever since. One bit of legislation necessary to bridge us over a particular crisis has been met with another. With every issue of bonds and of greenbacks, and with every other form of currency, legislative enactments have been made, and they contradict and overlap each other, and the business of the treasury is exceedingly hard and difficult.

"I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we wisely instruct and educate them and bring about some wise methods for their relief, when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped by an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election."



Mother-love is mixed with daily, hourly sacrifice. The love increases with the sacrifice it entails. The more a mother suffers and endures for her little one, the more precious it becomes. She loves it because she has labored and suffered for it. The physical organs concerned in maternity affect a woman's entire constitution to a degree only half realized by many doctors. Women are often treated specially for sick headaches, dyspepsia, melancholy, or what is supposed to be a liver or kidney affection or heart-disease, when in reality the whole trouble is with the reproductive organs. This delicate and intricate organism and the rational treatment for its peculiar ailments is a life study for the wisest physician. Probably no practitioner living has a higher reputation in this special direction, than Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His "Favorite Prescription," is the most perfect remedy ever known for all "female complaints." It gets at the source of the trouble from the inside: It is not merely temporary, external, local, bolstering or palliative. It is a cure. It directly tones and strengthens the internal organs, restores them to health and regularity, and completely banishes the continual weakness, drag and drain which wear out body and mind. Its sale exceeds the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

In every American household, there should be a copy of Dr. Pierce's great work, "Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1008 pages, illustrated. One copy free to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A WORD TO THE WISE

Merchants, Manufacturers, Lodges and Societies will consult their own interests by giving us a call.

REMEMBER—If you have work to do, write to us.

The Speedy Razorback.

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

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

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

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

The Turning Point.

"How is your husband, Mrs. O'Hooligan?"

"Faith, an' he is at the turning point this blessed night. The doctor is just after lavin' and he says if he lives till the morning we may be hopin', but if not we must be after givin' him up, shure."—Washington Times.

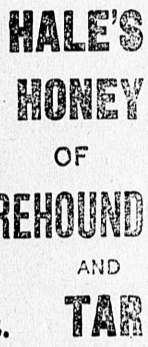
Too Obliging.

Reporter—That fellow who wanted his name kept out of the paper called in to-day. Oh, he was mad!

Editor—What about?

Reporter—It seems we kept it out.—Roxbury Gazette.

shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.



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CREDIT BANKS.

CAN BE MADE TO GREATLY BENEFIT AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES.

The American Agriculturist Explains How Farmers Are "Milked" by Crossroads Stores—With Credit Banks They Could Borrow at Low Rates of Interest—They Would Then Be Free to Buy in the Cheapest and Sell in the Dearest Market.

The American Agriculturist, one of the leading farm journals of this country, has been running a series of excellent editorials on the subject of credit banks for the benefit of farmers. One of the first, in the issue of Nov. 21, 1896, discussed the agricultural credit banks of England. It attracted considerable attention, and the Grange and Farmers' Alliance in several states are seriously considering a trial of the system there outlined.

A recent editorial showed some of the benefits of the Scotch credit banks which loan small amounts to borrowers without collateral, but who can give at least two good sureties. By this means a capable and trustworthy young man can obtain a few hundred dollars, at a moderate rate of interest, with which to stock a farm which he has just bought. He does not have to pay interest on a dollar more than he actually uses and at any time can return any part of what is borrowed and stop interest on the part returned. Dunning Macleod, a great authority upon banking, says that this system, introduced years ago, gave Scottish agriculture a prodigious stimulus, while to it also he attributes the marvelous development of manufactures and other industries in Scotland in the face of adverse natural conditions. Macleod declares that the use of this form of credit has been more helpful to Scotland than the richest gold or silver mines would have been.

The Agriculturist then described the special benefits of the branch banks of Scotland and Canada. Ten Scotch banks have 1,000 branches. Each little town where there is an agent of one of these ten banks has practically the same banking privileges as though the headquarters of the bank were in the town, whereas the American town's facilities are confined to the little bank located in its midst, or, more likely, in a larger town, village or city 10 or 20 miles away, for it is often 50 and sometimes 100 miles from points in the south and west to the nearest bank.

We quote the following from one of the more recent editorials in The Agriculturist:

"The agricultural credit bank described in our previous article, or our own very successful co-operative building and loan associations, might also establish branches or agencies. Thus one society could have a representative in every town or hamlet in a county or group of counties, bringing its advantages home to depositors and borrowers everywhere. In this way, even in a sparsely settled farming country, a co-operative banking society could get enough business to be soundly successful. The agricultural credit banks described in the editorial referred to enable the honest poor to co-operate in other matters. The testimony of hundreds of similar institutions in Europe shows beyond all question that these credit societies have encouraged co-operation in all its forms, stimulated thrift and self help and improved the whole moral and material condition of their members. The need is certainly urgent for similar effort at self help in very many farming communities in this country as well as among workers in other occupations. In these times, when the margin of profit is so close in farming, as in other business, it is all the more necessary for farmers to be able to conduct their affairs with the utmost economy, for which purpose capital at reasonable rates of interest is an imperative necessity.

"Whatever opinions are entertained concerning the standard of values, there should be unanimity in an effort to perfect a sound plan of co-operative banking that will enable farmers to help themselves. How great this need is can hardly be exaggerated. Taking the United States as a whole, we doubt if one-tenth of our farmers use banks or are within convenient reach of banking accommodation. Without it they cannot employ credit in the true sense. Yet nine-tenths of the volume of business transacted by other people is done with credit instruments. But the average farmer is able to use only the credit offered by the crossroads store, which 'milks' him to the tune of 15 to 40 per cent by taking his stuff in trade at far below market price, charging big profits on what the farmer buys, and on top of this exacting exorbitant interest.

"No legitimate business can stand this sort of 'accommodation,' certainly not agriculture. The evil exists whether prices are high or low, currency plenty or scarce. The deeper one delves into this matter the plainer it appears that, whatever is done about monetary standards, better banking accommodations—that is, better facilities for the use of credit instruments, such as checks, drafts, etc.—are vital to the farmer's welfare. Nor can he, need he or will he pay more for these facilities than do those in other business."

A Good Example.

The action of the silver Republicans in deciding to make the money issue paramount sets a good example to the gold Democrats, the Baltimore News (Dem.) says: "They must keep themselves in readiness to support, not merely by assenting vote, but by active work and friendly counsel, any effort which may be honestly put forward by the incoming administration to place the finances of the country upon a sound basis. They would stultify their course in the contest of last year if they allowed party considerations to have so much as a feather's weight in comparison with their duty upon this issue of transcendent moment."

CONSOLATION.

O heart of mine, we shouldn't Worry so! What we've missed of calm we couldn't have, You know! What we've met of stormy pain, And of sorrow's driving rain, We can better meet again, If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour— We have had, When our tears fell with the shower, All alone. Were not shine and shadow blent As the gracious Master meant? Let us temper our content With His own.

For, we know, not every morrow Can be sad; So, forgetting all the sorrow We have had, Let us fold away our fears, And put by our foolish tears, And through all the coming years Just be glad.

AILEEN.

In the year 188—I was traveling salesman for the firm of Smith, Briggs & Company, New York, and late one Saturday evening, toward the latter part of October, found myself stranded in the rather more dead than alive little town of Corningsburgh, with no prospect of leaving that place until the following Monday.

My enforced stay there promised to be anything but a pleasant one, for Corningsburgh was a typical inland village, more than a quarter of a century behind the progress of civilization.

Apparently, the only ripple of excitement that had broken the dead calm of this existence since the last burial was the announcement of a church wedding that was to take place there the following day. Weary of hearing this discussed and re-discussed at the grocery whither I had disconsolately sauntered, I returned to my hotel, and the first words my landlady said to me, as I sat down to supper, were—

"Heard about the wedding?"

I assented gruffly. "It'll be a grand affair," she continued. "It's the first wedding in the family, and it'll be the last, for the bride is an only child, and a pretty penny she'll bring her husband! Not that Dr. Berndt cares for that, for he has enough for both and to spare, but he has never been the same since his first trouble. You heard of that, sir?"

"No, I had not.

"I thought as much!" triumphantly. "I doubt if any one about here knows the ins and outs of that story as well as I do, for I'm no hand to blab, and it all happened away from here—over in Bel Air, and I was right there at the time. Let's see, it's been eight year ago, easy. The Berndts were then the biggest land owners in that county, and Phil was as likely a young fellow as you'd find in a year's travel. He was an only child, and had been petted and humored all his life, but he had only one fault: he was given to fits of jealousy. They burst upon one suddenly, without any warning whatever, but were always soon over, when he would be his old merry self again.

"Well, it was a great day at the Berndts' when Phil brought his young bride home. I was there helping with the decorations, and she was as pretty a young creature as ever you saw. But for all her winning ways, sweet smile and velvet eyes, I could see that she was proud as Lucifer. It was in the very pose of her head, flash of eye and tread of her footstep. She was a dainty little thoroughbred, proud and high-spirited.

"Aileen Cairnmoor was her name. She came of a proud old blue-blooded family of Kentucky. The Berndts worshipped her—father, mother and son—and she worshipped them in turn. There never was a happier family, and all went well till one day when Phil's old spirit asserted itself, and his mad jealousy burst upon Aileen with ungovernable fury.

"She listened to his rash accusations with widening eyes and paling lips, then, without a word, went directly to her room and locked the door.

"Phil's mother and I were by and heard it all. We were both frightened and begged him to go at once and apologize, but he wouldn't; his anger wasn't over; so he dashed from the room, ordered his horse and rode away.

"Mrs. Berndt worried considerably after he was gone, but knowing Phil as well as she did, never gave a thought to any further trouble coming of the affair. She knew he would be all right when he came back, and it never occurred to her that Aileen might not make the same allowances for Phil as did his mother, who had known him all his life.

"I never passed such a night. Mr. Phil did not come home, and Aileen did not come down to supper. I carried a tray of tea and toast to her room, but the door was locked, and I could get no response. Mrs. Berndt herself went to the door, but concluding that the girl was asleep, came away without disturbing her.

"And the next morning she was gone! No trace of her could be found. The door stood wide open, and the contents of the room had not been disturbed. All her costly dresses, dainty trinkets and jewels, gifts from her husband, lay scattered about, just as she had left them.

"Well, they never rallied from that blow—none of them. Phil's mother and father died a few years later, and Phil himself wandered about like a ghost for a while, and finally settled down to his practice. He would never give up the old home in Bel Air; he peared like he thought maybe she'd come back. And now he's going to be married again!

"Some do say that he first took to Lucilla Barnes because of a fleeting resemblance between her and his first wife. Don't know how that is. Never could see any likeness myself, though Lucilla isn't a bad looking girl—but fly. It's her doings that they're to be married in the church."

At my landlady's suggestion I went early to the church, in order to secure a front seat and watch the incoming crowd.

Some were looking preternaturally sad over the affair as if it were a burial, while others seemed to consider it the best joke of the season. But the two who must stand by it for aye had not yet appeared, and soon I forgot their existence altogether in the contemplation of the loveliest vision I had ever seen my good fortune to behold. This was a woman who might have been thirty or seventeen, for any trace of time or memory upon her smooth, clear-cut features.

Such a contradictory face as it was—fair, calm and sweet, with never a touch of gladness or sorrow in its pure features, but a whole heart history in the intense velvety depths of the liquid dark eyes.

By her side sat a child—a lad of seven or eight years—her child, without a doubt, for the same shadow in the mother's eyes lay darkening and brightening in his, and the sweet young face bore a striking resemblance to hers. But it was a grave face, too—unchildlike in a quiet gravity that spoke of strength and self-reliance.

So engrossed had I become in watching them that I almost missed the entrance of the bridal party, and had only time for a hasty inventory of the bride and groom as they took their positions in front of the altar; the former, a fair young girl, in billows of lace and tulle adorned with sprays of orange blossom—the latter, a man of splendid physique, with a strong, dark, handsome face tempered by a wistful patience in its stern lines, and having "a touch of time in his raven hair."

As the first words of the marriage service reached us, the man chanced to glance across the church, when his gaze fell on the lady in whom I had so lately been interested. In an instant his face had blanched; he staggered forward, and with an inarticulate cry, fell in a deathlike swoon near the altar.

In the confusion that ensued the fair unknown quietly arose and left the building. Her way led past that prostrate figure, and her fur-edged cloak brushed the man's white face as she glided by him.

The child half paused, with a long backward glance at the still form. But the lady's slender gloved fingers closed firmly over the little hand as she hurried away.

My eyes followed them to the door, where I saw the boy pause gravely, and clinging to the lady's soft draperies, make some pleading request which she reluctantly granted. Then he darted away up the aisle, where the crowd was swaying back and forth about the altar.

I arose and followed him as he threaded his way to Doctor Berndt's side and knelt by him, his fingers caressingly smoothing the white brow, till, seemingly under the magnetism of that touch, the man opened his eyes and arms and drew the child close to his breast.

The little fellow soon disengaged himself from that embrace, and in reply to what must have been a whispered entreaty from Doctor Berndt for him to remain with him, said—

"I cannot! I must go to mamma. She has no one to take care of her but me."

Then, cap in hand, he passed down the aisle, a ray of sunshine from one of the windows touching his silken curls and bringing out golden threads of embroidery in his velvet blouse. Arrived at the church door he found the lady gone; but that fact did not seem to disconcert him. Setting his cap firmly on his glossy head, he marched toward the hotel—my hotel, for there was no other in Corningsburgh—and as the carriages were leaving, and an usher had informed me that the ceremony was postponed, I followed him.

As for Doctor Berndt, the first words he uttered after the child left him in the church were—

"She is my wife and that is my child, though God knows I never thought of such a thing!"

The sight of his first love's face was like a breath of hope on the smouldering fires of his old love, which flamed into being once more. He hurried to the hotel and demanded an interview with his wife, which, though none of us could ascertain how, was readily obtained.

An excited crowd was gathered on the ground floor of the hotel, all impatiently awaiting the result of the interview, though there could be small doubt of what it would be; for the strong will and pride which had separated the pair when love was in its prime could not be expected to bring them together now that the storms of time and silence were piled high upon the dead love in Aileen's heart.

Was it dead? I had not seen a change in the calm, sweet face, even as she passed him in the church. Not only was the ghost of the dead past between them but the other fair living woman—a new love! The pride of the Cairnmoors could not forgive that.

WASHING IVORINE POWDER

CAKE OF TOILET SOAP IN EVERY PACKAGE.

Eagerly we waited for the crumbs of news doled out to us by our landlady after surreptitious trips upstairs.

"It would break your heart to see them," declared that worthy woman, wiping her eyes vigorously upon her apron, and giving me the place of honor by her side. "She sits there as indifferent-like as a marble image, with her big soft eyes looking far away out of the window, and every little while she says something soft, pleasant and natural-like in answer to his passionate pleading as he kneels there at her feet. And that child stands by his mother's side, one hand on the arm of her chair and the other thrust into his velvet blouse, while his face—so like them both—is grave as a preacher's as he watches Doctor Berndt."

We were all seized with such a thirst for information, and became so clamorous for more after this that she again left us—though not the bravest of our number dared hint that all her light on the subject came through the keyhole of the door.

This time she stayed so long that our excitement reached fever heat ere she again joined us, still weeping, yet speaking fast and excitedly.

"I never want to live long enough to see such a pitiful sight again," she vowed vehemently. "Aileen just said something to him in that sweet, decided way of hers, with a faint little smile, and he made no answer except to lean his head against the arm of her chair, where he remained still as death. His hair was blown against her arm; but she never noticed it nor him but just sat there with that careless smile on her lips and far away look in her pretty eyes. But the child—standing opposite Doctor Berndt and looking so grave, wise and sad—it would have broken your heart to see him! I can't tell how long they remained that way, but presently the boy slipped like a shadow from his mother's side, and going around to Dr. Berndt, put his arms about him and kissed him, and whispered something, but still Mrs. Berndt never moved, nor seemed to notice either of them; the child put up his arms and drew her face down against his father's, and that touch seemed to warm her into life. At once, as though she couldn't help it, she kissed Phil again and again, and he just put his arms around both mother and child, as though he never meant to let them go!"

Still the woman talked on and on, in answer to the numberless inquiries from the crowd, and I learned that Aileen Cairnmoor had gone directly West on leaving her husband, eight years before, and in not attempting in any way to conceal her flight, had utterly escaped notice. There she had made friends, and "taught by tears and calmed by time," in the solemn grandeur of the majestic scenery, by the wash of the Western seas, she had learned that love was stronger than pride, and so was willing to take up the broken threads of her life and weave them into shapeliness again.

The crowd broke into a rousing cheer a while later, when Dr. Berndt drove away with his wife and child. The latter waved his tasseled cap in reply, and a burst of music, a chime of bells and a shower of flowers pursued the long-parted husband and wife into the new future opening before them.

As for the bride to be—well, she was young and would outlive this. Besides, in this busy, workaday world of ours, somebody's heart is aching every day. It may be mine tomorrow—or yours. Who can tell?

One True Ghost Story.

This is a true ghost story of an unconventional kind. A young lady arrived late at night on a visit to a friend. She awoke in the darkness to find a white figure at the foot of the bed. While she watched the bedclothes were suddenly whisked off and the apparition vanished. After an anxious, not to say chilly, night, the visitor went down with little appetite for breakfast. At the table she was introduced to a gentleman, a very old friend of the family, who had, she learned, also been sleeping in the house. He complained of the cold.

"I hope you will excuse me," he said to his hostess, "but I found it so cold during the night that, knowing the room next to mine was unoccupied, I took the liberty of going in and carrying off the bedclothes to supplement my own."

The room, as it happened, was not unoccupied, but he never learned his mistake.

A Happy Thought.

She—You are marrying me for my money.

He—Well, I must have some excuse to give to my friends.—New York Journal.

A WOMAN'S ISLAND.

Three Times as Many Women as Men at Tristan da Cunha.

From the isolated group of little islands in the South Atlantic, whence the caged eagle, Napoleon, was guarded, though 1,300 miles distant, on lonely St. Helena, comes by roundabout means the strange tale of life without communication with the rest of the world for six months, and a bit of history in a community in which women outnumber the men by such a majority that they may compel obedience by force, if violence should be necessary.

The news from the group of Tristan da Cunha, the three little islands midway between the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of South America, came through the captain of the ship Dartford, who says that in about latitude 37 degrees 5 minutes south and longitude 12 degrees 16 minutes his vessel was signaled by a small boat. The yards of the Dartford were backed and a small boat came alongside. In it were several men and a quantity of potatoes, eggs, milk and penguin skins. The men offered the fresh produce and the skins in trade, saying they wanted clothing, tea, rice, sugar and flour from the ship's stores in exchange for the articles they brought from their island home.

They told the captain that they depend upon passing vessels for the provisions they named and for clothing, because for six months not a boat had succeeded in halting a ship. The population of the island of Tristan da Cunha, as reported to the captain of the Dartford by the men in the boat, is 60, the women outnumbering the men in the proportion of three to one. Therefore there are 45 women and 15 men.

The group consists of three tiny volcanic isles, Tristan, the largest, being seven miles in diameter (in the centre being a mountain 7,000 feet high); Inaccessible, about two miles across, and Nightingale Island, a baby islet, just big enough to hold two hills.

The islands have been under the British flag since 1816, though, as the men in the boat, told the master of the Dartford, no European government had paid any attention to them in the memory of any of the inhabitants. When Napoleon was at St. Helena, 1,300 miles distant, a British garrison was stationed on Tristan, but was withdrawn after the death of the exile, Corporal William Glass, his wife and family and two private soldiers were permitted to remain on the island when the garrison was withdrawn. The population had increased to 60 people, some of the accessions being due to shipwreck and some to desertions from whaling vessels.—Boston Transcript.

Dr. Nansen and His Wife.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen began making his experiments in the far North when he was about twenty-one years of age. Apart from his reputation as an intrepid explorer he is a recognized authority in many departments of zoology, and his published papers on various anatomical subjects are of considerable interest and importance. Mrs. Nansen, like most Norwegian women, whether they need it for a livelihood or not, works hard. She gives lessons in music and sings in public. Before their marriage Dr. Nansen and his fiancée agreed that their mode of life should not be changed—that he should not abandon his explorations and that she should continue her teaching.

No Love for Fido.

Wife—Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers.

Next day the wife read in the morning newspapers: "Ten Shillings Reward.—Lost, a mangy lap-dog, with one eye and no tail. Too fat to walk. Answers to the name of Fido. Smells like a monkey house. If returned stuffed, thirty shillings reward."—Pearson's Weekly.

Since the world began, so it is said, something over a million and a half of patents have been issued in different parts of Christendom. Of this aggregate more than half a million belongs to America. That is not a bad showing for the land of the free and the home of the bizzard.

Nine miles east of Uniontown, Penn., on the north side of the old National turnpike, in a field belonging to the estate formerly in the possession of James Dickson, is the grave of Brad-dock, which is still well cared for and tended. Pious hands guard and deck the resting place of the gallant but unfortunate warrior, who, here amid the wilderness, fell on sleep, his final action, though of bravery without stain, linking his name forever with calamity. The grave is protected by a fence and surrounded with trees, some of them brought from his native country and planted there.

THE ORIGINAL
BOSS CRACKER
Stamped "BOSS"
Always the Same

CAST OFF, TOOK HIS LIFE

Suicide of an English Millionaire's Son in New York City.

HE SWALLOWED RAT POISON

Samuel E. C. Newton Married an Actress and His Family Cast Him Adrift. When Dire Poverty Came, He Determined to Kill Himself.

New York, March 13.—Because his family had cut him off and he found himself penniless, depending upon his actress wife for support, Samuel E. C. Newton, son of the millionaire former sheriff of Hull, England, committed suicide early today by poisoning himself at the Hotel Warwick, Fortieth street and Broadway.

It was rat poison with which Newton took his life. He took a large dose of it in the middle of the night, and when the fact was discovered it was too late to save him.

His wife, formerly Miss Foote of Washington, a sister of Lawyer Charles E. Foote of this city, and an actress, is almost prostrated by her husband's death.

It is said that it was on account of his marriage with her that Newton's family, which is wealthy and proud, cut him off.

Young Newton was only 24 years old. He was a typical Englishman. For several years prior to his marriage he had been living the fast pace usually followed by young Englishmen whose families are wealthy and are willing to keep them well supplied with funds. He went around with a gay set, bet on the races and, it is said, paid some attention to the gaming table.

About a year ago he met Miss Foote. She had been abroad for the last five years, playing with Wilson Barrett and other well known actors.

Young Newton fell in love with her, and they were married. They staid in England until about six weeks ago, when they came to this country.

Mrs. Newton had no engagement then, but she hoped to get one shortly. They went to the Hotel Warwick, where they took room 135.

Newton, according to his brother-in-law, had some business transaction in view out of which he hoped to make money, but it did not develop. He had some money when he came here, but he spent it freely, and it soon gave out.

Meantime Mrs. Newton had secured an engagement with "The Gay Manhattan" company, which opens at Koster & Bial's on Thursday, and in which she is cast as Marguerite.

Folks Refuse Aid.

When Newton's money gave out, he cabled to his folks in England. They refused to aid him. He cabled again and again, but each time he was met by a positive refusal or by silence.

This made him despondent, but he concealed his despondency, and last night he appeared to be quite cheerful while taking supper with friends. He and his wife retired as usual. Mrs. Newton went to sleep. Newton had, however, bought a box of rat poison and concealed it in his room.

When he found his wife asleep, he got up carefully, prepared a large dose of it and drank it. Then he returned to bed.

Later on Mrs. Newton was awakened by her husband's moans. He was tossing in agony and soon began to vomit. She got up, and as soon as she turned on the gas she saw what the trouble was. She rushed from the room screaming for assistance.

Dr. Holmes of the Hotel Barrett was summoned, but his efforts were unavailing. Newton died in great agony shortly after his arrival.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street station were notified, and they took charge of the body.

Lawyer Charles E. Foote, Mrs. Newton's brother, was sent for at his home, 111 West Seventy-fifth street. He remained with his sister and will take charge of the funeral arrangements. He cabled Newton's family of his death.

It is likely that the body will be sent to England for burial.

A curious fact is that this is the second suicide that Mr. Foote has been connected with within one month, his law partner, Mr. Lawson, having killed himself only a few weeks since.

An Adirondack Freshet.

WATERTOWN, March 13.—The continued rain and the melting of snow in the Adirondacks have swollen the streams leading from that section and Black River passing through this city into a rushing torrent. The streams tributary to Black River are overflowing their banks and the spring freshet, that one year ago carried away mills and houses and ruined acres of land, is at hand.

Trying to Oust Pingree.

LANSING, Mich., March 13.—The supreme court heard arguments on an order for Attorney General Maynard to show cause why he should not be required to file a petition for the ousting of Governor Pingree from the office of mayor of Detroit. The attorney general contended that the prosecuting attorney at Detroit, if any one, should act in the matter.

Liquor Licenses For Clubs.

TORONTO, March 13.—The temperance legislation before the local legislature is not stringent enough to please the prohibitionists. A large deputation waited upon Premier Hardy and in forcible language told him what it wanted. It is said that to conciliate the temperance vote Mr. Hardy will put all clubs under the liquor license act.

The Mexican Mission.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Powell Clayton passed through St. Louis on his return from Washington. He was asked if he was to be minister to Mexico. "Yes," he said. "I have reason to believe that the president will appoint me to succeed Mr. Ransom as minister to Mexico."

Rebate For Liquor Dealers.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Ford's bill providing for the immediate payment by cities of money due liquor sellers for rebate on the termination last April of old liquor licenses has passed the assembly and now goes to the governor.

Greater New York Charter.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Greater New York charter and such amendments as have been decided upon will not be presented to the senate and assembly until Monday night.

Train Strikes Rotary Plow.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., March 13.—A Northern Pacific passenger train collided with a rotary plow. Roadmaster Fitzgerald was killed, and three others were injured.

MRS. RUIZ IN WASHINGTON.

Widow of Dentist Murdered in Cuba Visits Secretary Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist who was found dead in his cell at Guanabacoa, Cuba, called at the state department today and met Secretary Sherman. The meeting had been previously arranged by a female friend of the widow. Mrs. Ruiz was accompanied by her friend, who acted as interpreter, and by her five children, all dressed in the deepest mourning.

Secretary Sherman received the party in his private office and listened with sympathetic interest to Mrs. Ruiz's representations. She did not go far into the details of her husband's death. Indeed she was unable to do so for want of more than hearsay evidence herself as to the main points. It was, however, her purpose to have all the facts officially disclosed, and in this she sought the good offices of the state department. She also expressed her intention of preferring a claim upon the Spanish government for indemnity for the killing of her husband. Secretary Sherman listened for 10 or 15 minutes to the statements of Mrs. Ruiz and then, without committing himself, suggested that she reduce her statement to writing and submit it to the department, which might thus use it as a basis for an investigation.

PROMINENT MAN MISSING.

The Little Town of Old Lyme, Conn., Has a Sensation on Its Hands.

OLD LYME, Conn., March 13.—Judah H. Lord, aged 47, general merchant, doing business in the town of Hamburg, and one of the town's most prominent citizens, has been missing for ten days, and all efforts to locate him have proved futile. At the time of his disappearance he was town treasurer and postmaster and was prominent in church work. It has been discovered that prior to his departure he turned over all his property to his brothers, with whom he was associated in business. His disappearance has also resulted in the discovery that three years ago he was married to a former assistant postmistress, and owing to the great opposition to the marriage on the part of his family the secret has been kept. His finances have been investigated, and there appears to be no question of the missing man's honesty. Accordingly his prolonged absence has caused much speculation.

Motor Works Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—The Jenney Electric Motor works at the Pan Handle crossing of the Belt railroad on the eastern edge of this city was entirely destroyed by fire early today. The company manufactured electric motors. The loss is \$80,000 to \$85,000.

Women Burned to Death.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming was burned to death at her home here today. A hand lamp which she was carrying exploded. Her clothing caught fire, and she died before assistance arrived.

Eva Booth Out of Danger.

TORONTO, March 13.—The doctors say that Commissioner Eva Booth of the Salvation Army is out of danger, and that she will only need rest to be fully restored to health.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, March 13.—Money on call nominally at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3/4 to 1 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87 1/2 for demand and \$4.85 1/2 for 60 days. Post rates, \$4.80 to \$4.85 and \$4.85 to \$4.88. Commercial bills, \$4.84 1/2. Silver certificates, 67 1/2 to 68 1/2. No sales. Bar silver, 67 1/2. Mexican dollars, 49 1/2. Government bonds strong. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds firm.

Closing prices: Atchafalpa, 12; New England, 100; Bur. & Quincy, 77 1/2; N. J. Central, 65 1/2; C. C. & St. L., 29 1/2; North American, 4 1/2; Chesapeake & O., 17 1/2; Northern Pacific, 13 1/2; Chicago Gas, 77 1/2; Do. pref., 57 1/2; Oardage, 12; N. Y. Central, 95 1/2; Cotton Oil, 12; Omaha, 6 1/2; Del. & Hudson, 110 1/2; Ontario & West., 14 1/2; Distillers' Trust, 110 1/2; Pacific Mail, 2 1/2; Erie, 14 1/2; Reading, 2 1/2; General Electric, 25; Rock Island, 69 1/2; Hocking Valley, 4 1/2; Silver Bullion, 67 1/2; Lackawanna, 15 1/2; St. Paul, 7 1/2; Lake Shore, 17 1/2; Sugar Refinery, 116 1/2; Lead, 24; Texas Pacific, 6 1/2; Louisville & Nash, 49 1/2; Union Pacific, 7 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 29 1/2; Wabash pref., 15 1/2; Northwestern, 109 1/2; Western Union, 85.

General Markets.

New York, March 13.—FLOUR—State and western dull and weak; city mills patents, \$4.80 to \$5.05; winter patents, \$4.60 to \$4.90; city mills clears, \$4.70 to \$4.80; winter straights, \$4.30 to \$4.45.

WHEAT—No. 2 red declined sharply under liquidation and lower foreign markets; March, 80 1/2; May, 78 1/2 to 79 1/2.

CORN—No. 2 was very steady on bad weather; March, 29 1/2 to 29 3/4; July, 31 1/2 to 31 3/4.

OATS—No. 2 dull, but fairly steady; track, white, state, 22 1/2 to 23; track, white, western, 22 to 23.

PORK—Quiet; mess, \$8.50 to \$9; family, \$9.50 to \$10.25.

LARD—Dull; prime western steam, \$4.37 1/2, nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 12 to 13; state creamery, 13 to 14.

CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 9 to 12 1/4; small, 9 to 12 1/4.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 15 1/2; western, 15.

SUGAR—Raw strong; fair refining, 2 13 to 2 14; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 16 to 3 17; refined firm; crushed, 5c; powdered, 4 1/2 c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 29 1/2 to 30 c.

MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, 22 to 23 c.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Issued throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Blood Humor," free.

FACE HUMORS

Falling Hair and Baby Blemishes cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Window Glass.

Odd Sizes Cut to Order. Putty in Bulk, and 1, 3 & 5 Pound Cans.

Prepared Paint,

Oils and Turpentine, Hardware & Housefurnishings.

H. H. WILLIAMS

7 Main St.

Schulze's Market.

5 RAILROAD PLACE AND WASHINGTON ST. BRIDGE

A few of Our Bargains for This Week:

Sirloin Steak, 14c; Round Steak, 10c; Rib Roast, 8, 10 and 12c; Rump, Corned Beef, 8c; Plate Rib, Fresh or Corned, 5c; Buck Shad (this week), 10c; Fresh Herring, 4c; Cad Steak, 10c.

FRESH FISH OF ALL KINDS.

Paul Schultze, Jr. Fairfield County National Bank

41 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1881. Capital, \$100,000. EDWIN O. KEELER, President. DAVID H. MILLER, Vice-President. L. C. GREEN, Cashier.

EDWIN O. KEELER, MOSES H. GLOVER, DAVID H. MILLER, A. J. MEERER, F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, THEODORE E. SMITH, IRA COLE, CHAS. F. TRISTRAM.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals solicited. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent to Depositors.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

26 WALL ST., NORWALK.

CORPORATED SEPT. 1, 1876. CAPITAL, \$100,000. GEORGE M. HOLMES, President. E. L. BOYER, Vice-President. WILLIAM A. CURTIS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: GEORGE M. HOLMES, H. E. DANN, P. L. CUNNINGHAM, J. T. PROWITT, E. L. BOYER, J. COUSINS, JR., S. H. HOLMES.

Discount Day, Saturday.

Real Estate.

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

FOR SALE.—Dwellings, Farms, Many Places.

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

JOHN T. HAYES, 5 MAIN STREET, - - - NORWALK.

Piano Lessons. MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY, (daughter of the late Wm. R. Nash) gives efficient and satisfactory instruction on the Piano at her home No. 135 Main Street.

GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE!

Nine years ago during the famous blizzard of 1888, THE - BOSTON - STORE was established. Although the infant store was founded in the greatest snow storm of recent years, it survived, and it has survived the many financial storms that have swept this great country, and from a very small infant it has grown to be the largest Department store in Fairfield County. To celebrate our anniversary

SATURDAY, MARCH 13th, 1897.

We shall give to every customer who purchases goods to the amount of 50 cents or over, a Beautiful China Souvenir.

IN OUR CLOAK ROOM.

Ladies' Summer Corsets, 50c quality 25c. Ladies' 75c Gowns 49c, not more than two to a customer. Ladies' Plack Separate Shirts, value \$3.50, special \$2.50. Ladies' Calico Wrappers, full shape, well made, value 89c, special 56c. Children's White Short Dresses, made of superior muslin, neatly trimmed, value 75c, special 59c.

FOR MEN.

9 dozen only, Men's Muslin Night Shirts, worth 45c, at 25c. Men's Muslin Night Shirts, cut 52 inches long, French Trimmings, extra fine muslin, filled seams, worth 75c, 50c. Men's 25c Silk Tecks and four in hands, 17c. Men's 50c Silk Tecks and four in hands, 25c. Men's 10c Seamless Sox, 3 pairs for 19c. 50c Men's Dark Working Shirts for 38c.

Handkerchiefs, Laces & Veiling

100 dozen white and colored border Handkerchiefs, 5c quality 3c. 65 dozen Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2c and 19c qualities, 9c each. 10 pieces button or fine net top Oriental Laces, from 9 to 12 inches wide, regular price 39c to 50c, per yard 25c. 300 yards fine Torchon Laces, values from 8c to 15c, per yard 5c. 25c 18 inch dotted all silk Veiling, new, 12 1/2c yard.

NOTIONS.

10 dozen all new 39c Pocket Books, 25c. 39c Shipping Bags, special, 25c. Box of quality Paper and Envelopes to match, regular price 25c, at this sale 19c. Ladies' Collars, choice of several new styles, 19c ones 12 1/2c. Glass Cruet filled with cologne, value 25c, special 10c. Best quality Pure Castile Soap, large cake 6c. All our 39c Scissors at this sale 19c each. A package of 144 Hair Pins for 4c. 25 dozen Ladies' Belts, all new, 39c quality at 25c. Leather Belt Pins, worth 19c, at 10c. Large assortment of Bone Caseing, value 29c, at 19c. Your choice of a large variety of Buttons, worth at 3c dozen. Black and colored spool Silk, 8c quality at 5c spool.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

19 Maplewood Pastry Boards, 10c. 29c 3 hoop Cedar Pails, 19c. 39c Nest of Boxes (5 in nest), 29c. 17c Leather Lunch Box, 10c. 7c 2 quart Tin Pail with cover, 4c. 5c Dixon's Stove Polish per cake 3c. 5c Silcox, the great cleanser, 2c. 9c Chair Seats, any size, each 5c. 5c Tin Pie Plates, any size, deep or shallow, 2c. 5c 10 yards Shelf Paper, any color, 2c. 5c Best Laundry Soap, per cake, 3c. 19c 2 quart Glass Pitchers, each 10c.

N. B.—Above Prices are for Saturday Only.

BOSTON STORE,

CORNER MAIN AND WALL STREETS, NORWALK, CT.

INSURE YOUR PLATE GLASS

Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company OF CONNECTICUT,

At HALF THE RATE charged by other stock companies

W. H. BYINGTON, ROOM 1, GAZETTE BUILDING NORWALK.



Begin Work Early. If you want to, but you won't have to work late anyway, if you use Sunlight Soap because it washes clothes quickly. Try Sunlight Soap next wash day and you will know what easy washing means. Less Labor Greater Comfort. Lever Bros. Ltd., Hudson, N.Y.